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Author **VisaRadatta .**

Title **Mudra - Rakshasam .**

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Visakhadatta's  
**MUDRA-RAKSHASAM**

WITH AN ORIGINAL  
SANSKRIT COMMENTARY, ENGLISH TRANS.

AND  
CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

BY  
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SECOND EDITION REVISED & ENLARGED  
BY  
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# INTRODUCTION

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## PRELIMINARIES

The Mudra Rakshasam is a political drama based on incidents relating to a period of the history of Magadha. From the drama itself we gather that immediately before this period, Magadha was under the sway of the king Nanda<sup>1</sup> a haughty<sup>2</sup>, greedy<sup>3</sup> and powerful monarch who in course of time overpowered all other kings and became immensely rich thereby<sup>4</sup> besides making Magadha the seat of the sovereign power in India<sup>5</sup>.

With all his greed and hauteur king Nanda was a kind master<sup>6</sup>, but on the whole he was not much to the liking of the people.

Rakshasa, a Brahmana of great learning and a diplomat

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1. "यथा नन्दान् इत्वा नृपतिमकरोन्मीर्यवचलम्"—Act III, Sl. 11 ; "यो नन्दमीर्यं नृपयोः परिभूय लोकमसौदयावदिशदप्रतिभिन्नकालम्"—Act IV, Sl. 17 ; &c.
  2. "उत्सिद्धः कुसन्निवहृष्टराज्यतन्त्रो नन्दोऽसौ"—Act III, Sl. 12.
  3. "नन्दस्यैव अर्थरुचिः"—Act I ; "स्वामिनो सुक्तशङ्काः"—Act III, Sl. 10 ; &c.
  4. "नवनवतिशतद्रव्यकोटीश्वराक्षे नन्दाः" Act III, Sl. 27 ; &c.
  5. "देवस्य येन पृथिवीतलवासवस्य"—Act IV, Sl. 11 ; "पतिं त्यक्त्वा देवं भुवनपतिम्"—Act VI, Sl. 6 ; &c.
  6. "अज्ञासौत् क्षे हयोगात्"—Act II, Sl. 14 ; "भर्तुंक्षे हपरास्व खेन"—Act V, Sl. 15 ; "क्षे ह्यात् प्रभूषां सताम्"—Act V, Sl. 20 ; "नन्दस्ये हगुणाः स्पृशन्ति हृदयम्"—Act VII, Sl. 16 ; &c.



of the highest order, was he most trusted of Nanda's minister. Though of the priestly caste, he was the foremost fighter of his time. Indeed by his wisdom and valour<sup>1</sup> Rakshasa proved to be the mainstay of Nanda's kingdom. To this unique qualifications he added unparalleled devotion to his master's cause<sup>2</sup> and thus became an object of universal regard.

King Nanda had 8 sons who all inherited the faults of their father<sup>3</sup>.

Mura, a Sudra woman, also bore him a son, चन्द्रगुप्त by name with the patronymic मौर्य<sup>4</sup>. This son appears to have been an illegitimate one<sup>5</sup>. Hence probably Rakshasa's aversion to him though he was endowed with all virtues and gave very promise of rising in life<sup>6</sup>, and was dear to his father<sup>7</sup>. We cannot explain Rakshasa's contempt from the fact that Chandragupta's mother was a Sudra. A Sudra mother, if wedded, is no bar to conception in the very highest

1. "राक्षसः खल्वसौ"—Act III, para 33 ; "समरनिकषे दृष्टसारः परैर्मे"—Act VI, Sl. 18 ; "माहात्म्यात् तव पौरुषस्य मतिमन् दृष्टारिदर्पच्छिदः"—Act VII Sl. 15 ; &c.

2. "भक्त्या कार्यधुरां वहन्ति कतिनस्ते दुर्लभास्त्वाह्वयाः"—Act I, Sl. 14 , "पृथिव्यां स्वामिभक्तानां प्रमाणे परमे स्थितः"—Act II, Sl. 21 ; &c.

3. "नन्दा नव हृदयरीगा इव भुवः"—Act I, Sl. 13 ; "नन्दे विद्युक्तमनपेक्षित-  
राजहत्तैः"—Act III, Sl. 18 ; &c.

4. "दृष्टात्मजः सपदि सान्धय एव देवः"—Act II, Sl. 8 ; "चिरं धुर्योषीढा  
कुबरपि भुवो यास्य गुरुणा"—Act III, Sl. 3 ; "मौर्योऽसौ स्वामिपुत्रः"—Act  
V, Sl. 19 ; &c.

5. "मौर्यं यदसि कुलहीनं व्रतवती"—Act II, Sl. 7 ; "गता किद्रेण  
श्रीशषलमविनोतेव वषलो"—Act VI, Sl. 6 ; &c.

6. "सम्भावितमहोदयः"—Act VII, Sl. 12.

7. "दृष्टात्मजः सपदि"—Act II, Sl. 8.

society. The mother of Nanda himself was a Sudra according to the Vishnupurana<sup>1</sup>. Yet Rakshasa takes him as of immaculate descent<sup>2</sup>. Besides if Chandragupta were born in wed-lock, Rakshasa would not have deplored the utter extinction of Nanda's race so long as Chandragupta lived<sup>3</sup> Chanakya too does not count Chandragupta when vowing "सकलरिपुकुलोच्छेदे"। Naturally Chandragupta did not feel himself much attracted towards the Nanda family.

Soon after occurred an incident of terrible signification to Nanda and his family and profoundly affecting the destiny of Chandragupta. Chanakya, a Brahman, deeply read in politics but with an excessively short temper and with features by no means agreeable, was, on a certain occasion seen occupying the seat of honour in an assembly of distinguished Brahmans in the palace of Nanda. This enraged the king and he ordered his people to remove Chanakya from the seat<sup>4</sup>. Chanakya turned like fury, unloosed the tuft of locks on his head, vowed the destruction of the entire race of Nanda<sup>5</sup> and left the town<sup>6</sup>.

He sought out an old friend and class-mate of his, as

1. "शूद्रागर्भाद्भवोऽतिलुब्धी महापद्मनन्दः परशुराम इवापरोऽखिलक्षदान्तकारी भविता"—*Vishnupuranam*.

2. "पतिं त्यक्त्वा देवं भुवनपतिमुच्चैरभिजनम्"—Act VI, Sl. 6.

3. "नन्दानां विपुले कुलेऽकरुणया नीतिं नियत्या च्यमम्"—Act VII, Sl. 4 ;  
"येन स्वामिकुलं रिपीरिव कुलं दृष्टं विनश्यत् पुरा"—Act VII, Sl. 4 ; &c.

4. "मानयासनतोऽवकृष्टमवग्रम"—Act I, Sl. 12 ; "स्वायासमापनग्रमा-  
त्रिक्रान्तिन सोदा—Act IV, Sl. 11 .

5. "आरुह्यारुढकोपस्क, रणविषमितायाङ्गुलोमुक्तचूडां लोकप्रत्यक्षमुयां सकलरिपु-  
कुलोच्छेददीर्घां प्रतिज्ञाम्"—Act III, Sl. 27.

6. "जतागाः कौटिल्यो भुजग इव निर्याय नगरात्"—Act III, Sl. 11.

learned and astute as himself, and sent him over to Kusumapura in the garb of a mendicant to cultivate the friendship of Nanda's ministers especially of Rakshasa, and report news.<sup>1</sup> While this mendicant was engaged in his mission, Chanakya himself was busy performing certain arduous mystic rites known as अभिचार by virtue of which one's enemy is said to come by an unnatural death<sup>2</sup>.

Chanakya was now met by Chandragupta accompanied by some high officials of Nanda such as Bhadrabhata, Purushadatta &c<sup>3</sup>. An expedition against Nanda was planned; पर्वतक the king of certain hill-tracts to the north of India was bought over with the promise of half of Nanda's kingdom in case of success, and with a force composed mainly of hill-men, siege was laid to Kusumapura<sup>4</sup>.

King Nanda relied on the prowess of his minister Rakshasa with whom he entrusted the defence of the city. Rakshasa was a comparatively old man at the time<sup>5</sup>, yet he performed prodigies of valour displaying equal skill in blocking rushes of enemy-elephants, in checking charges of enemy-cavalry and in charging at the head of his own infantry<sup>6</sup>. But all this could not stop destiny. Chanakya's अभिचार was at work.

1. "अस्ति अस्माकं सहाध्यायि निव" — Act I.

2. "स्वयमभिवरणज्ञातदुःखप्रपञ्चः कौटिल्यः" — Act IV, Sl. 22.

3. "चन्द्रगुप्तसहाय्यायिनो भद्रभटप्रभृतयः प्रधानपुरुषाः" — Act I.

4. "चाणक्यमतिपरिगृहीते चन्द्रगुप्तपर्वतिश्वरबलैः... समन्तादुपरुद्धं कुसुमपुरम्" —

Act II.

5. "भो अमात्यराजस विष्णुगुप्तोऽहमभिवादये" — Act VII.

6. "यदेषा मेघनौला चरति गजघटा राजसस्रज यायादेतत् पारिप्लवाभ्यः प्रुति तुरगवत्सं वार्थ्यतां राक्षसेन" — Act II, Sl. 14.

Nanda got killed<sup>1</sup> and his sons followed him in quick succession<sup>2</sup>.

The sole surviving member of Nanda's race, though not of the Nanda's family, now was old Sarvarthasiddhi, a ज्ञाति of Nanda<sup>3</sup> whom Rakshasa proclaimed king and continued the defence<sup>4</sup>. But सर्वार्थसिद्धि was averse to warfare, nay, disinclined to all wordly affairs. He could not bear the sight of the city under siege and left for the hermitage<sup>5</sup>. This forced Rakshasa to capitulate.

After capitulation Rakshasa feigned friendship with Chanakya and Chandragupta and stayed on in the city secretly planning measures to restore the dynasty of Nanda with Sarvarthasiddhi as king. His first move was to have पर्यक्त as friend. In this he succeeded<sup>7</sup>. But Chanakya shattered his hopes by promptly getting पर्यक्त assassinated<sup>8</sup>. This however, did not deter Rakshasa from work. But he saw that he must now work outside the city, so after, completing his plans, he left by an underground passage<sup>9</sup>.

1. "देवे गते दिवमतद्विधस्युद्योगे"—Act VI, Sl, 7.

2. "नन्दा पर्यायभूताः पञ्च इव हताः पश्यतो राक्षसस्य"—Act III, Sl. 27.

3. "कश्चिदपि जीवति नन्दान्वावयवे"—"Act I.

4. "तस्मिन् काले सर्वार्थसिद्धिं राजानमिच्छतो"—Act V.

5. "अपक्रान्ते तपोवनाय देवे सर्वार्थसिद्धौ"—Act II.

6. "सन्ध्याया पुरि यावद्विच्छसुषितं कृत्वा पदं नी गले &c."—Act III, Sl. 26.

7. "मित्रं समायमिति निर्हतचित्तवृत्तिम्"—Act V, Sl. 7 ; "तदानीं सर्वार्थसिद्धिं राजानमिच्छतो राक्षसस्य"—Act V ; "मित्रपुत्रस्तवाङ्गम्"—Act V, Sl. 19 ; "शेलेश्वरं तमधिकृत्य कृतः प्रयत्नः"—Act VI, Sl. 7.

8. "पर्यक्तकविनाशः कृतघ्नतामात्रफलः स्यात्"—Act III.

9. "सुरङ्गया वह्निरपयातेषु युष्मासु"—Act II.

While watching Rakshasa at work, his wisdom, valour and devotion had made a deep impression on the mind of Chanakya. Affairs of state were thrust upon Chanakya and were a hindrance to his practice of penance. He thought now that he had at last found a worthy successor in Rakshasa in whose care he may safely leave the management of Chandragupta's vast kingdom and retire. But would Rakshasa accept the work? He would not so long as a single member of Nanda's race survived. The first step towards his goal was therefore the assassination of Sarvarthasiddhi. This was no sooner seen than done.<sup>1</sup> But instead of throwing Rakshasa into despair, only served to stiffen his back the more. He made up his mind to wreak vengeance on the authors of this fresh outrage. It would please the soul of Nanda.<sup>2</sup> The aim was altered. It was no longer the restoration of the Nanda dynasty, but revenge for the extirpation of the race of Nanda.

Rakshasa now approached Malayaketu the son of Parvataka who was then mourning his father's loss and was eager to strike at his father's enemies.<sup>3</sup> To whet that prince's avarice he made him the offer of the entire kingdom of Nanda in case they can wrest it from Chandragupta.<sup>4</sup> Malayaketu had great confidence in Rakshasa and forthwith commenced to make preparations for an expedition against Kusumapura.

1. "तपोवनगतोऽपि घातितस्तपस्वी सर्वार्थसिद्धिः"—Act I.

2. "देवः स्वर्गगतोऽपि शत्रुवधेनाराधितः स्यादिति"—Act II, Sl, 5'

3. "तस्मिन् हृते तनयमस्य तथाप्यसिद्धिः"—Act VI, Sl. 7.

4. "नन्दकुलविनाशजनितरोषो राजसः"—Act I; "आ नन्दराज्यलाभात्"—

## PREFACE

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This edition of the *Mudra Rakshasam* has been undertaken at the request of several friends and pupils.

For the text I have consulted the printed editions of Bombay and Calcutta, relying chiefly on those by Telang and Hillebrandt.

The Commentary, *Mitabhashini*, is my own. I have tried to make it simple and towards that end have avoided in it all grammatical and critical discussions that are likely to distract the attention of the ordinary reader. Criticism and grammar are incorporated in the Anglo-Sanskrit notes that follow under the heading *Charcha*.

The *Mudra-Rakshasam* abounds in obscure passages and even the most casual reader will notice that my treatment of these often differs materially from that of my predecessors. ;

That these passages, as I find them, require "light, more light" is undoubted, and my readers will judge if I leave them darker or brighter.

Pandit Kalikrishna Bhattacharya has with his usual kindness laid me under great obligation by seeing the book through the press.

CALCUTTA,  
September 6, 1918.

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SARDARANJAN RAY



order, A competent authority observes—"Simple as is the subject of the drama there is no want of action in its development. The stratagems of Chanakya are varied, numerous, and well connected, and although there is occasionally some want of probability in their execution, yet they are made to contribute very successfully and ingeniously towards the production of their combined result<sup>1</sup>. Again—"The plot of the drama singularly conforms to one of the unities, and the occurrences are all subservient to one action, the conciliation of Rakshasa. This is never lost sight of from first to last, without being made unduly prominent. It may be difficult in the whole range of dramatic literature to find a more successful illustration of the rule<sup>2</sup>.

### THE POET

The desire is natural to know something of a poet of such eminence. Unfortunately we know at present next to nothing about him, In the prelude he calls himself Visakhadatta the son of Maharaja prithu and grandson of the chieftain Vates-varadutta. These names have not yet been successfully identified.<sup>3</sup>

The concluding verse of the work,<sup>3</sup> the भरतवाक्य instead of being general in its character, is composed specifically to belaud a certain king, Chandragupta by name. As I have shown in the *Charcha* on this verse, two important conclusions follow from it :—

1, Wilson's Hindu Theatre, Vol. II,

2. Wilson's Hindu Theatre, Vol. II.

3. "बाराहोमात्मयोनेस्तनुमवनविधावास्थितस्यानुरूपां यस्य प्राग्दत्तकोटिं प्रलय-परिगता शिश्रिये भूतधात्री । स्नेच्छेत्कृद्व्यमाना भुजयुगमधुना संश्रिता राजसूतेः स योमद्वस्त्रभृत्यश्चिरमवतु सहीं पार्थिवश्चन्द्रगुप्तः ॥"



(a) There were inroads of foreigners in India, before and during the rule of this prince, leading to something like a permanent settlement. The extraordinary prowess of this king saved India by driving away the invaders.

(b) This prince was the Lord Paramount in India.

The poet, in this verse, identifies the prince with Lord Vishnu and places his feat above that of the mighty Boar, the third incarnation of the Lord. Apart from the specific mention of the name of this prince, this identification is proof positive that Visakhadatta was a chieftain under this prince and that he wrote his drama to extol the virtues of his sovereign.

Before proceeding further it is fair to say the last line of the verse is differently read: in some of Telang's and Hillebrandt's manuscripts, some having पार्थिवो रत्निवर्मा and some पार्थिवोऽवन्तिवर्मा for पार्थिवस्यन्द्रगुप्तः। It is necessary to determine if possible, which of these readings is the correct one. Both Telang and Hillebrandt read पार्थिवस्यन्द्रगुप्तः। Wilson must have had this reading before him, as he ascribes the verse to Rakshasa himself. Telang rejects रत्निवर्मा on the ground that this name cannot be traced anywhere. He thinks that पार्थिवो रत्निवर्मा is a copyist's slip for पार्थिवोऽवन्तिवर्मा। Again he says there was an अवन्तिवर्मा at Kashmere and another one at "Western Magadha or Behar." The Kashmere prince is passed over by Telang, because the manuscripts that mention अवन्तिवर्मा belong to provinces that are too far off from Kashmere. I do not see much force in this argument. There seem to exist other reasons, however, to reject the अवन्तिवर्मा of Kashmere:—

(a) In the प्रस्तावना the poet remarks "न ज्ञात्रीः सन्धकारिता वसु-गुं वसुपेक्षते"। The remark shows that the poet was aware of the peculiar character of the growth of paddy, also of the fact that this character does not depend upon any skill of the grower. Besides, this being an *illustrative* remark made to impress the

general truth that precedes it, the speaker assumes that his audience is familiar with this characteristic of the paddy, From this it seems reasonable to conclude that the poet is speaking to rice-growing people in a rice-growing country. Perhaps then the poet lived in or near Bengal. Telang himself seems inclined to take the poet as a Behari.

(a) The appreciative tone in which the poet speaks of the cheeks and locks of the women-folk of Gauda<sup>1</sup> is that of a permanent resident and not of a casual visitor of Gauda,

(c) The *Khasas* are a insignificant hill-tribe<sup>A</sup> to the North-East of India. But the poet gives them ~~an~~ prominent place among the fighters of Malayaketu.<sup>2</sup> The *Kahsas* were possibly the poets neighbours.

(d) The prologue speaks of the hurry and bustle of a feast in progress<sup>3</sup> *मुसलमिदमिदस्य* etc. refers to the pounding of rice for pastry This again points to a rice-growing district as the scene of operations. People who live on rice, boil the corn *whole*, they have no occasion to keep pounded<sup>4</sup> rice in the house. In other districts of India—I speak under correction—flour is the staple food, and stock of powdered corn (flour) is always available in people's houses. There are no sweet-meat shops in villages, and when guests arrive the hostess almost invariably arranges for home-made pastry of which the principal ingredient is powdered corn. This, as remarked above, is always available in the house in other parts of India, while in

1. "गौडीणां लीप्रधुलीपरिमल्लवहलान् धूमयन्तः कपीयान् फिन्नन्तः कृषिभान् धनरकुलवचः कुचितस्त्रावकस्य"—Act V, Sl. 23.

2. "प्रस्थालव्यं पुरस्तात् खसमगधनसैर्मानु व्यूह्य सैवैः"—Act Y, Sl. 11.

3. "वदति जलमिधं पिनटि गन्धानिबन्धितुप्रवती खञ्जी विधिनाः । मुसलमिदमवच पातकाञ्चि मुद्गरमुवाति कवीन इदुदितेन ॥"—Prologue.

Bengal it has to be *made* for the occasion, The machinery employed in Bengal for this purpose is a mortar and pestle of wood worked by hand ; but in other parts of India—I again speak under correction—it is in a grinding stone that wheat is made into flour. ✓

Yet another point—The mortar and the pestle is invariably worked by females in Bengal, who bring down the pestle on the rice in the mortar with all their might and with a hum much after the fashion of *Dhobies* at work. The scene has disappeared in towns, suburbs and villages near towns where flour is now available and used for pastry to save the bother of pounding rice ; but in remote villages, especially in the eastern districts of Bengal, the advent of guests, as well as special occasions, even now bring into requisition the mortar and pestle together with the female workers who hum their fatigue away.

The verse pre-eminently fits in with village life in Bengal and, to my mind, in conjunction with the three other points noted above, marks the poet as a Bengali.

We cannot therefore take him as a chieftain in the dominions of *अवन्तिवर्मन्* of Kashmere.

Another good reason to reject *अवन्तिवर्मन्* of Kashmere is to be found, as Mr. Dhruva remarks, in the fact that the poet calls the king of Kashmere *अश्वत्थ* 1 ;

The case of *अवन्तिवर्मन्* of Western Magadha cannot be passed over on the grounds noted above. For it is quite possible for a chieftain of Bengal to hold dominions under a ruler of Magadha. But this *अवन्तिवर्मन्* has to be rejected on the grounds that (f) he did not attain sovereign power in India ;

1. "तस्य श्रीश्वराजसीधस्य सभ्यात् प्रथमवनाः पञ्चराजानः"—Act I.

(ii) and that he had no claims to be deemed as a saviour of India by the extirmination of the Mlechchhas.

We may therefore take it that पाथिवचन्द्रगुप्तः is the correct reading in the last line of the concluding verse of the play.

But besides these reasons *against* the reading पथिववर्मा we have here also a reason *for* the reading चन्द्रगुप्तः । The verse belongs to Rakshasa ; the actor recites it only to satisfy the etiquette of dramaturgy. It is Rakshasa who commences the speech with तथापि इदमस्तु and then the stage direction भरतवाक्यम् follows. The passage is ambiguous ; भरतवाक्यम्, instead of being taken as a stage-direction, may be read as portion of Rakshasa's speech, which will then mean—Let this verse, which I am going to recite, serve the purpose of a भरतवाक्य । In other words the actor personating Rakshasa, after having uttered तथापि इदमस्तु utters the verse also, but in the capacity of, not Rakshasa, but भरत and without retiring for a change of dress. Such a thing though rare is not absolutely without parallel. In Bhasa's पञ्चरात्र the concluding verse<sup>2</sup> is recited by the actor that personated द्रोण and is dressed as द्रोण ।

If then Rakshasa is allowed to refer to the verse by इदम् in his तथापि इदमस्तु, then the verse must not contain anything that would sound preposterous as coming from Rakshasa. But could Rakshasa say anything here but पाथिवचन्द्रगुप्तः ? Would not पाथिवोऽपथिववर्मा sound preposterous in his mouth ? After the dispersion of the खल्वल of Malayaketu and consequent confirmation of Chandragupta as sovereign ruler in place of Nanda how nicely would the sentiments of the verse suit both Rakshasa and Chandragupta ? There can be no doubt that पाथिवचन्द्रगुप्तः is the correct reading here.

1. "इत्त सर्वे मसन्नाः ख महत्कुलसंघदाः । इत्यपि नदीं कृत्वा राक्षसैः मयापु नः ॥"

Well then, it follows that विशाखदत्त was a सामन्त under Emperor चन्द्रगुप्त ।

But who is this Emperor चन्द्रगुप्त ? There were three princes of this name who wielded power in India. The first is the founder of the Maurya dynasty who figures in our play ; the second is of the Gupta dynasty of Magadha who is known as Chandragupta I ; the third is also of the Gupta dynasty, and known as Chandragupta II, surnamed Vikramaditya.

Our poet could not have referred to the first of these, because in the drama he has freely poured epithets of abuse, on Chanakya and Chandragupta the Maurya. The second also may be passed over, because though a powerful king, he is not known as an extirpator of Mlechchhas. The third was a powerful king whose dominions extended all over India and who overthrew the Huns and other Mlechchhas and wrested from them the territories they had seized in the punjab. This prince who by his valour had gained the title Vikramaditya, ruled at Magadha with his capital at Pataliputra in the fifth century A. D.

*Visakhadatta, therefore, flourished in the fifth century A. D. and ruled over a small principality somewhere in Bengal in the kingdom of Chandragupta II of Magadha.* Similarity in name led him to write his play recording the feats of Maurya, so that while extolling the deed of Maurya, he might indirectly laud the feats of his own sovereign.

### CRITICISM.

Years ago Prof. Wilson in his Hindu Theatre published his estimate of the merits of the Mudra-Rakshasam. Subsequent writers have all followed Wilson in his criticism. The following brief notice is based mainly upon Wilson's review.

The subject-matter of the (Mudra-Rakshasam is diplomacy.) (There is no scope here for love and the other tender feelings of human nature. Consequently brilliant or beautiful thoughts with which the writings of Bhasa, Kalidasa or Bhavabhuti abound, do not appear in this play. The poet, however, makes up for this want of imagination with a vigorous perception of character and a manly strain of sentiment that are inferior only to elevated conception and delicate feeling. The language is in keeping with the dry character of the subject-matter. It is rarely beautiful or delicate, but always vigorous and occasionally splendid.)

(Of the characters, Rakshasa and Chanakya are placed in vivid contrast before us. Both are bold schemers ; both are unmindful of personal advantage. Chanakya has to fulfil a vow, but that accomplished, he relinquishes rank and power ; Rakshasa, whilst he pursues Chandragupta with hostility, seeks only to revenge the death of his former master, without the thought of acquiring fortune or dignity for himself. But Chanakya is suspicious and circumspect so knows what people are to be employed for his work ; Rakshasa is confiding and impulsive, consequently bungles in the selection of his agents Chanakya is violent and inexorable : Rakshasa gentle and relenting. Chanakya with his whole heart in his work, is sanguine of success ; Rakshasa working through a mere sense of duty, is despondent. Hence Chanakya succeeds while Rakshasa fails.)

(Chandragupta and Malayketu also offer fit subjects for contrast. The contrast is given by Rakshasa himself in a nut-shell. Chandragupta is दृश्य and Malayaketu is अदृश्य । Thoughtless and incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong, the latter throws away his chance of success. Meddlesome by nature he always interferes with Rakshasa's

work and spoils it, but Chandragupta stands utterly aloof sleeping as he himself puts it, while Chanakya works for him

### SOCIETY

Wilson has remarked that the *Mudra-Rakshasam* "represents a curious state of public morals, in which fraud and assassination are the simple means by which inconvenient obligations are acquitted, and troublesome friends or open enemies removed." Had the learned professor lived to-day he would have seen that diplomacy is diplomacy for all times all the world over. There is little to choose between a poison-girl or the knife of the assassin and poisoned wells or cultured bombs cast at the sick onboard hospital ships and sleeping women and children in rural districts at night. Wilson himself, however, admits that a "redeeming feature of Hindu treachery is devoted fidelity to an employer. Although some of the personages cannot help expressing a disgust for the duty they have to discharge, they never intimate any relaxation of purpose, although treated with indignity or blows."

Caste prejudices are as strong in the days of our poet as in those of Manu. Visakhadatta's contempt for the Sudra is unbounded. The highest on earth, the king himself, is a Sudra, and he is told this in his face ! Chanakya is never tired of calling him a Vrishal-, in fact, he has no other name for the king. It is true that some lexicons take इषल as a proper name of चन्द्रगुप्त<sup>1</sup> ! Whether these lexicons are right or wrong is quite immaterial. The point is what sense the poet attaches to the word. The poet does not take इषल as a proper name of चन्द्रगुप्त but as meaning a शूद्र only,<sup>2</sup>

1. "इषली इषले शूद्रे चन्द्रगुप्ते च राजनि" इति मेदिनी ।

2. "तत् स्थाने खलवत् इषली दीवचन्द्रगुप्तः"—Act III.

Vaiśyas are not directly mentioned in the play. श्रेष्ठिन् is a general name for a Banker who may belong to any caste whatever. In the *Michchhakatikam* श्रेष्ठिचारुदत्त is a Brahman. If we may be allowed to treat the *Sreshthins* of our play as Vaishyas, we find that they have degenerated. They speak Prakrit and not Sanskrit which they are entitled by birth as twice born.<sup>1</sup> Possibly from long association with trade they are no longer deemed as कृतात्मा; narrowness of mind has super-vened and they have become अकृतात्मा—they have degenerated.<sup>2</sup>

The Kshatriyas have not much changed. As in the old days they are devoted to chase and war. The avarice of Nanda does not point to deterioration. There were bad kings in the good old days too.

Visakhadatta gives Kayasthas a high place in society. They are still clerks and keepers of record as in the days of old. The idea of calling them Sudras has not occurred to any one. Chanakya, the highest Brahmana in the land then, who calls the king himself a इषल, speaks of ब्रकटदास as कायस्थ ब्रकटदास of अचल as कायस्थ अचल not as इषल ब्रकटदास or इषल अचल।”

A श्रेष्ठिन् who knows that चन्दनदास is a particular friend of Minister Rakshasa, calls चन्दनदास in presence of Rakshasa as merely श्रेष्ठिचन्दनदास without any, title of respect prefixed, but speaks of ब्रकटदास as चार्थब्रकटदास cleverly showing that Kayasthas ranked above the Sreshthins.

1. “पाद्म’ तु संकृतं नृपाननीचानां कृतात्मनाम्”—*Dasarupa*.

2. “कृतात्मीयं सोऽवैश्व सति वचिकेऽपि वचिकः”—Act VI, Sl. r6.

3. “वीज्वनपरः कायस्थः ब्रकटदासी नाम”—Act I; “नचचनात् कायस्थ-मचलं वृद्धिः”—Act III.

4. “चार्थब्रकटदासी वध्यस्मान्नालावितः”—Act VI. “श्रेष्ठिचन्दनदासस्य अचलः”—*Ibid*.



Another noticeable fact is that Kayasthas speak Sanskrit. They are thus अनौच—*not low*—which as a rule applies to ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय and वैश्य ।

But quill-driving is a harmless profession, so Kayasthas were not a dreaded race. Chanakya styles them as of “लघुनामा”—of little influence.

The Brahman has lost his old prestige. He is not here spoken of with the same awe and reverence as in the works of Kalidasa. Rakshasa was a Brahmana, and a Brahmana of high position, even he was at one time about to be put to death by Malayaketu.<sup>1</sup>

The book is full of noble illustrations of the relation between the king and his subjects, friend and friend, husband and wife, father and son, and altogether discloses a society with refined and romantic ideas of duty and devotion.

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1. “रक्षितव्या राक्षसस्य प्राणाः इति चार्थोपदेशः”—Act V.

मितभाषिणीकृतो मङ्गलाचरणम् ।

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नत्वा वाणीं शिवं साम्बं तातश्च श्यामसुन्दरम् ।  
सुद्वाराक्षसनेषोऽहं विवृणोमि यथामति ॥ १ ॥

श्रीदृष्टिराजरचितां विवृतिं समीक्ष्य  
कृत्वा पदेषु विषमेषु सुहृर्विमर्शम् ।

व्याख्या नवा स्रष्टुपदा क्रियते प्रयत्ना-  
द्वास्त्रप्रबोधजनने मितभाषिणीयम् ॥ २ ॥

इह बहुदोषयुतायां गुणलेशं वा विभावयन्तु सन्तः ।  
अममिति समीहमानः सारदारश्चनो वितनोति ॥ ३ ॥

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# मुद्राराक्षसम् ।



## प्रथमोऽङ्कः



1. धन्या केयं स्थिता ते शिरसि शशिकला किं नु नामैतदस्या  
नामंवास्यास्तदेतत् परिचितमपि ते विस्मृतं कस्य हेतोः ।  
नारीं पृच्छामि नेन्दु' कथयतु विजया न प्रमाणं यदौन्दु-  
देव्या निङ्गोतुमिच्छोरिति सुरसरितं शाक्यमव्याह्विर्भोर्वः ॥१॥

Who is this lucky one resting on your head ?—Sasikala ( a lunar digit ). Is that really the name of this one ?—The name of this one indeed. It is the one well-known to you , what for is it forgotten ? I ask of the woman not of the moon.—Let Vijaya answer if the moon is not trust-worthy.

May this craft of the Lord, anxious to conceal the celestial stream from his consort, guard you.

धन्येति ॥ अन्वयः—का इयं धन्या ते शिरसि स्थिता ?—शशिकला ॥ एतत् अस्याः नाम नु किम् ?—अस्या नाम एव । तदेतत् ते परिचितमपि कस्य हेतोः विस्मृतम् ॥ नारीं पृच्छामि इन्दु' न—यदि इन्दुः प्रमाणं न, विजया कथयतु ॥ इति देव्याः सुरसरितं निङ्गोतुमिच्छोः विभाः आठयं वः अख्यात् ॥ व्याख्या—पुरा किल भगीरथेन आकाशात् प्रवर्षिता गङ्गा हरशिरसि पतिता, देवेन च पत्नीत्वेन गृहीता आत्मरूपेण तस्य जटामण्डले एव स्थिता, जलस्वरूपेण तु सागरं प्राप्ता । देवोऽपि तां शिरसि कृत्वा एव गृहं प्रत्यावर्त्तत । ततस्तां दृष्ट्वा कुतूहलिनौ देवौ तस्याः कुलश्रीलादि जिज्ञासमाना देवमपृच्छत्—'का इयं धन्या' सीभाग्यवती रमणी अगदगुरोरपि ते

‘शिरसि स्थिता, ? देवस्तु सपत्नीयं ते इति वक्तुं नैच्छत् । तत् शिरःस्थितां चन्द्र कलङ्कुद्दिश्य प्रत्यवाच—‘शशिकला’ चन्द्ररेखा इयम् । ततो देवो व्यसृशत् शशिकला इत्यस्याः रमण्या नाम वा स्यात्, निश्चयाय च भूयोऽपि देवसपृच्छत्—‘एतत्, शशिकला इति ‘अस्याः’ रमण्याः ‘नाम तु किम्’ । प्रतारयन् देव आह—‘अस्याः’ मच्छिरःस्थायाः चन्द्रकलायाः शशिकला इति ‘नाम एव’ । ननु पृच्छामि ‘तत्’ प्रसिद्धम् ‘एतत्’ नाम ‘ते परिचितमपि’ सुविदितमपि ‘कस्य हेतोः’ पुनरद्य ‘विद्युतम्’ । एतावता देवी मेने प्रश्नस्य विषयं प्रति देवस्य भ्रमो जातः । तदाह शिरसि ते इन्दुसिष्ठति इति जानाम्येव’ अद्य तु नारीमपि काञ्चित् पश्यामि, तामिव ‘नारीम्’ अधिक्त्व त्वां ‘पृच्छामि इन्दुम्’ अधिक्त्व ‘न’ पृच्छामि । देव इदानीं देव्या वाचम् अन्यथा व्याचष्टे—शशिकलेति यद्भवान्नाम आह, न हि तत् पुरुषस्य इन्दोर्नाम सम्भवति ! प्रतारयति भवान् माम् । निर्णयार्थम् इन्दु’ प्रत्येव युक्तः प्रश्नः किं ते नाम इति । किन्तु भवत्प्रत्ययेन पुरुषेषु मे अश्रद्धा जाता, तत् अत्र स्थितां ‘नारीं’ सखीं मे विजयां ‘पृच्छामि’ सैव मां विदितायां करिष्यति । एवम् अपव्याख्यानं कृत्वा देव आह—मयि तु अविश्वास एव भक्त्याः ‘र्याद् इन्दुः’ चन्द्रोऽपि आत्मनामनि ‘प्रमाणं न’ विश्वासभाजनं ते न भवति तदा सखी ‘विजया’ एव ‘कथयतु’ ब्रवीतु शशिकलेति इन्दोर्नाम न वा । ‘इति’ एतत् उक्तरूपं ‘देव्याः’ गौर्याः ‘सुरसरितं’ देवनदीं गङ्गां ‘निङ्गोतुमिच्छोः’ गोपयितुकामस्य ‘विभोः’ शिवस्य ‘शाक्य’ कौतवं ‘वः’ अव्यात् युष्मान् रचतु इति सामाजिकान् प्रति आशीर्वाचनम् । एतेन विभोश्चाणक्यस्य शाक्य’ चन्द्रगुप्तम् आपत्सु ररच इति अत्र नाटकीयं वस्तु ध्वस्यते इति ठण्डिराजः ।

## CHARCHA

1. घन्या—घनं लभ्वा घन्या Lucky ; Fortunate. Here Dhundhiraja supposes that ईर्ष्या is expressed, because देवो occupies merely the left half of the body, while a सपत्नी is placed on the head ; also that निन्दा is implied, because it is highly improper for a woman to sit on the husband’s head. Both these interpretations *assume* marriage ; but where is the authority for the assumption ? We cannot say देवो knows all because

she is सर्वज्ञा, for then the whole dialogue becomes meaningless. The dialogue proceeds on the assumption of ignorance on the part of देवी ।

2. परिचितमपि ते—परि + चि + क्त कर्मणि वर्तमाने परिचितम् । Hence ते has अनुक्ते कर्त्तरि षष्ठी by the rule “क्तस्य च वर्तमाने” ।

3. कस्य हेतोः—“निमित्तकारणहेतुषु सर्वासां प्रायदर्शनम्” इति ‘हेतोः’ इत्यत्र षष्ठी । Next कस्य has षष्ठी because it is a विशेषण of हेतोः । Note that this Varttika supercedes the rule “षष्ठी हेतुप्रयोगे” । Hence there should be no appeal to it here. By the Varttika को हेतुः, कं हेतुम्, केन हेतुना, कस्मै हेतवे, कस्मात् हेतोः, कस्मिन् हेतौ, are also correct. Comp.—कस्मिन्निति—*infra*. If the rule “षष्ठी हेतु—”, “सर्वनामस्त्वतीया च” were allowed scope, then the additional forms would be inadmissible. “निमित्तादिप्रयोगे तेभ्यः तत्त्वमानाधिकरणशब्दभ्यश्च .....एवञ्च ‘षष्ठी हेतुप्रयोगे’, ‘सर्वनामस्त्वतीया च’ इति सूत्रे व्यर्थे”—*Nagesa*.

4. नारीं पृच्छामि नेन्दुम्—पृच्छ is द्विकर्मक । देवी uses the प्रधानकर्म । Thus—त्वां नारीं पृच्छामि नेन्दुम् । Siva pretends to make it as अप्रधानकर्म—thus नारीं नाम इच्छामि नेन्दुम् । Also see व्याख्या ।

5. देव्या—‘प्र, वसपाये—’ इत्यपादानत्वात् पङ्क्तौ । The rule “अन्तर्द्धी—” does not apply, for there is no अन्तर्द्धि ( disappearance ) here.

5.A. नि + ङ्, तुमुन = निहोतुम् to conceal. The trick was to conceal the सुरसरित् from the eyes of देवी ॥ अ + लिङ्, ( आशिषि ) यात् = अव्यात् may save. Nom. शठ्यम् ।

6. *Remark*—Also see the last note under the next sloka. The metre is स्रग्धरा defined as “स्रग्धरीयाणां त्रयेण त्रिसुनियतियुता स्रग्धरा कौर्त्तितेयम्”—It is स्रग्धरा if the triads म, र, भ, न, य, य, य follow in order with pause after every seventh syllable.

2 अपिच—

पादस्याविर्भवन्तीमवनतिमवने रक्षतः खैरपातैः

संकोचेनेव दोषां सुहृरभिनयतः सर्वलोकातिगानाम् ।

दृष्टिं लक्ष्येषु नोप्रां ज्वलनकणमुघं बध्नतो दाहभीते-

रित्याधारानुरोधात् त्रिपुरविजयिनः पातु वो दुःखनृत्यम् ॥२॥

Moreover—May the dance, uncomfortable through a regard for the arena, guard you—the dance of the victor of Tripura who avoided the imminent subsidence of the earth by adjusted steps (*Or*—light treads) of his feet, did the acting ever and anon with but the contraction of his arms that out-reached all the worlds, and through fear of a conflagration, did not fix for long on objects of sight his grim eye ( *i. e.*, the third eye ) that emitted sparks of fire.

पादस्यति ॥ अन्वयः—आविर्भवन्तीम् अवननेः अवनति पादस्य स्वैरपातेः रक्षतः, सर्बलोकातिगाना दोषां मुहुः सङ्घोचैर्नैव अभिनयतः, दाहभीतेः लक्ष्येषु ज्वलनकण-मुघम् उया दृष्टिं न बध्नतः, त्रिपुरविजयिनः आधारानुरोधात् इति दुःखनृत्यं वः पातु । व्याख्या—‘आविर्भवन्तीम्’ आविर्भविष्यन्तीम् उत्पत्तस्यमानाम् [ वर्त्तमान-स्थानीयं लट् ] ‘अवननेः’ श्रुतिव्याः ‘अवनतिम्’ अधोगमनं ‘पादस्य स्वैरपातेः’ आत्म-कक्षनया विन्यासेः न तु ताश्चवरीत्या पातैः [ यद्वा—‘स्वैरपातेः’ मन्दविशेषैः । एतदपि ताश्चवक्रमभङ्गनैव ] ‘रक्षतः’ परिहरतः । ‘सर्वान् लोकान्’ ये ‘अतिगच्छन्ति’ अतीत्य वर्त्तन्ते तादृशानाम् अतिब्रह्माण्डमखलानां ‘दोषां’ भुजानां ‘मुहुः’ प्रतिच्छं ‘सङ्घोचैर्न एव’ संक्षेपैश्चैव व्यावर्त्तनेन न तु ताश्चोचितप्रसारणेन ‘अभिनयतः’ इत्याभिनयकार्यं कुर्वतः । असङ्कोचे भुजदस्त्राभिधातेन विश्वमेव विनश्येदिति भावः । ‘दाहभीतेः’ नयनकिरणात्प्रगतः अभिन्वलनशब्दया ‘लक्ष्येषु’ दर्शनविषयेषु ‘ज्वलनकणान्’ अग्रिस्फुल्लिकान् ‘मुघति’ या तादृशीम् अतएव ‘उया’ चोरां ‘दृष्टिं’ नेत्रं ललाटलोचन-मित्यर्थः ‘न बध्नतः’ न पातयतः ताश्चोचितम् अनिपात्यैव प्रतिसंहरतः ‘त्रिपुरविजयिनः’ पुरारिः शिवस्य ‘आधारस्य’ रङ्गभूमिः ब्रह्माण्डोदरस्य ‘अनुरोधात्’ अपेक्षया ब्रह्माण्डोदरम् अपर्याप्तं पूर्णताख्यस्य इति हेतोः ‘दुःखनृत्यं’ विकलताख्यः ‘वः पातु’ रक्षतु इत्याशोः सामाजिकैश्च । अत्र ‘आधार’ इति अमात्यराक्षसो लक्ष्यते, दुःखनृत्यमिति आशयस्य

तत्संयहणे क्षेशः । राक्षसस्य प्राणा रक्ष्या इति संकल्प्य प्रयुक्ता नीतिः कष्टा जाता । यदेवं राक्षसानुरोधो नामविध्यत् क्षणेनैव चाणक्यो मलयकेतुम् उदमूलयिष्यत् इत्यादि अत्र वक्ष्यतेः इति दृष्टिराज्ञो मन्यते । वयन्तु ब्रूमः, आद्ये श्लोके चाणक्यस्य स्तुतिः अत्र पुनः अमात्यराक्षसस्य । आधारी मलकेतुः । स हि मूढः सुतराम् अद्रव्यमेव ; तदनुरोधात् अमात्यराक्षसस्य नीतिप्रयोगो दुःखदृश्यमिव जातम् । एतच्च उपरिष्ठात् षष्ठे षष्ठे सप्तमेऽपि अमात्यवचनादेव स्फुटीभविष्यति । सन्धरा वृत्तम् ।

### CHAROHA

1. आविर्भवन्मीम्—आविस् + भू + शट् स्त्रियाम् । ताम् । Quat अवनतिम् । जायमानाम् would also suit the context. Hence there is no definite need of taking it in a future sense.

2. रक्षतः—Telang very happily renders रक्षत् by “avoiding”. A rare use. Qual विपुरजयिनः ।

3. स्वैरपातैः—ईरणम् इति ईर + घञ् भावे ईरः initiation प्रेरणम् । पात tread. स्वः ईरः एषु स्वैराः self-adjusted. तादृशः पाताः adjusted treads, i. e., treads of which the severity was carefully regulated to suit the supporting strength of the Earth. Or स्वैरः is मन्द gentle, slow. cf. “स्वैरं स्वैरं प्रेषितैस्तर्पयति” । “मन्दस्वच्छन्दयोः स्वैरः” इत्यमरः । “स्वादीरिणिः” इति वृद्धिः । करणे श्या ।

4. संकीर्त्तनैव—एव implies that full play of the arms was not possible. करणे श्या ।

5. दोषाम्—दोस् is बाहु ; both masculine and neuter. The word optionally becomes दोषन् by “पठ्—” । Hence दोषाम् is an optional form. “भुजवाहू प्रवेष्टो दोः” इत्यमरः ।

6. अभिनयतः—अभिनय here is a necessary part of तास्त्वव ।

7. सर्वलोकातिगामाम्—सर्वे लोकाः सर्वलोकाः, कर्मधा— । तान् अति-नच्छन्ति इति सर्वलोक + अति + गम + ञ् कर्त्तरि । तेषाम् । Qual दोषाम् ।

8. ज्वलनकणसुचम्—ज्वल + युच् कर्त्तरि ज्वलनः fire. ज्वलनकणान् सुचति इति ज्वलनकण + सूच् + क्लिप् कर्त्तरि । ताम् । Qual वृष्टिम् Here some read



उद्यज्वलन etc. as one word. The compound उद्यज्वलन is difficult to analyse. उद्या च ज्वलनकणमुक् च renders उद्य almost redundant ; because if the दृष्टि is ज्वलनकणमुक् it is bound to be also उद्य । Hence उद्य should not be used as a विशेषण to ज्वलनकणमुक् । Nor does उद्याः ज्वलनकणाः seem to help us much, because it is not easy to conceive a ज्वलनकण which is अनद्य । So उद्य is superfluous. The reading उद्याम् is therefore preferred.

9. दाहभोते.—दाहात् भोतिः, तस्याः । हेतौ प्रसूी as in नास्ति घटोऽनुप-  
खर्भः ( “विभाषा इति योगविभागात् अगुणोऽस्तिथा च क्वचित् । प्रमादग्रिमान् ।  
नास्तिघटोऽनुपखर्भः—*Bhattoji* ) ।

10. आधार etc.—आत्रियते अस्मिन् अनेन वा इति आ + धृ + घञ् अधि-  
करणे करणे वा आधारः receptacle. आधारस्य अनुरोधः etc. ( see व्याख्या ).  
हेतौ प्रसूी । Dhundhiraja here sees allusion to राक्षस in आधार । It  
may be supposed to allude to मलयकेतु also ( see व्याख्य and  
note 11 and 12. )

11. दुःखदृत्यम्—दुःखयति इति दुःखम् (पचायच्) painful. दुःखं दृत्यम् ।  
Note that स्त्रीरपात् shows inconvenience in पादक्षेप ; सकोच implies  
discomfort in हस्तविक्षेप , दृष्टेरबन्धनम् ( न बध्नतः ) indicates restraint  
in नेत्रपात् । Hence दुःखदृत्यम् on all sides. We have already said in  
the व्याख्या दुःखदृत्यम् may be taken to hint at the failure of  
राक्षस । The minister himself mourns his hard lot [ दुःखदृत्यम् ]  
in Acts VI and VII , thus “विपर्यस्तं सौधं—”, Act VI Sl. 11  
and “द्रव्यं जिगोषुमधिगम्य—”, Act VII, Sl. 14. Some here read  
दृत्तम् for दृत्यम् । The Dasarupa says “अन्यद्वावाच्यं दृत्तं दृत्यं ताललायाच्यम् ।  
आद्यं पदार्थाभिनयः मार्गो दिशो तथापरम् ॥” which implies that अभिनय  
belongs to दृत्यम् and not to दृत्तम् । The second line of our vetse  
speaks of अभिनय, it is therefore preferable to have दृत्यम् ।

12. Remark—The metre is क्षणरा as before. For a simi-  
lar sentiment, compare—

मही पादाघाताद् ब्रजति परमं संशयपदं  
पदं विष्णोर्भास्यद्भुजपरिचङ्कयद्दृश्यम् ।

सुहृद्वीर्यींस्त्रं यात्यनिभृतजटाताडिततटा  
जगद्रक्षायै त्वं नटसि ननु वामेव विभृता ॥

As already remarked, verses 1 and 2 extol the two ministers. चाणक्य the mightier of the two is given the 1st verse. The craft of the Lord guarded Ganga from गौरी, so that craft of चाणक्य will guard चन्द्रगुप्त from मलयकेतु । The 2nd verse is on राक्षस । The Lord commenced ताण्डव and jeopardised the whole creation ; but by suitable adaptations which made himself suffer [ दुःखदृश्य ] saved the universe from destruction. Similarly, राक्षस began a campaign which jeopardised मलयकेतु with his whole host, but by suffering himself through the sacrifice of his long-cherished hopes ( दुःखदृश्य ) the minister ultimately saved the situation ( see Act VII ).

3. (नान्द्यन्ते) सूत्रधारः—अलमतिप्रसङ्गेन । आम्नापितो ऽस्मि परिषदा यथा—“अथ त्वया सामन्तवटेश्वरदत्तपौत्रस्य महाराजप्रदभाक्पृथुसूनोः क्वेर्विशाखदत्तस्य कृतिः अभिनवं मुद्राराक्षसं नाम नाटकं नाटयितव्यम्” इति । यत्सत्यं काव्य-विशेषवेदिन्यां परिषदि प्रयुञ्जानस्य समापि सुमहान् परितोषः प्रादुर्भवति । कुतः ?

Pool was } चोयते बालिशस्यापि सत्सूत्रपतिता कृषिः ।  
in gold or }  
behave } न शालेः स्तम्बकरिता वसुगणमपेक्षते ॥ ३ ॥ रि. ८

(After the Nandi ) Sutradhara—Away with excessive talk. I have been commanded by the audience thus—“The new drama called the Mudrarakshasa, the work of the poet Bishakhadatta, son of Prithu the holder of the title Maharaja, grandson of the chieftain Vatesvaradatta, has to be staged

by you to-day." Really, very great joy arises in me too acting before an assembly capable of appreciating merits of poems. ( Do you ask ) why ?—The sowings of even a fool thrive if done in a good soil. The growth of paddy in clusters ( Or—the power of paddy to form the stalk ) does not depend upon the skill of the sower.

नान्द्यन्ते इति—'नान्द्याः' प्रागुक्तश्लोकद्वयाभिकायाः मङ्गलक्रियाया 'अन्त सूव-  
चारः' इति नाद्या ख्यातः नटानां नेता आह—'अतिप्रसङ्गेन' बहुभाषणेन 'अलं' कार्यं-  
नास्ति । संचेपतः कार्यमुक्त्वा प्रकृतमनुसरामि इत्यर्थः । तदेव कार्यमाह 'परिषदा'  
सभागतेन सामाजिकवर्गेण इति आशापितः अस्मि यथा—'सामन्तस्य' करद्वाराजस्य  
'षट्शरदत्तस्य' यः पौत्रः' किञ्च 'महाराजपदं' महाराजोपाधिं यो 'भजते' तस्य 'पृथोः'  
पृथुनामकस्य सामन्तभूपस्य यः 'सूनुः' पुत्रः तस्य 'कविः विशाखदत्तस्य कृतिः' रचना  
'अभिनवं' नूतनम् अनभिनीतपूर्वम् इत्यर्थः 'सुद्वाराक्षसं नाम नाटकं नाटयितव्यम्'  
अभिनीतव्यम् । 'यत्सत्यं' नूनं 'काव्यस्य विशेषम्' उत्कर्षं या 'वेत्ति' तथाविधायां  
परिषदि' सामाजिकसंसदि 'प्रयुञ्जानस्य प्रयोक्ष्यमाणस्य 'मम अपि सुमहान् परितोषः  
प्रादुर्भवति' । एकतः परिषदः आशा अन्यतश्च ममापि सन्तोषः अहो व्यतिकरः । 'कुतः'  
परितोष इति चेत् शृणु—अन्वयः ॥—बालिशस्यापि कृषिः सत्चेन्नपतिता ( सती )  
चौर्यते । शालीः सत्स्वकरिता वनृः गुणं न अपेक्षते । व्याख्या—'बालिशस्यापि' अन-  
भिज्ञस्यापि अनिपुणस्यापि कर्षकस्य 'कृषिः' कर्षणकर्म लक्षणया बीजं 'सत्चेन्नपतिता'  
चदारि चेत्रे प्रयुक्ता सती 'चौर्यते' वर्धते सुफलं ददाति । दृष्टान्तेन द्रव्यति—'शालीः'  
धान्यविशेषस्य 'सत्स्वकरिता' निविडभवनं 'वनृः' वपनकर्तुः 'गुण' दक्षता 'न अपेक्षते'  
न अनुरुध्यते । परिषदिद्यं न हि चेतमावमिव, किन्तु काव्यविशेषकितया सत्चेन्न-  
गुण्यमेव । काव्यमिदं मे शालिरिव । यद्यप्यहमव प्रयुञ्जानः बालिश इव कश्चित्  
ब्रह्मा, तथापि फलं प्रति नास्ति सन्देहः । प्रयोगपटुताविरुद्धेऽपि सत्चेन्नपतितायाः  
शालीः सत्स्वप्रवृत्तमिव सत्परिषत्पदार्थितस्य सत्काव्यस्य अस्य प्रचयगमनं सम्पत्स्यते  
इति भावः । इदमभिसुखीकरणं परिषदः ।

OHARCHA

1. नायने etc.—नन्दनं नन्दः rejoicing ; भावे घञ् । Or नन्दन्ति अखिन् नन्दः stage ; अधिकारणे घञ् । नन्दस्य इयं नान्दी a benediction. “तस्येदम्” इत्यण् । “द्विषद्विजयपादीनामाश्रीर्वादपरायणा । नन्दन्ति देवता यन्मा-  
तन्मात्रान्दी प्रकीर्त्तिता ।” The object of the नान्दी is to secure a happy termination of the acting, “तथाप्यवस्यं कर्त्तव्या नान्दी विघ्नोप-  
शान्तये” । The two verses preceding, constitute the नान्दी here—an अष्टपदा नान्दी, each verse having four padas in it. सूत्रं कथावस्तु धारयतीति सूत्रधारः the leading actor, “कर्म्मस्थण्” इत्यण् ।

2. अतिप्रसङ्गं—प्रसङ्गनमिति प्र + सञ्च + घञ् भावे प्रसङ्गः continua-  
tion. अतिशयित. प्रसङ्गः अतिप्रसङ्गः, प्रादितत्—long dwelling on a sub-  
ject. तेन । अल शब्द योगे श्या, or better करणे श्या, करण of the  
verb नास्ति understood. See Tika. For प्रसङ्ग in the sense of  
*continuity* we may refer to प्रसक्त meaning ‘continued’ in  
“तस्यायमन्तर्जलसौधभाजः प्रसक्तसङ्गीतमृदङ्गघोषः” ।

3. आज्ञापितः—आ + ज्ञा + णिच् + क्त कर्मणि । The root ज्ञप् gives  
ज्ञपित ; विज्ञप्त, etc. अगुक्तकर्त्ता is परिषदा ।

4. परिषदा—परि समन्तात् सीदन्ति अस्याम् इति परि + सद + क्तिप् अधिकरणे  
परिषत् meeting-hall ; by transference of epithets—*assembly*. तथा ।

5. सामन्त etc.—The poet’s grand-father was a सामन्त, his  
father had the title महाराज । This extols the poet as of  
high lineage—कविप्रशंसा । Note, his father was not a महाराज  
but only महाराजपदभाक् in which पदभाक् implies that the title  
महाराज was a personal distinction conferred on the poet’s  
father by the paramount power then ruling over India.

6. सुद्राराचसम्—सुद्रा is seal, stamp, signet-ring. राचस was  
the premier-minister of नन्द । The name here may be derived  
like अभिज्ञानशकुन्तलम् (which see). Thus—सुद्राग्रहीतो राचसः सुद्राराचसः  
—राचस entrapped by means of the signet-ring ; by transference  
of epithets ( लक्षणा ) this is applied to the काव्य that details  
with the story : and काव्य being neuter we have सुद्राराचसम् in

the neuter—cf. Julius Cæsar, King Lear, Merchant of Venice etc. as applied to the respective books of those names. Or again मुद्रा च राक्षसश्च मुद्राराक्षसम्, neuter singular by “सर्वो हन्दी विभाषया एकवद्भवति” and “स नपुंसकम्” । Next लक्षणा as before The second derivation is preferable ( see Sakuntala ).

7. यत्कृत्यम्—a compound अव्यय meaning—certainly, indeed, really etc.

8. काव्यविशेषवेदिन्याम्—वि + शिष + घञ् भावे विशेषः excellence, merit. काव्यस्य विशेषः । तं वेत्ति इति णिनिः । This is परिषत्प्रशंसा and as it implies that the काव्य, he is going to stage, has superior merits it is काव्यप्रशंसा also.

9. प्रयुञ्जानस्य—प्र + युज् + शानच् कर्त्तरि । “प्रोपाभ्यां युजेरयञ्जपात्तु” इति आत्मनेपदम् । Qual मन ।

10. बालिशस्य—बालिश idiot. This is mere humility (विनयोक्ति) ।

11. सत्त्वेव etc.—The सत् here implies परिषत्प्रशंसा ।

12. कृषेः—Tillage : by लक्षणा sowings.

13. सख्यकरिता—सख्य stump, also cluster. सख्यं करोतिइति सख्यं + इन् कर्त्तरि सख्यकरिः । तस्य भावः । The word is restricted to refer to व्रीहि by the Varttika “व्रीहिवत्सयोरिति वक्तव्यम्” । शलि is a kind of व्रीहि ( paddy ).

14. Metre—The metre is variously called श्लोक, पृथ्वावका &c. श्लोके षष्ठं गुरु ज्ञेयं सर्वत्र लघु पञ्चमम् । द्विचतुःपादयोर्ऋक्सं सप्तमं दीर्घमन्ययोः ॥

4. तदुयावदिदानीं गृहं गत्वा गृह्णीमाङ्गय गृहजनेन सह सङ्गौतकमनुतिष्ठामि । ( परिक्रम्य अवलोक्य च ) इमे नो गृहाः । तदुयावत् प्रविशामि ( नाटेन प्रविश्य अवलोक्य च ) अये तत् किमिदमस्मद्गृहेषु महोत्सव इव दृश्यते । स्वस्वकर्म्मणि अधिकतरमभियुक्तः परिजनः । तथाहि—  
वहति जलमित्यं पिनष्टि गन्धानियमित्यमुद्ग्रथते स्रजो विचित्राः ।  
मुसलमिदमित्यश्च पातकाले सुहुरनुयाति कलेन हुङ्कृतम् ॥ ४ ॥

So having gone home and summoned my wife, let me commence music with the house-hold attendants. (*Going round and observing*) This is my house ; here, I enter. (*Acting entry and observation*) How so ! what is this ! it seems as if there is a big festival in our house. The attendants are more busily engaged in their respective duties. Thus—this one is carrying water, another is pounding spices ; that one is weaving speckled wreaths ; yonder is one always accompanying with a sweet hum that pestle at the time of its descent.

यावदिति । यतः आज्ञागौरवात् आत्मपरितोषाच्च नाटयितव्यमेव 'तत' तस्मात् 'इदानीम्' अधुना 'गृहं गत्वा गृहहिणीं पत्नीम् 'आहूय गृहजनैः' परिजनवर्गैश्च 'सह सङ्गीतकं यावत् अनुतिष्ठामि' तीर्थतिक्रमेव तनोमि, गीतवाद्यादिक्रमेव प्रवर्त्तयामि इत्यर्थः । ( 'परिक्रम्य' रङ्गमञ्चं परितो गत्वा गृहगमनमभिनीय इत्यर्थः 'अवलोक्य च' ) 'इमे नः अस्माकं 'गृहाः दृश्यन्ते 'तद् यावत् प्रविशामि' ( 'नाथ्येन प्रविश्य' प्रवेशं नाटयित्वा 'अवलोक्य च' आह ) 'अये' आश्चर्यम् । तत् इति वाक्यालङ्कारे 'इदं किम् अपरं पश्यामि ?—'अस्मद्गृहेषु मङ्गवने 'महान् उत्सवः इव दृश्यते' यतः 'परिजनः' कर्मकरवर्गः 'स्वस्वकर्म्मणि' निजकार्ये 'अधिकतरं' यथा तथा 'अभियुक्तः' निविष्टः । तदेव दर्शयति—'तथाहि' अभिनिवेशाधिक्यादेव—इयं जलं वहति, इयं गन्धान् पिनष्टि, इयं विचित्राः स्रजः उद्वृथते, इयञ्च इदं सुसलं पातकालं मुहुः कलिनं हुतेन अनुयाति । व्याख्या—'इयम्' एका 'जलं वहति' पानीयमागयति, 'इयम्' अपरा 'गन्धान् पिनष्टि' अधिवासद्रव्याणि चूर्णयति, 'इयम्' अस्या 'विचित्राः' नैकवर्णाः 'स्रजः' मालिकाः 'उद्वृथते' उद्वृथति रचयति 'इयञ्च' इतरापि 'इदं सुसलम्' दण्डं 'पातकालं' उखूलिं पतनसमये 'मुहुः' वारंवारं 'कलिनं' मधुराब्जुटेन 'हुतेन' हुंशब्दीश्वरणेन सह 'अनुयाति' । सुसलं पातयति हुंशब्दश्च समकालमेव करोति इत्यर्थः । पुष्पिताया इत्यम् । "अयुजि नयुगरेफतो यशारो युजि च नजी जरगाश्च पुष्पितागा" इति लक्षणात् ।

## OHAROHA

1. यावत्—अवधारणे अव्यय ।
  2. गृहिणीम्—गृहमस्या अस्तीति गृह् + इनि मत्वर्थे गृहिणी wife ; etc.
  3. गृहजन—जन has जातो एकवचनम् । गृहस्थः जनः गृहजनः, शाकपाथिवादि । तेन ।
  4. सङ्गीतकम्—“सम् + गै + क्त भावे सङ्गीतम् music. लदेव इति स्त्राथे कन् ।
  5. गृहाः—“गृह् गृहाः पुंभूवि” direct that गृह् in the neuter may be singular, but in the masculine it is always plural.
  6. स्वस्वकर्म्मणि—स्व is निज, आत्मोय । वीप्सायां द्विवचनम् । स्व' स्व' कर्म स्वस्वकर्म्म,—कर्म्मधा—अस्मिन् । We offer the above analysis of the compound with some hesitation, because we make it a तत्पुरुषा of *three* words which is opposed to the general rule “सुप् सुपा” । A तत्पुरुषा of more than two words is allowed in special cases only. But no other way of expounding the compound seems available. The case is not one of व्यतिहार ; nor again is समासवशाव available in duplications through वीप्सा ।
  7. अभियुक्तः—अभि + युज् + क्त कर्त्तरि attentive.
  8. गन्धान्—aromatic herbs etc. “गन्धा गन्धक आनीद लेशे सम्बन्ध-गर्भयोः । स एव द्रव्यवचनो बहुल्ये पुंसि चक्षृतः ॥” इति विश्वः । Hence गन्धा = गन्धद्रव्यानि । तान् । obj of पिनाष्टि ( पिष रुधादि + लट्ति ) ॥
  9. उद्गृह्यते—उद् + गृह् + लट्ति । This is irregular, because the root गृह् is not enunciated by Panini. उद्गृह्याति seems to be the correct form.
  10. चित्राः—चित्र speckled, also wondrous विशेषेण चित्ताः ।
  11. अनुयाति—उपसर्गवशात् सकर्मकत्वम् ।
  12. हुङ्तेन—हुम् is a monotonous sound uttered when working the pestle. हुम् + क्त भावे हुङ्तेन । तेन । सहाथे ढतोया ।
5. भवतु कुटुम्बिनोमाह्वय पृच्छामि । (निपथ्याभिमुख-मवलोक्य) ।

गुणवत्पुत्राय निलये स्थितिहेतोः साधिके त्रिवर्गस्य । २

मङ्गवननीतिविद्ये कार्याचार्ये द्रुतमुपेहि ॥५॥

Well, I will call my wife and ask her ( *Looking towards the living room* )—Come quick, O the talented, the store-house of expedients, the provider of the group of three which is the very source (Or—for the sake) of existence, the adviser at undertakings, the very science of Polity of my house.

भवति । 'भवतु' आस्तां त्रिवर्गः 'कुटुम्बिनी' भार्याम् 'आह्वय पृच्छामि' सैव तथं कथयिष्यत । ('नेपथ्यस्य' वेधरचनास्थानस्य 'अभिसुखं' यथा तथा 'अवलोक्य' आह ) । अन्वयः—हे गुणवति, उपायनिलये, स्थितिहेतोः त्रिवर्गस्य साधिके, कार्याचार्ये, मङ्गवननीतिविद्ये, द्रुतम् उपेहि । व्याख्या—'हे गुणवति' दयादक्षिण्यादिभूषिते, हे उपायानां गृहकर्त्तृपाटवादीनां 'निलये' निवासभूते, हे 'स्थितेः' गृहस्थाश्रमस्थितेः यो 'हेतुः' निमित्तं तस्य 'त्रिवर्गस्य' धर्मार्थकामात्मकस्य 'साधिके' निर्वाहयित्रि, हे 'कार्यस्य' कर्तव्यस्य 'आचार्ये' उपदेष्टु अतएव हे- 'मङ्गवनस्य' मद्गृहस्य 'नीतिविद्ये' नयशास्त्ररूपे मत्पत्रि 'द्रुतमुपेहि' ऋटिति आगच्छ । नीतिरपि सम्वादिभिर्गुणवती, सामादिरुपायनिलया, ब्रह्मादेः त्रिवर्गस्य साधिका, कार्याचार्या च । एतैर्न नाटकैऽस्मिन् नीतिविद्यायाः विलासः सुतरां प्रकटीभविष्यति इति सूच्यते । आर्याङ्गम् । "यस्याः पादे प्रथमे द्वादशमात्रास्तथा तृतीयेऽपि । अष्टादश द्वितीये चतुर्थके पञ्चदश सार्यां ॥!" इति लक्षणात् ।

## OHAROHA

1. भवतु—An idiomatic expression when dropping a subject. It is often treated as an अवयव ।

2. कुटुम्बिनीम्—कुटुम्बमिति अस्याः कुटुम्बिनी । ताम् । Refers to the wife.

3. नेपथ्य &c.—नेपथ्य means वेध also वेधरचनास्थान । Here the latter. 'नेपथ्यन्तु प्रसाधने रङ्गभूमौ वेधभेदे' इति हेमः ।



4. गुणवति—Not the double sense. When applied to नीति-  
विद्या the गुणs are six in number, namely, सन्धि, विग्रह, यान, आसन,  
वैध, आश्रय ।

5. उपायनिलये—उपाय applied to नीतिविद्या is expedient. These  
are four in number, viz, सामन्, दान, भेद, दण्ड । उपायाः-निलीयन्ते  
अस्याम् इति उपाय + नि + ली + अच् अधिकरणे स्त्रियाम् उपायनिलया । Thus  
derived the word is not necessarily masculine. Usually अजन्त,  
अबन्त and अजन्त words are masculine in the भाववाच्य, but in other  
cases they are often treated as वाच्यलिङ्ग ।

6. स्थितिहेतुः—स्थिति is preservation ; स्थितेः हेतुः । तस्य । Qual.  
द्विवर्गस्य । Or स्थितिरेव हेतुः स्थितिहेतुः । तस्मात् । हेतौ प्रमी । It is हेतु of  
क्रिया in अधिके ।

7. द्विवर्गस्य—द्विवर्ग is a संज्ञा of the three धर्म, अर्थ, काम ; also of  
the three इन्द्रि, स्थान, क्षय । It has the latter sense when taken in  
connection with नीतिविद्या । त्रयाणां वर्गः द्विवर्गः । तस्य ।

8. काचार्याचार्ये—आ + चर + णत् कर्मणि स्त्रियाम् आचार्या Instructress,  
by the Varttika “आचार्यादणत्त्वञ्च” । The feminine of आचार्य is  
आचार्या or आचार्यानी । The former means स्वयमुपदेष्ट्री, and the  
latter the wife of आचार्य and its न is dental and not cerebral.  
आचार्याणामाचार्या &c.

9. उपेहि—उप ÷ आ + इ + लोट् हि । Here we have उप + आ +  
इहि = उप + एहि = उपेहि by पररूप by the rule “ओमाडीञ्च” ।

10. Remark—For गुण, उपाय and द्विवर्ग, cf.—*Sisupala*  
Canto II, Sl. 26. Kirat I, and Manu VII.

6. (प्रविश्य) नटी—अज्ज, इअस्सि । अप्याणिओएण मं  
अज्जो अण्णुगेण्णु ( आर्य्य, इयमस्सि । आज्ञानियोगेन माम्  
आर्य्यः अनुगृह्णातु ) ।

(*Entering*) *Nati*—Here I am, Noble Sir. Let Noble Sir  
favour me with his command for work.

सूत्र—आर्यं तिष्ठतु तावदाज्ञानियोगः । कथय किमद्य भवत्या तत्रभवतां ब्राह्मणानाम् उपनिमन्त्रणेन कुटुम्बकम्, अनुगृहीतम्, अभिमता वा भवनम् अतिथयः सम्प्राप्ताः, यत् एष पाकविशेषारम्भः ।

*Supra*—Noble lady, let command for work stay. Tell me if this house-hold has been favoured by thee to-day by the invitation of worthy Brahamans, or if esteemed guest have reached the house, that there is this special preparation for the cooking.

नटी—अज्ज, आमन्तिदा मए भअवन्त बह्मणा [ आर्यं, आमन्त्रिता मया भगवन्तो ब्राह्मणाः ] ।

*Nati*—Noble Sir, mighty Brahamanas have been invited by me.

सूत्र—कथय कस्मिन्निमित्ते ?

*Sutra*—Tell me for what reason.

नटी—उवरज्जदि किल भअवं चन्दोत्ति [ उपरज्यते किल भगवान् चन्द्र इति ]॥

*Nati*—For what reason that the mighty moon will be eclipsed.

सूत्र—आर्ये, क एवमाह ।

*Sutra*—Noble lady, who says so?

नटी—एवं खु नगरवासी जणो मन्तेदि [ एवं खुलु नगरवासी जनो मन्त्रयते ] ।

*Nati*—So do people living in the city say.

प्रतिस्थिति—‘नटी’ सूत्रधारपत्नी ‘प्रविश्य’ रङ्गमञ्चमागत्य प्राह हे ‘आचार्य्य’ पृथ्व  
 ‘इयच्छिष्य’ एषा अहं प्राप्ता । ‘आर्य्यः’ मान्यो भवान् ‘मान् आश्रया’ आदेशेन यो  
 ‘नियोगः’ कर्मसु प्रेरणम् तेन ‘अनुगृह्णातु’ । सूत्रधारः प्राहा ‘आर्य्यं आश्रानियोगः  
 तावत्’ तत्कालं ‘तिष्ठतु’ आस्तां, तत्कथा यातु इत्यर्थः । ‘कथय अयं भवत्या तव  
 भवतां पूज्यानां ब्राह्मणानाम् उपनिमन्त्रयेन कुटुम्बकं पीथ्यवर्गः ‘अनुगृहीतं किम्’ ?  
 ‘अमिमता’ आदरार्हा ‘अतिथयः भवनं सम्प्राप्ताः वा’ आगताः किम् ? ‘यतः’ यस्मा-  
 ज्ज्ञेतोः ‘एष पाकविशेषस्य’ विशिष्टस्य आरम्भः’ दृश्यते । आरम्भं दृष्ट्वा मन्ये  
 ब्राह्मणा निमन्त्रिताः अतिथयो वा प्राप्ताः ब्रूहि कतमदीतयोः । नटी प्राह—हे आर्य्य मया  
 भगवन्तो ब्राह्मणाः निमन्त्रिताः । नटी आह ‘भगवान् चन्द्रः उपरख्यते किल’ राहुगन्तो  
 भविष्यति खलु ‘इति’ हेतोः निमन्त्रिताः । गृह्येषु ब्राह्मणभोजनं भूतये भवति  
 इति भावः ।

## CHARCHA

1. आर्य्यं—आर्य्यते इति कृ + गृह्णत् कर्मणि आर्य्यः noble. Addressed to the husband here. आर्य्यपुत्र is the more common form of address. The deviation is because of the etiquette of the नाट्यशाला which requires that नटी and सूत्रधार should address each other as आर्य्यं । Cf.—“विप्रामात्यागार्यां नटीसूत्रधती मिथः”—*Dasarupa*. सूत्रधत् is सूत्रधार ।

2. आश्रानियोगः—नि + युज् भावे नियोगः employment. Now see व्याख्यानम् । Nom. to तिष्ठतु ।

3. तत्रभवताम्—This is equivalent to तेषां भवताम् and implies respect. तेषाम् is changed into तत्र with the addition of तत्र by the rule “इतराभ्योपि दृश्यन्ते” । Thus स भवान् = तत्र भवान्, तं भवन्तम् = तत्र भवन्तम्, तेन भवता = तत्र भवता etc. Here the two words are not necessarily compounded. If compounded, say ते भवन्तः तत्र भवन्तः, सुप्सुपा । तेषाम् । Qual. ब्राह्मणानाम् ।

4. कुटुम्बकम्—कुटुम्बानां समूहः इति कुटुम्ब + कम् etc.
5. पाकविशेष &c.—वि + शिष + क् भावे विशेषः speciality, excellence, etc. पाकस्य विशेषः पाकविशेषः = विशिष्टः पाकः । तस्य चारम्भः ।
6. कश्चिन् निमित्ते—See under कस्य हेतोः, sl. 1. *Ante*.
7. उपरज्यते—उप + रज्ज + क्त्वे कश्चि ; lit. is being tinted. The moon becomes a dull red—*becomes tinted*—just before an eclipse. Hence an eclipse is called उपराग । “उपरागस्य पुंसि स्यात् राहुयासिऽकंचन्द्रयोः” इति विश्वः quoted in चनरटीका ।

8. षाह—त्र + षट् तिप् स्थाने षष् । Sometimes it is used in a past sense also ( = उवाच ) but then the word is an अव्यय ।

7. सूत्र—आय्ये कृतश्चमोऽस्मि चतुःषष्ट्यङ्गे ज्योतिःशास्त्रे । तत् प्रवर्त्य तां भगवतो ब्राह्मणान् उद्दिश्य पाकः चन्द्रोपरागं प्रति तु केनापि विप्रलब्धासि । पश्य—

कूरुग्रहः स<sup>५१२</sup>केतुसम्बन्ध<sup>५१३</sup>सम्पूर्णमण्डलमिदानीम् ।

अभिभवितुमिच्छति बलात्— ॥ ७ ॥

*Sutra*—Noble lady, I have toiled through the science of Astronomy with its sixty four branches ; so let cooking be done for the mighty Brahamanas, but, as to the eclipse of the moon, you have been misled by some one. Mark—That wicked planet Ketu is now trying forcibly to overcome the not-yet-full-orbed moon—

( रक्ष्यन्ति ) नेपथ्ये—आः क एष मयि स्थिते— *Crash of*  
( *When half uttered* ) In the dressing room,—Ha ! who is it that I living,—

सूत्र—रक्ष्येणं तु बुधयोगः ॥ ७ ॥

*Sutra*—But conjunction with Mercury saves him.

K. R.—Mudra—

आय्ये इति । हे 'आय्ये' नाम्ने 'चतुःषष्टिः अङ्गानि' यस्य तादृशे टुःखसाध्ये  
 'ज्योतिःशास्त्रे कृतश्रमः अस्मि' श्रमः कृतः स च श्रमो मे सफलः । तत् ममापि अत्र  
 बक्तव्यमस्ति 'तत्' तस्मात् ब्रवीमि 'भगवतो ब्राह्मणान् उद्दिश्य पाकः प्रवर्त्थतां' कियतां  
 तच्च मया न निविध्यते । 'चन्द्रोपरागं प्रति तु' चन्द्रगृहणविषये पुनः 'केनापि विप्र-  
 लब्धा' प्रसारिता 'अस्मि' । चन्द्रगृहणमय नैव भविष्यति । कृत एवं ब्रवीमि इति  
 चेत् 'पश्य'—अन्वयः ॥ स क्रूरग्रहः केतुः इदानीम् असम्पूर्णमण्डलं चन्द्रं बलात्  
 अभिभवितुम् इच्छति । व्याख्या—'स क्रूरग्रहः' असौ प्रसिद्धः पापग्रहः 'केतुः'  
 [ राहुग्रास इव केतुग्रासोऽपि सम्भवति । टुगिटराजस्तु उभयोरेकदेहोद्भवत्वात् अभेदा-  
 ध्यवसानेन राहुरेव अत्र केतुशब्देन व्यपदिष्टः इति मन्यते ] 'इदानीम्' अद्य  
 'असम्पूर्णमण्डलम्' असमयकालं 'चन्द्रम्' अपूर्णचन्द्रमित्यर्थः 'बलात्' साहसेन 'अभि-  
 भवितुं' कवलीकर्तुम् 'इच्छति' यतते न तु अभिभवति अभिभविष्यति वा, इच्छामाव-  
 मस्ति नातः परं किञ्चित् । पूर्णस्यैव ग्रामसम्भवात्, अद्य तु अपूर्ण इति साहसमेव । अत्र  
 श्रोत्रभिः 'स केतुः' इत्यस्य 'सकेतुः' इति समस्तह्रस्वेण गृहणमपि सम्भवति, अर्थस्तु तदा  
 भिद्यते यथा—अन्वयः ॥ क्रूरग्रहः सकेतुः सन् इदानीम् असम्पूर्णमण्डलं चन्द्रं  
 बलात् अभिभवितुमिच्छति । व्याख्या—'क्रूरः' घोरः 'ग्रहः' आग्रहः चन्द्रगुप्तपरा-  
 भवाध्यवसायः यस्य स राक्षसः 'केतुना' मलयकेतुना 'सह' तदन्वितः सन् इत्यर्थः  
 'इदानीम्' अधुना 'असम्पूर्णम्' अवशीकृतं 'मण्डलं' कृतञ्च प्रकृतिमण्डलं येन तं 'चन्द्र'  
 चन्द्रगुप्तं बलात् भङ्गता स्नेच्छवलीन जातो यो दर्पः तस्मात् 'अभिभवितुमिच्छति' ।  
 ( एतमर्थमबलत्वात् कश्चित् 'नेपथ्ये' वेधरचनाभूमौ 'अर्द्धाङ्गे' एव सूत्रधारवचने  
 सकोपसाह ) 'आः क एष मयि स्थिते' मामनादृत्य चन्द्रगुप्तमभिसवितुमिच्छति ?  
 मयि रक्षितरि विरमतु टुर्व्यसनात् आश्रमः । ततः सूत्रधारः समापयति 'बुधेन'  
 बुधग्रहेण यौ 'योगः' एकाराशिस्थितिः, स 'तु' स पुनः 'एम्' चन्द्रं 'रक्षति'  
 यासात् वायते । पक्षे—'बुधस्य' नयनस्य विदुषः आणक्यस्य यौ 'योगः' सामान्युपाय-  
 प्रबोधः स 'तु' स पुनः 'रक्षति' चन्द्रगुप्तं वायते । [ इतीयं अर्थेन काव्यवस्तु  
 उपचिन्नं भवति । इतमार्था । लक्षणसुत्रम् ।

CHARCHA

1. चतुःषष्ट्यङ्गे—The वाचस्पत्य quotes गर्ग for twenty-four षष्टस and forty उपषष्टस of Astronomy. Here the distinction between *angas* and *upangas* is ignored and all are treated as षष्टस ।

2. प्रवर्थात्ताम्—प्र + हत् + णिच् + लोट् ताम् कर्मणि । कामचारानुशयां लोट् ।

3. चन्द्रापरारामम्—उपराराम eclipse (see *ante*. Para 6) चन्द्रस्य उपरारामः etc. 'प्रति' इति कर्मप्रवचनीययोगे द्वितीया ।

4. विप्रलब्धा—वि + प्र + लभ + ता कर्मणि । Mis-informed.

5. क्रूरग्रहः—ग्रहाति रवितेजांसि इति ग्रह + षच् कर्त्तरि ग्रहः plant. Now कर्मधा—( see व्याख्या ) । Also ग्रह + षच् भावे persistence. Now बहुव्रीहि ( see व्याख्या ) । In the latter case the epithet refers to the minister राक्षस ( see व्याख्या ) ।

✓ 6. स केतुः—Uncompounded, स is प्रसिद्धार्थं and केतु is the lower half of the body of राहु ( The latter was cut down into two by विष्णु at the time when असुरत was being distributed to the gods after the churning of the ocean). In the second explanation, the words are compounded, giving the बहुव्रीहि compound सकेतुः (=केतुना सह) । केतु now is a contraction for मलयकेतु (Comp. भीम for भीमसेन) । And सकेतुः is a विशेषण of क्रूरग्रहः which refers to राक्षस । We may however even in this case leave the two words uncompounded and explain—स भवतां पूर्वपरिचितः केतुः मलयकेतुः etc. क्रूरग्रहः now qualifies केतुः । We have given above the mythological account of केतु । Astronomically राहु is the ascending node and केतु the descending node of the moon's orbit. Eclipses take place at both nodes. Those in the one being राहुयास while those in the other are केतुयास ।

↑ 7. चन्द्रमसस्य पूर्वमखलम्—दृष्टि splits up चन्द्रमसं पूर्वमखलम् । This however contradicts the last line of the verse ( see under उपयोगः below ) .

8. उक्तात्—See व्याख्या । In the first interpretation it is an अव्यय । In the second say बहुसुपसंभ्रम इति स्वप्नोपेक्षणी । Note

that बलमाश्रित्य, relying upon strength, suits the first interpretation also.

9. बुधयोगः—बुध, Mercury is very close to sun and has his orbit much closer than that of the earth. Hence, as seen from the earth, it is always close to the sun, being only a few degrees from it even when most remote. The moon having बुधयोग is thus also close to the sun. Hence the time is near चमावस्था । Consequently the moon is bound to be चसम्पृष्टे मखल । Hence the contradiction इदं विद्धि । This also explains why we prefer our reading to Telang's चन्द्रमसं पूर्णमखलम् ।

8. नटी—अज्ज, को उण एसो धरणीगोचरो भविष्य चन्द्रं गहाभिजोआदो रक्खिदुं इच्छदि [ आर्थे कः पुनरेष धरणीगोचरो भूत्वा चन्द्रं गहाभियोगात् रक्षितुम् इच्छति ] ।

*Nati*—Noble Sir, who is this that, having the earth for his quarters, ventures to guard the moon from planetary aggression ?

सूत्र—आर्थे, यक्षत्वं मयापि नोपलक्षितः । भवतु भूयोऽभियुक्तः स्वरथ्यक्तिसुपलक्षेत्रे ( क्रूरग्रहः इत्यादि पुनस्तद्देव पठति ) ।

*Sutra*—Noble lady, really he was not noticed by me to. However attempting again, I shall obtain the identification of his voice (*respects the verse कुर्यः etc.*).

( नेपथ्ये )—आः क एष मयि स्थिते चन्द्रगुप्तमभिवितुमिच्छति ।

(*In the dressing room*)—Ha ! who is it that, I, living, dares to overcome Chandragupta ?

सूत्र—( आकर्ष्यं ) आर्य्यं, ज्ञातम्—

कौटिल्यः—( इत्यर्द्धोक्ते नटी भयं नाटयति )

*Sutra*—Listening, Ha! found. Kautilya—(when half uttered Nati acts fright).

सूत्र—कुटिलमतिः स एष येन

क्रोधान्नी प्रसभंमदाहि नन्दवंशः ।

चन्द्रस्य ग्रहणमिति श्रुतेः सनाम्नो

मौर्येन्दोर्द्विषदभियोग इत्यवैति ॥ ८ ॥

तदित आवां गच्छावः ( इति निष्क्रान्तौ ) ।

इति प्रस्तावना ।

*Sutra*—Kautilya it is, who, on hearing of the ग्रहण (suppression) of चन्द्र, understands enemy-attack upon the moon like Maurya who has a similar name—Kautilya, at heart in-sincere, by whom the race of Nanda was promptly consumed in the fire of his warth. So let us be off from here (*They depart*).

*Here ends the Prelude.*

आर्य्यं कः इति । नेपथ्योक्तं प्रति नटी प्राह 'हे आर्य्यं' भवान् ब्रवीति आकाशे बुध-  
योगश्चन्द्रमद्य रक्षतीति 'एष पुनः कः धरणी गीचरः' देशो यस्य तादृशो 'भूत्वा'नेपथ्यस्थित  
एव इत्यर्थः 'चन्द्र' ग्रहस्य 'अभियोगात्' पीडनात् 'रक्षितमिच्छति' ? सूत्रधार आह 'आर्य्यं  
यत्सत्यम्' तत्त्वत एव भवत्या इव 'मयापि न उपलक्षितः' न निरूपितः क एष इति ।  
'भवतु' यात् तत् 'भूयः' पुनरपि 'अभियुक्तः' व्याश्रितः सन् क्रूरग्रह इत्यादि वदन् 'स्वरस्य'  
कच्छब्धनेः व्यक्तित्वम् 'अभिव्यञ्जनं निर्णयमित्यर्थः 'उपलक्ष्ये' प्राप्स्यामि ज्ञास्यामि  
कस्याथे कण्ठ इति भावः । एवम् अभिमत्याय ( 'तदेव क्रूरग्रह इत्यादि पुनः पठति' )  
तच्छ्रुत्वा सोऽपि 'नेपथ्ये' स्थितः पुरुषः पुनराह सकीपम् 'आः मयि स्थिते कः एष'  
सूर्यः 'चन्द्रगुप्तम् अभिभक्षितमिच्छति' सद्यः समुत्पन्नस्यैवमेवम् । ( 'आकर्ष्यं' श्रुत्वा )  
सूत्रधारः प्राह 'आर्य्यं ज्ञातम्' स्वरव्यक्तिरुपलब्धा । चन्द्रगुप्तस्य चमात्यः 'कौटिल्यः



चाणक्यः ( 'अर्धोक्ते' असमाप्ते एव वचसि 'नटी भयं नाटयति' अभिनयते ) सूत्रधारो वदन्निवासीत्—अन्वयः ॥ येन क्रोधाघ्नौ नन्दवंशः प्रसभमदाहि स एष कुटिलमतिः कौटिल्यः चन्द्रस्य गृहणम् इति श्रुतेः सनात्तः मौर्येन्दोः द्विषदभियोगः इति अवैति । व्याख्या—'येन' ब्राह्मणेन 'क्रोधाघ्नौ' कोपवद्भौ 'नन्दवंशः' राज्ञो नन्दस्य कुलं नव नन्दा इति यावत् 'प्रसभं' भठिति 'अदाहि' दग्धः चन्द्रगुप्तश्च राजा कृतः 'स एषः' नेपथ्यगती जनः 'कुटिलमतिः' क्रूराशयः 'कौटिल्यः' चाणक्यः 'चन्द्रस्य गृहणमिति श्रुतेः' अस्य श्रवणात् 'सनात्तः' तुल्याख्यस्य मौर्येन्दाः' इन्दुतुल्यस्य मौर्यस्य चन्द्रगुप्तस्य आत्मप्रतिष्ठापितस्य 'द्विषता' शत्रुणा 'अभियोगः' आक्रमणम् 'इति अवैति' एतत् मन्यते ततश्च कोपादेव भाषते । कष्टं स्यात् यदि स आगत्य तथा मन्त्रयमाणा नौ पश्येत् 'तत्' तस्मात् 'आवाम् इतः' अस्मात् स्थानात् 'गच्छावः' ( इत्युभौ 'निष्क्रान्तौ' रङ्गमच्चादप गतौ ) । एतन्मात्रं 'प्रस्तावना' कथामुखम् । [ "ना जौ गस्विदश्रयतिः प्रहर्षिणीयम्" इति प्रहर्षिणीहृत्तम् ] ।

### CHAROHA

1. धरणीगोचरः—यावच्छरन्ति अस्मिन् इति गो + चर + घ अघिकरणे संज्ञायाम् गोचरः lit. pasture land, but it is a संज्ञा of any site Next बहुव्रीहि ( See व्याख्या ) । Pred. to कः ।

2. गृहाभियोगात्—अभि + युज् + घञ् भावे अभियोगः attack. गृहस्य ( see ante para 7 ) अभियोगः । तस्मात् । प्रसी in connection with the त्राणार्ध root in रचि०म् ।

3. अभियुक्तः—अभि + युज् + क्त कर्त्तरि अभियुक्तः employed, attentive. This may mean either that he wants to employ himself in repeating the verse, or to be more attentive after the repetition.

4. स्वरव्यक्तिम्—वि + अञ्ज + क्तिन् भावे व्यक्तिः disclosure, identification, etc. स्वरस्य व्यक्तिः etc. obj. of उपलप्ते उप + आ + लभ लुट् स्ये ) ।

5. आकार्यं—आ सत्यक् कर्णेन गृहीत्वा इति आ + कार्य्यं + णिष् ( नामधातु ) + ष्यप् ।

6. कुटिलमतिः—चाणक्य was a hard-hearted politician, hence necessarily कुटिलमतिः । Illustrations of his कुटिलता may be seen

in the total destruction of the नन्द family, but pre-eminently in the assassination of the mountain-prince पर्यतक who had helped him in raising चन्द्रगुप्त to the throne of नन्द । See *Intro*.

7. प्रसभम्—The Puranas say नन्द with his eight sons was killed within seven days of the insult to Chanakya (see Introduction). Hence प्रसभम् quickly. Our poet, however, does not seem to believe this story of quick work, for we see that चाणक्य after having vowed the destruction of नन्द got hold of a friend, introduced him to नन्द's ministers and waited till his friend became intimate with राजस (see अस्माकं सहाध्यायि मित्रम्, etc. Act I *Infra*). This could not have been done in such a short time as one week only.

7. A. अदाहि—दह + लुङ् त कर्मणि । was burnt. Nom येन । Agrees with उक्तकर्म—नन्दवंशः ।

8. नन्दवंशः—चाणक्य was insulted by नन्द and vowed his destruction in which he was successful ( see *Intro* ).

9. चन्द्रस्य गृहणम्—This is only for the sake of the metre ; the actual words used were चन्द्रमभिभवितुमिच्छति ( see *ante* ) ।

10. स्रुतेः—हेतौ प्रसो । ( See under दाहमीतेः, sl 2 ).

11. सनासः—समानं नाम अस्य सनामा । तस्य । Qual. मीर्येन्दोः । समान becomes स by the rule “ज्योतिर्जनपद—” । The moon is चन्द्र, and मीर्यं was चन्द्रगुप्त which is often contracted into चन्द्र ; hence the similarity in name.

12. मीर्येन्दोः—सुरा, a Sudra woman, was, according to the पुराणस, the second wife of नन्द । सुरायाः अपत्यं पुमान् इति सुरा + अय मीर्यः ( by “कुर्वादिभ्यो यः” । कुर्वादि includes सुर and therefore the feminine सुरा also ), *i. e.*, चन्द्रगुप्त । मीर्यः इन्दुरिव मीर्येन्दुः । तस्य, श्रेष्ठे षष्ठौ or उभयप्राप्ती कर्मणि षष्ठौ ( see next ). दुष्टिराज says चन्द्रगुप्त was a son of सर्वार्थसिद्धि । This is not however our poet's story. The poet also seems to be inclined not to treat सुरा as wife of नन्द ( see *Intro* ).

13. द्विषदभियोगः—द्विषता अभियोगः or द्विषतः अभियोगः । Before

componnding, we had द्विषन् मौर्व्येन्दुम् अभिवृक्तो । On going to attach a द्वतम् we see that there is उभयप्रति here. So we attach द्वतीया to कर्त्ता and वञ्ची to कर्म । Thus द्विषता अभियोगः । द्विषतः अभियोगः is also allowable by the Varttika “शेषे विभाषा” । शेषवञ्ची is of course available in all cases. इति योगे १सा ।

14. प्रस्तावना—प्र+स्तु+णिच्+युच् भावे स्त्रियां प्रस्तावना prelude. The साहित्यदर्पण thus defines प्रस्तावना—“नटी विदूषको वापि पारिपाश्र्विक एव वा । सूत्रधारेण सङ्घिताः संलापं यच्च कुर्वते ॥ शिवेर्वाक्यैः स्वकार्योत्थैः प्रस्तुताच्चेपिभिर्भिधः । आमुखं तच्च विज्ञेयं नाञ्चा प्रस्तावनापि सा ॥” The प्रस्तावना here is a कथोदात्त in which the actor enters taking up the words of the सूत्रधारः । Thus—“स्त्रेतिहस्तसमं वाक्यमर्थं वा यत्र सूत्रिणः । गृहीत्वा प्रविशेत् पात्रं कथोदात्तो हिदैव सः ॥”—*Dasarupa*. Here सूत्रिणः = सूत्रधारस्य ।

15. चवेति—चव+इ+लट्+ति । Knows. Nom. कौटिल्यः ।

9. ( ततः प्रविशति मुक्तां शिखां परानृशन् चाणक्यः )

चाणक्यः—कथय क एष मयि स्थिते चन्द्रगुप्तमभिवितु-  
मिच्छति ।

आस्त्रादितद्विरदशोषितशोषशोभां

सन्ध्यावणामिव कलां शशलाञ्छनस्य ।

जृम्भाविदारितमुखस्यमुखात् स्फुरन्तीं

को हस्तुमिच्छति हरेः परिभूय दंष्ट्राम् ॥ ९ ॥

(Now Chanakya enters feeling the loose tuft of hair on his crest).

Chanakya—Tell me, who is it that, I living, dares to overcome chandragupta? Who dares defiantly to extract from the mouth of the lion whose jaws have been opened by a yawn, the fiery tooth which is red in appearance from the elephant's blood just tasted and is thus shining like the lunar digit reddened at dusk?

ततः प्रविशति इति । 'ततः' तदनन्तरं 'सुक्ताम्' असंयतां 'शिखां' चूडां शिरःकः  
 कैश्रदंघातमिति यावत् 'पराश्रयन्' करिष्यन्मुशन् 'चाणक्यः प्रविशति' इति च 'नयि  
 स्थिते' स्थितं मामनादृत्य [ "बडौ चानादरे" इति चकारात् अनादरे सप्तमी ।  
 'क एष चन्द्रगुप्तमभिभवितुमिच्छति कथय' तस्य नाशाय पुनः प्रतिज्ञाम्  
 आरोहामि । अन्वयः ॥ कः जृम्भाविदारितमुखस्य हरेः मुखान् चास्त्रादित-  
 हिरदशोषितशोषशोभां शशलाञ्छनस्य सन्ध्यारूपा कलाम् इव स्फुरन्तीं दंष्ट्रा परिभूय  
 हर्तुमिच्छति । व्याख्या—'कः' एष 'जृम्भया' शान्तिजनितचेष्टाविशेषेण 'विदारितं'  
 व्यातं 'मुखं' यस्य तस्य 'हरेः' सिंहस्य 'मुखान् चास्त्रादितं' यत् 'हिरदशोषितं' मजरक्तं  
 तेन 'शोषा' अरूपा 'शोभा' यस्याः तादृशीम् अतएव 'शशलाञ्छनस्य' चन्द्रस्य 'सन्ध्याया  
 अरूपां कलामिव स्फुरन्तीम्' अवभासमानां 'दंष्ट्रां' दशनं 'परिभूय' अवमल्य  
 'हर्तुम्' उन्मूलयितुम् 'इच्छति' कथय इतिपूर्वण अन्वयः । गणघातनात् शान्तेन  
 हरिणा जृम्भितम् । एतदवसरे दन्तोत्पाटनचेष्टा निश्चितं प्राणनाशिनौ । एव मन्दगणं  
 विनाशय चाणक्यकेशरी किञ्चिदिव शान्तो जृम्भते, न हि स मृतः, अतान्तरे क एष अस्त्र  
 दंष्ट्रास्वरुपं चन्द्रगुप्तम् उन्मूलयितुमिच्छति ? अहो साहसम् ! इति भावः । [ वसन्त-  
 तिलकं इवम् । "श्रेयं वसन्ततिलकं तभजा जगौ गः" इति लक्षणात् ] ।

### CHAROHA

N. B.—The Scene lay in चाणक्य's house at Kusumapura.

1 सुक्तां शिखां पराश्रयन्—प्राक् प्रतिज्ञावसरे सुक्ता शिखा । तीर्थाशान्  
 अपि प्रतिज्ञायां चन्द्रगुप्तलक्ष्मीः अद्यापि स्थैर्यं न आसादित्वा इति न पुनर्बद्धा । cf.  
 "आरुच्यारुद्धकोपख्यु रणविषमिताग्राङ्गुलौसुक्ताचूडां लोकप्रत्यक्षसुग्रां सकलरिपुकुलोच्छे-  
 दीर्षां प्रतिज्ञाम्" etc., Act III. sl. 27. पराश्रयन्=touching. This  
 shows readiness for another vow. It was a habit, a kind of  
 another instinct, with चाणक्य to unloosen the tuft when uttering  
 a vow. On the present occasion, the सूत्रधार's words prompted  
 him to take another vow, and instinctively the hand flew to  
 the tuft though the tuft was hanging loose already. cf.  
 "शिखां मोक्तुं बद्धामपि पुनरयं चावति कारः" etc. Act. III. sl. 29

2. Remark—After this, some read पश्य चास्त्रादितहिरद etc. :

But taking पश्य with the verse following, we get पश्य क इच्छति which seems incongruous. We have therefore omitted पश्य ।

3. आस्तादित etc.—द्वौ रदौ दन्तौ अस्य हिरद । Now see व्याख्या । हिरद draws attention to the formidable tusks and implies great effort in killing the elephant, next follows a full meal of blood hence the जृम्भा । Qual. दद्राम् ।

4. सन्यारुणाम्—The lunar digit is seen at dusk at the beginning of the bright fortnight Hence the कला will grow which implies further accession to चन्द्रगुप्त's power

5. जृम्भाविदारित etc.—For analysis see व्याख्या । The lion only yawns, and is not dead yet, so beware (Qual. हरे ।

6. सुखात—From the very jaws । Look at the impudence.

7. हरे —Of the lion himself, not of an ordinary dog or of a mean jackal

8 परिभूय—Used intransitively परिभवनानुकूलव्यापार कृत्वा । The implication is of course हरिं परिभूय दद्रा इर्तुमिच्छति, though this is not said directly.

9 Remark—“चाणक्य is हरि” implies wakefulness in चाणक्य and also power to punish. चन्द्रगुप्त is चाणक्य's tooth, because, owing to delegated power it is through him that चाणक्य bites दुष्टिदराज's remarks here are worth-quoting—“का नाम इति ( ? क एष ) राक्षसस्य माहसिकत्व दुःखसाध्यसाधकत्वादयो गुणा सूचिता । हर दद्रामिति नैर्यथियथो दुरुद्धरत्वं सूचितम् । आस्ताददिति अचिरकृतगन्दवशवधरोष. अद्यापि न शान् इत सूचितम् । सन्यारुणचन्द्रकलादृष्टत्वेन नैर्यथ्या. अभिभवा बद्धिष्णु. विश्वाभिनन्द्या इति च सूचितम् । जम्भाविदारितमुग्धस्य इति स्वस्य आक्षान् । वधये अतिजागृप्ता ध्वनिता । स्फुरन्तीमिति समग्राङ्गतया लक्षणा वैरिदु साध्यत्वसूक्तम् । एव जागृतोऽपि मम पीरुष परिभूय अवज्ञाय नैर्यथ्यलक्ष्मीं हर्तुं म् यतते इत्यङ्गो अतियूर दख्खनीतिपारदश्चा स्वामिकार्यधुर्य्यं. राक्षसः अवशम् संयास्य. इति चाणक्यौत्सुक्य-भावरूपा वीजस्य आरम्भावस्था अर्थतः सूचिता । चन्द्रगुप्तलक्ष्मीस्थैर्यफलकस्य राक्षससंग्रहरूपकार्यस्य हेतुः अनुकूलदैवः चाणक्यनीतिप्रयोगो वीजम् ।”

10. अपिच—

नन्दकुलकालभुजगीं कोपानलबहुलनीलधूमलताम् ।

अद्यापि बद्धमानां वध्यः को नेच्छति शिखां मे ॥ १० ॥

Moreover, who is it that deserves death and does not even now like the tuft of hair on my crest being tied back—the tuft which is like the deep black line of smoke of my fiery wrath like a cobra to the family of the Nandas ?

अन्वयः ॥ वध्यः कः नन्दकुलकालभुजगीं कोपानलबहुलनीलधूमलता मे शिखाम् अद्यापि बद्धमानां न इच्छति । व्याख्या—‘वध्यः’ वधार्हः; ‘को’ जनः ‘नन्दकुलस्य’ सम्बन्धे “कालभुजगीं” कृष्णसर्पीमिव ‘अनलः’ इव यो मे ‘कोपः’ तस्य ‘बहुलनीलाम्’ अतिकृष्णां ‘धूमलताम्’ इव ‘मे शिखाम्’ अद्यापि नन्दवंशध्वंसोऽपि ‘बद्धमानां’ संयम्यमानां ‘न इच्छति’ ? को जनः मां भूयोऽपि मुक्तया शिखया प्रतिज्ञाहृदं कृत्वा आत्मविनाशं प्रार्थयते ? एष तं हन्मि इति भावः । अत्र दुःषिटराजः “मलयकेतुनिगृहं विना शिखां त बधामि इति पद्यस्य निष्कृष्टोऽर्थः” इति । इयमार्था ; उक्तं लक्षणम् ।

### CHARCHA

1. नन्दकुल etc.—कालभुजगी = कृष्णसर्पी, नित्यसमास । जाती ऊँघ । By transference of epithets this means *like* कालभुजगी । नन्दकुलस्य कालभुजगी etc. Qual. शिखाम् ।

2. कोपानल etc.—बहुल = excessive. बहुलं नीला, सुस्पृषा । बहुल-नीलधूमलता = *like* बहुलनीलधूमलता as before. कोपानलस्य बहुलनीलधूमलता etc Qual. शिखाम् । mark the destructive nature of the शिखा ।

3 अद्यापि—The attempt at invasion by मलयकेतु shows that मौर्यलक्ष्मी is not yet स्थिरा, hence the necessity of leaving the शिखा untied. Otherwise I would have tied it back.

4. वध्यः—वधमर्हति इति वध + य । मलयकेतु is वध्य because of this attempt at invasion.

5. Remark—Here दुःषिटराजः “नैख्यकौटिल्यगुणेन कालभुजगी-धूमलतात्वेन निरूपणम्” । In other words, he makes a रूपक by identifying शिखा with कालभुजगी and घुम । But it grates the ear to have in one breath an identification, at first with a कालभुजगी

and again with धूम, and lastly to have it taken in its own character as a शिखा ( बहामाना requires that शिखा should be taken as शिखा and not as कालभुजग or धूम) । उपमा, however, as explained in the व्याख्या is quite legitimate, because the common attributes differ with कालभुजग and धूम । Of course दूष्टि makes the common attributes the same (see नैख्यकौटिल्य etc.), but it will be advantageous to say that the शिखा resembles कालभुजगी owing to its deadly effects on the नन्दः । ( see Intro. )

### 11. अपिच—

उल्लङ्घयन्ममसमुज्ज्वलतः प्रतापं

कोपस्य नन्दकुलकाननधूमकेतोः ।

सद्यः परात्मपरिमाणविवेकमूढः

कः शालमेन विधिना लभतां विनाशम् ॥ ११ ॥

शाङ्करव. शाङ्करव ।

Besides, who, slow to gauge the strength of self and adversary, is forthwith to suffer destruction after the fashion of a moth, crossing the flame of my wrath—the fire unto the forest of the family of Nanda—that is about to blaze (*Or blazing*) the brighter ? Sarangarva, Sarangarva.

उल्लङ्घयन् इति । अन्वयः ॥ परात्मपरिमाणविवेकमूढः कः मम समुज्ज्वलतः नन्द-कुलकाननधूमकेतोः कोपस्य प्रतापं शालमेन विधिना उल्लङ्घयन् सद्यः विनाशं लभताम् ? व्याख्या—‘परस्य’ प्रतिपक्षस्य ‘आत्मनः’ स्वस्य च यत् ‘परिमाणं’ मात्रा सामग्री सामर्थ्यं-मिति यावत् तस्य ‘विवेके’ विविच्य यदृश्ये ‘मूढः’ असमर्थः ‘कः मम समुज्ज्वलतः’ दीप्य-मानस्य ‘नन्दकुलम्’ एव यत् ‘काननं’ वनं तस्य सन्मन्त्रे ‘धूमकुतुः’ अग्निरिव यः ‘कोपः’ तस्य ‘प्रतापं’ शिखातुल्यं प्रभावं ‘शालमेन विधिना’ पतङ्गरीत्या पतङ्ग इव इत्यर्थः ‘उल्लङ्घयन्’ उल्लङ्घयिष्यन् [ वर्तमानसामीप्ये लट् ] ‘सद्यः’ सद्यदि ‘विनाशं लभतां’ अरुचं भजताम् [ विधी लोट ] । वसन्ततिलकं इत्यम् । लक्षणात् उक्तम् ।

OHARCHA

1. उल्लङ्घयन्—समुञ्ज्वलन precedes उल्लङ्घन । Hence with वर्तमान in समुञ्ज्वलतः we should have भविष्यत् in उल्लङ्घयन् making it उल्लङ्घयिष्यन् । For कोप, this means, setting at naught. For धूमकेतु, it means, leaping over.

2. समुञ्ज्वलतः—For कोप this means *rising* ; for धूमकेतु it = *kindling*.

3. प्रतापम्—For कोप this = *brunt* ; for धूमकेतु it = *heat, flame*.

4- नन्दकुल etc.—धूमकेतुरिव कोपः is preferable to धूमकेतुरूपः कोपः, because the aggressor is not identified with शलभ । कः शालमेन विधिना observes a distinction between शलभ and the person referred to by कः ।

5. परात्म etc.—For analysis see व्याख्या । Qual. कः । None but a मूढ़ can thus behave with me.

6. शालमेन विधिना—The aggressor's methods are *like* those of a शलभ, the aggressor is not identified with शलभ ; hence we have rejected ट्ठि's रूपक in नन्दकुलवाननधूमकेतोः ।

7. लभताम्—The speaker wishes the destruction of the aggressor, and over and above that, vaunts of his power to realise the wish. Hence there is here not a mere आशीः as in Magha's "तव दुरासद्वोर्यविभावसौ शलभता लभताममुद्ददगणः", but also the pronouncement of a doom. It is a विधि । Hence विधौ लोट् । Nom. कः ।

8. शार्ङ्गरव—This is the name of a disciple. The repetition implies impatience (संभ्रम), because चाचक्ष्व soliloquises standing and he notices no seat provided for him. This shows the temper of the speaker.

12. ( प्रविश्य ) शिष्यः—उपाध्याय, आज्ञापय ।

*Pupil ( entering )—preceptor, command me.*

वाचकः—वत्स, उपवेष्टुमिच्छामि ।

*Chanakya—I mean to sit down, my boy.*



शिष्यः--उपाध्याय, ननु इयं सन्निहितवेदासना एव द्वार  
प्रकोष्ठशाला । तदस्यामुपवेष्टुमर्हति उपाध्यायः ।

*Pupil*—Well preceptor, the shed at the entrance of the gate yard has indeed the cane-seat arranged therein ; so therein it behoves the preceptor to sit down.

प्रविश्य इति । आगते शिष्ये चाणक्यः किञ्चिदिव कोपेनाह 'वत्स' किं न पश्यसि स्थित एवाहम् तत् 'उपवेष्टुम् इच्छामि' आसनं कल्पय । विस्मितः शिष्य आह 'ननु उपाध्याय' आचार्यं किमेव ब्रवीषि 'द्वारप्रकोष्ठे' द्वाराङ्गने वा 'शाला' कुटी सा 'सन्निहितं' मनीषस्य 'वेदासनं' यस्यां तथाविधा 'एवं भवदर्थे कल्पितासना एव पुरो दृश्यते न हि विद्युता मया त्वदीया आसनसज्जा 'तत् अस्या' शालाया वेदासने 'उपाध्यायः उपवेष्टुमर्हति' ।

### CHARCHA

1. उपाध्याय—उपेत्य अधीते अस्मात् इति उप + अधि + इङ् + चञ् अपादाने संज्ञायाम् Professor, Preceptor etc. Case of address.

2. वत्स etc.—This is a mild rebuke to the pupil. I have been standing long without a seat being offered by you !

3. ननु—The pupil is a little piqued because of the undeserved rebuke, and answers with some warmth. ननु implies आक्षेप ( censure ) "नन्वाक्षेपे परिप्रश्ने प्रत्युक्ताववाधरणे" इति हेमः ।

4. सन्निहित etc.—सम् + नि + घा + क्त कर्मणि सन्निहित placed near, at hand. वेदनिर्मितम् आसने वेदासनम् । Next बहु—, see व्याख्या । चाणक्य had not noticed this through pre-occupation.

13. चाणक्यः—वत्स, कार्याभियोग एव अस्मान् व्याकुल्यति, न पुनः उपाध्यायसहभूः शिष्यजने दुःशीलता । ( नाट्येन उपविश्य आत्मगतम् ) कथं प्रकाशतां गतः अयमर्थः पौरुष, यथा किल नन्दकृतविनायजनितरोषो राक्षसः पितृ-

बधामर्षितेन सकलनन्दराज्यपरिपणनप्रोत्साहितेन पर्वतक-  
पुत्रेण मलयकेतुना सह संधाय तदुपगृहीतेन च महता क्लेश-  
बलेन परिहृतो हृषलमभियोक्तमुद्यत इति ? ( विचिन्व )  
अथवा येन मया सर्वलोकप्रकाशः नन्दवंशबधं प्रतिज्ञाय  
निस्तीर्णा दुस्तरा प्रतिज्ञासरित् सोऽहम् इदानीं प्रकाशीभवन्त-  
मपि एनमर्थं न समर्थं किं प्रशमयितुम् ?

*Chanakya*—My child, it is only application to work that distracts me and not the inborn perverseness of preceptors towards disciples. ( *Acting sitting—to himself* ) What ! has this matter got currency among the citizen that Rakshasa, with his ire excited by the destruction of the family of Nanda having entered into a compact with Malayaketu, son of Pavrataka, who is angered by the murder of his father and is incited with the offer of the entire kingdom of Nanda, is about to war upon Vrishala being backed by a vast force of *Mlechhas* called by Malayaketu ? ( *Reflecting* ) But am I not able now this matter though going ( ? gone ) out—I by whom has been successfully crossed the hardly crossable stream of vow after the destruction of the family of Nanda was vowed publicly before the whole world ?

वक्तु इति । ई 'वक्तु' व्याकुलत्वात् मया आसनं न दृष्टम्, अकारणम् उपासक्योऽसि ।  
'कार्यार्था' यः 'अभियोगः' युगपदुपस्थितिः—यथा 'कार्येषु' यः अभियोगः एकाग्रता—  
स 'एव अस्मान्' मां 'व्याकुलयति' व्याकुलं करोति 'न पुनः उपाध्यायानाम्' आचा-  
र्याणां 'सहभूः' सहजा स्वाभाविकौ इत्यर्थः या 'श्रियञ्जने' कामं प्रति 'दुःश्रीयता'  
दुर्घटना व्याकुलयति । कार्यचिन्तया व्याकुलोऽहम् न च त्वयि दुःश्रीयः, तत् तिरस्कृतौ  
ना शोचौः । ( 'नाट्येन उपविश्य' उपवेशनमभिधाय 'आत्मगतम्' अन्तर्दुःखं यथा  
मृतया वाह ) 'कामम्' आशय्यं । 'अयमर्थः' एव इत्यन्तः—'यथा किञ्च' यत् कञ्चु

'नन्दकुलस्य विनाशेन जनितः रोषः' यस्य तादृशः 'राचसः' तन्नामा नन्दामात्यः 'पितृ-  
 वधिन' इतुना 'अमर्षितेन' कोपितेन 'सकलनन्दराज्यस्य' यत् 'परिपचर्नं' शुक्लत्वेन  
 अयस्यापनं तेन 'प्रोत्साहितेन' प्रेरितेन राज्ञः 'पर्वतकस्य पुत्रेण मलयकैतुना सह  
 संघाय' मिलित्वा 'तेन' मलयकैतुना 'उपगृहीतेन' सम्भूतेन 'महता' विपुलेन 'क्षि-  
 बलेन' यवनसैन्येन 'परिहतश्च' समेत एव 'इबलं' शूद्रं चन्द्रगुप्तम् 'अभियोक्तुम्' आत्त-  
 नितुम् 'उद्यतः' उद्युक्तः 'इति' अयमर्थः—'पौरिषु' नगरवासिषु 'प्रकाशतां गतः' प्रचारं  
 प्राप्तः किम् ? ( प्राप्ता विपत्, किमत्र कार्यम् इति 'विचिन्ध' ध्यात्वा ) 'अथवा' अलं  
 चिन्तया, प्रकाशं गत एव चेत् किं मे तेन ? 'येन मया सर्वेषु' न केवलं पौरिषु  
 'प्रकाशं' प्रकटं यथा तथा 'नन्दवंशवध प्रतिज्ञाय दुस्तरा' दुरतिक्रमा 'प्रतिज्ञारूपा सरित्'  
 नदी 'निस्तीर्णा' अतिक्रान्ता 'स' तथाविधः तीर्थदुःखप्रतिज्ञः 'अहं' प्रकाशीभवन्तमपि'  
 प्रचारं गच्छन्तमपि 'एनमर्थे' राक्षसाक्रमणरूप 'प्रशमयितुं' निराकर्तुं 'न समर्थः'  
 शक्तः 'किं' शक्त एव । तद्भवतु प्रकाशं का चिन्ता इति भावः । एतेन उपस्थिते  
 विग्रहे राचसस्य पराजयं सूचयति चाणक्यः ।

## OHARCHA

1. कार्यभियोगः—अभि + युज् + चञ् भावे अभिभोगः attention, pres-  
 sure- Now see व्याख्या । Remembering that अभि implies अभि-  
 सुख्य, the latter sense yields the meaning युगपदुपस्थिति as in the  
 व्याख्या । Some read अभिभियोग but throughout the book we  
 have अभियोग which is therefore preferred.

2. व्याकुलयति—वि + आ + कुल + अच् कर्त्तरि व्याकुलः । व्याकुलं करोति  
 इति व्याकुल + चिच् + लिट् तिप् ।

3. उपाध्यायसङ्भूः—सङ् युगपत् भवति इति सङ् + भू + क्तिप् कर्त्तरि सङ्भूः  
 born simultaneously with. उपाध्यायानां सङ्भूः etc. Qual. दुःश्रीकृता ।  
 This implies that preceptors are as a rule very hard towards  
 their pupils.

4. नन्दकुल etc.—For analysis see व्याख्या । The story of  
 the destruction of the नन्द's will be found in the Introduction.

5. पितृवध etc.—नर्षं नर्षः भावे चञ् forbearance. न नर्षः अयवः

anger. अमर्षः सञ्जातः अस्य इति अमर्षितः । Or अमर्षेण योजित इति अमर्ष + णिच् + क्त कर्मणि अमर्षितः । पिडयधेन अमर्षितः । His father पर्वतक was caused to be assassinated by चाणक्य । See *Intro.*

6. सकलनन्द etc —For analysis see व्याख्या । परि + पण व्यवहारे ( to trade ) + ल्य ट् भावे परिपणनम् staking. परिपणायन is an optional form by the rule “चायादय चार्धघ्रातुके वा” । The whole kingdom was offered in exchange for the service मलयकेतु will have to render. There is emphasis on सकल । The *whole*, because, with the death of सर्वाधिसिद्धि, Nanda's line had become extinct and there was no real heir to the throne ( see *Intro.* ). The price offered was too tempting to resist.

7. पर्वतकपुत्रेण—पर्वतक was a mountain-prince somewhere near the northern border of India, as is seen from the fact that कुसुमपुर was about a week's journey to the south from the capital of पर्वतक । cf.—“योजनशतं समधिकम्”, “युष्माकमुत्तरस्या दिशो दक्षिणां दिशं प्रस्थितानाम्” etc. Act. IV,

8. तदुपगृहीतेन—उपगृहीत signifies that the force was not मलयकेतु's standing army but brought together by him for the present purpose.

9. <sup>neither Mohomedans nor Greeks</sup> स्त्रेच्छबलीन—स्त्रेच्छन्ति इति स्त्रेच्छ + षच् कर्त्तरि स्त्रेच्छाः those who speak an unintelligible tongue, स्त्रेच्छानां बली स्त्रेच्छबलम् । तेन । Some read स्त्रेच्छराजबलीन । स्त्रेच्छानां राजनः स्त्रेच्छराजाः । तेषां बलीन etc., स्त्रेच्छ was a general name for all people who spoke a different tongue from the Aryans. In time it came to be applied also to those who differed in manners and customs. In the present war the *Mlechhas* speak Sanskrit, observe Hindu rites and ceremonies and are in almost all respects undistinguishable from the Hindus. We shall see later that these princes came from the borders of India.

10. उषसम्—उषसः is a यद् । चन्द्रगुप्तः was a यद् by birth. Hence he was so called by चाणक्य । Some of the कौटिल्य read

इषलो षड्घने यद्रे चन्द्रगुप्ते च वाजिनि” making इषल a proper name of चन्द्रगुप्त । Our poet differs. Cf.—“तत् स्थाने खलु अस्व इषलोद्यः चन्द्रगुप्तः”—Act III.

11 सर्वलोकप्रकाशम्—For analysis see व्याख्या । The force is—My vow was in presence of the *whole world* ( सर्वलोक ), yet I got through it successfully. The present matter has spread in this city only (पौरिषु) । This is a much smaller matter. The fact is चाणक्य thought, no one knew of the coming invasion. But what he then heard from the सूत्रधार led him to think otherwise and suspect that the news had already spread among the citizens. However, he did not care.

12. निक्षीर्णा दुष्करा—निर् or निम् + क्त कर्मणि । दुर् or दुस् + क्त + खल कर्मणि । स does not become ष because it is पदान्त, the rule being “अपदान्तस्य मूर्धन्यः” । दुष्कर, निष्कर्म्य etc. fall under a special rule—“इदुदुपधस्य चाप्रत्ययस्य”—when कवर्ग or पवर्ग follows.

13 प्रकाशीभवन्तम्—Better say प्रकाशीभूतम्, because a few lines above we have प्रकाशं गतः अयमर्थः; not प्रकाशं गच्छन् etc.

14 कुतः ? यस्य मम—

श्यामीकृत्यामनेन्दूनरियुवतिदिशां सन्ततेः शोकधूमैः  
कामं मन्त्रिद्रूमेभ्यो नयपवनहृतं मोहभस्म प्रकीर्त्य ।  
दम्भा सन्भ्रान्तपौरहिजगणरहितान् नन्दवंशप्ररोहान्  
दाद्याभावात् खेदाज्ज्वलन इव वने शाम्यति क्रोधवह्निः ॥११

Whence (is this assurance) ? (Is that what you ask of me ? Mark then)—The fire of my wrath, like fire in a forest, after having blackened the moons of the faces of the quarters in the shape of the damsels of my enemies with the soot of grief that was ceaseless, having liberally scattered over the trees of ministers the ash of delusion carried by the wind of

my polity, and after having burnt down the reed of Nanda and its sprouts that were deserted by the startled birds of the citizens, now goes out not through exhaustion but from lack of further materials to burn.

कृतः इति : 'कृतः' एव 'ब्रवीमि' इति चेतु—अन्वयः ॥ यस्य ( ? पश्य ) मम क्रोधवक्रिः' अरियुवतिदिशाम् आननेन्दून् सन्ततैः शोकधूमैः श्यामीकृत्य मन्दिद्रुमेभ्यः नय-पवनद्वतं मोहभ्रम कानं प्रकीर्य, संभ्रान्तपीरिजगणरहितान् नन्दवंशप्ररोहान् दग्ध्वा वने ज्वलन इव दास्याभावात् श्याम्यति न खेदात् । व्याख्या—'यस्य' ( ? पश्य ) 'मम क्रोधवक्रिः' कीपानलः 'अरीया' शत्रूणां नन्दानां युवतयः रमय्य एव 'दिशः' दिग्-विभागाः तासाम् 'आननरूपान् इन्दून्' वन्दान् 'सन्ततैः' अविच्छिन्नैः शीकरूपैः 'धूमैः श्यामीकृत्य' मलिनोक्त्य सततवृद्धितेन रिपुवनितानां सुखानि मलिनचित्वा इत्यर्थः 'मन्दि-रूपेभ्यो द्रुमेभ्यः' वृक्षेभ्यः 'नयरूपेण नीतिरूपेण 'पवनेन द्वत' चालितं 'मोहरूपम्' अज्ञानरूपं भ्रम कानं' यथेच्छं यथा तथा 'प्रकीर्य' प्रक्षिप्य स्वनीतिवैभवेन नन्दा-मत्यान् मोहयित्वा इत्यर्थः 'संभ्रान्ताः' सन्तस्ताः भीता इति यावत् ये 'पीराः' पुरवासिनः ते एव ये 'जिजगणाः पक्षिसमूहाः तैः रहितान्' परित्यक्तान् 'नन्दरूपो वंशः' वेषुः तस्य 'प्ररोहान्' अङ्कुरांश्च 'दग्ध्वा' भक्ष्योक्त्य 'वने ज्वलन इव' अग्निरिव दावानल इव 'दास्या-भावात्' दग्धव्यस्य अपरस्य अप्राप्त्या [ द्विती पञ्चमी ] 'श्याम्यति' निर्वाति 'न खेदात्' न हि शमात् श्याम्यति [ शमेः देवादिक्तत् लट्तिप् ] । कीपाग्निं सम्प्रति दास्यापेक्षी वर्त्तते, तद्वत् मलयकेतुः, वार्त्ता प्रचरतु पीरिषु, अरयस्तु भूयो ज्वलितस्य कीपाखनस्य इन्धनं भविष्यति इति भावः । अग्धरावृत्तम् । लक्षणासुक्तम् ।

### CHAROHA

*N. B.*—This verse is in justification of the assurance expressed in the prose preceding. My wrath is equal to all emergencies, disaffected citizens notwithstanding. The fear of destroying the Nandas just achieved is cited as proof.

1. यस्य—On this Telang justly observes—"यस्य मम seems to have nothing answering to it in the preceding sentence

consequence of the intervening कृतः, and nothing in the following sentence in consequence of the intervening Stanza 12, which is not syntactically co-ordinate with Stanza 11." The difficulty may be removed if we read पश्य for यस्य ।

2. आननेन्दून्—आननानि इन्दवः इव—कर्त्तव्या—by the rule “उपमितं व्याघ्रादिभिः सामान्याप्रयोगे” । तान् । The scene lay in a forest in a moonlit night. Obj. of श्यामौकृत्य (अश्यामान् श्यामान् कृत्वा इति अभूततज्ञावे चिः) ।

3. अरियुवति etc.—For analysis see व्याख्या । The females are identified with the quarters and each quarter is assigned a moon to itself !

4. सन्ततैः—सम् + तत = सन्तत or सतत by “समी वा ततद्धितयोः” ।

5. मन्त्रिद्रुमेभ्यः—See Tika. In a forest fire, trees that are not dried up are not burnt altogether, but only tinged and blackened, unless the fire is a very big one. Here the counsellors were not killed ; they are represented as so many big trees darkened by the soot and standing with the ash settled on them. अपादाने ढूमी ।

6. नयपवन etc.—Analysis in व्याख्या । The story as it is in the Puranas does not make much mention of नय. but of certain magic rites which killed Nanda with his sons ( see Intro ). It is a fact that when a big fire is burning, there is a stiff breeze attending it. चाणक्य's policy is the breeze here.

✓ 7. मोहभक्ष—चाणक्य's policy bewildered the ministers of नन्द । It imparted मोह to them. This मोह is identified with भक्ष । Obj. of प्रकीर्त्य ( प्र + कृ ल्यप् ) ।

8. सन्भ्रान्त etc.—Analysis in व्याख्या । Birds roosting at night are frightened and leave their roost when there is a forest fire. When नन्द was in distress some of the citizens deserted him, and these are here represented as the startled birds.

9. नन्दवंश etc.—Here the temptation is great to say नन्दवंशस्य प्रतीकान् । But then नन्द himself escapes. प्रतीकान् इन्द्रा न तु वंशस्य (कृत्वापदार्थिप्रधानस्तत्पुरुषः) । For this reason, we have taken it as a

बन्दु in the व्याख्या । The epithet shows that the fire was only in a small clump of reeds consisting of one bamboo and eight-shoots about it. Hence the fire itself is small, consequently all big trees in the forest escape with only a dusting with ashes

10. ज्वलन इव—The resemblance is not in burning only but in quickly dying out also.

15. अपि च—

शोचन्तोऽवनतैर्नराधिपभयाद् धिक्शब्दगर्भैर्मुखै-

र्माभ्यासनतोऽवकृष्टमवशं ये दृष्टवन्तः पुरा ।

ते पश्यन्ति तथैव सम्प्रति जना नन्दं मया सान्धयं

सिंहेनैव गजेन्द्रमाद्रिशिखरात् सिंहासनात् पातितम् ॥२२॥

Furthermore—Those people who, pitying with faces having the cry of “Fie” within but cast down through fear of the king, formerly saw me, helpless, dragged down from the front seat, now see Nanda with his successors cast down by me, the very same way from the lion-seat (throne) like a lordly tusker by a lion from the top of a hill.

अपि च इति । अन्वयः ॥ पुरा ये नराधिपभयात् अवनतैः धिक्शब्दगर्भैः मुखैः शोचन्तः अवशं माम् अयासनतः अवकृष्टं दृष्टवन्तः, सम्प्रति ते जनाः सिंहेन गजेन्द्रम् अद्रिशिखरादिव मया सान्धयं नन्दं सिंहासनात् तथैव पातितं पश्यन्ति । व्याख्या— ‘पुरा’ इतः पूर्वं ‘ये’ जनाः ‘नराधिपभयात्’ राजभयात् ‘अवनतैः’ व्यानर्तैः क्लिप्तु ‘धिक्’ शब्दः ‘गर्भैः’ शेषां तादृशैः ‘मुखैः’ शोचन्तः ‘सामनुकम्पमानाः’ इत्यर्थः ‘अवशं’ क्लृप्तं ‘माम्’ अयासनतः ‘मुखासनतः’ ‘अवकृष्टम्’ आकृष्य पातितं ‘दृष्टवन्तः’ दृष्ट्वा नृत्सुखेन धिगिति राजानं गर्हयन्तः तस्युः ‘सम्प्रति’ अद्य ‘ते जनाः’ सिंहेन गजेन्द्रं करिराजम् ‘अद्रि-शिखरादिव’ शैलशृङ्गात् पातितमिव ‘मया सान्धयं’ सपुत्रं ‘नन्दं’ सिंहासनात् तथैव यथा पुरा मां स इत्यर्थः ‘पातितं पश्यन्ति’ । दास्याभावादित्यादि यस्म्योक्तं न हि तत् सुक्-वितत्यनवाप्तं किन्तु उक्तं सर्वं मया कृतम आसत्तं ये जना दृष्टवन्तः ते सन्ति ते



साक्षिणः इति भावः । [ शार्दूलविक्रीडितं इत्तम् । 'सूर्याश्चैर्यदि नः सजौ सततगाः शार्दूलविक्रीडितम्' इति लक्षणात् ] ॥

### CHARCHA

1. नराधिपभयात्—नराधिपात् नन्दात् भयम् प्रतम् । तस्मात् + इती प्रमी ।  
 2. धिक्शब्दगर्भः—धिक् इति शब्दः, कर्मधा—, ( रूपकर्मधा)—। सः गर्भे शेषाम् । गङ्गादीनाम् आकृतिगणत्वात् सप्तम्यन्तस्य परनिपातः । People disapproved of Nanda's action but could not openly protest, because Nanda was a haughty prince and respecter of no persons. Cf. "नन्दा नव हृदयरोगा इव भुवः" Verse 13 below, "नन्देर्वियुक्तमनपेक्षितराजवृत्तैः" Act III, Verse 18 etc Qual. सुखैः ( which has करणे श्या ) ।

3. अवल्लष्टम्—This does not agree with the इहल्लक्ष्या as represented in the अष्टासुतिसागर, nor is it supported by the Puranas ( see Intro. )

4. सान्वयम्—अन्वय is here सन्तति children, not वंश ( race ). With the latter meaning सर्वार्थसिद्धि becomes included among the slain. "सन्ततिर्गोव्रजननकुचान्धभिजनान्वयी । वंशोऽन्ववायः सन्तानः" इत्यमरः Qual. नन्दम् ।

5. सिंहासनात् पातितम्—Dethroned, *i. e.*, made away with. It should not be taken to mean as actually dragged down, though तथैव seems to suggest it. Nandas were killed through चाणक्य's agency by magic during the siege of कुसुमपुर which followed ( see Intro. )

16. सोऽहम् इदानीम् अवसितप्रतिज्ञाभरोऽपि लुषला-

रेक्षया शस्त्रं धारयामि । येन मया—

समुत्खाता नन्दा नव हृदयस्सिद्धे इव भुवः

कृता मौर्ये लक्ष्मीः सरसि नल्लिनीव स्थिरपदा ।

इयोः सारं तुरयं द्वितयमभियुक्तो न मनसा

फलं कोपप्रोत्थोर्द्धिषति च विभक्तं सुहृदिषु ॥२३॥

In these circumstances, I, though with the trouble of vow ended, still handle the sword (the emblem of office) out of consideration for Vrishala ; I, by whom—with an attentive mind, the proper two-fold yield of the two, pleasure and displeasure, has been equally divided between friend and foe—the nine Nandas, like cankers in the heart of the earth, have been uprooted and unto Maurya has Lakshmi been made firmly rooted like the lotus in a lake.

सोऽहम् इति । 'सः' तदानीं कृतप्रतिज्ञः 'इदानीम् अवसितः' समाप्तः 'प्रतिज्ञाभरः' व्रतपीडा यस्य तादृशः 'अपि' तीर्थप्रतिज्ञोऽपि 'अहं वषले' शूद्रे चन्द्रगुप्ते या 'अपेक्षा' आदरः तथा हेतुना 'शत्रुम्' अधिकारचिह्नं खड्गं 'धारयामि' वहामि । मया आहता मौर्यलक्ष्मीः स्थिरा भवतु इत्यपेक्षया नन्देषु हतेष्वपि तपोवनं न यामि इहृष्ट एव राज्यरत्नां करोमि । तेन किमुपकृतं चन्द्रगुप्तस्य इति चेत् शृणु । अन्वयः ॥ सोऽहं शस्त्रं धारयामि येन मया भुवः हृदयरोगा इव नव नन्दाः समुत्खाताः, सरसि नलिनीव मौर्यलक्ष्मीः स्थिरपदा कृता—कोपमौल्योः द्वयोः सारं हितयं फलम् अभियुक्तेन मनसा विषति च सुहृदि च तुल्यं विभक्तम् । व्याख्या—'येन मया भुवः' पृथिव्याः तत्रस्थानां जनानाम् इत्यर्थः 'हृदयरोगा इव' अन्तर्गताः व्याधयः इव 'नव नन्दाः समुत्खाता' अवरोपिताः । किञ्च 'सरसि' कासारि 'नलिनी' पद्मिनी 'इव मौर्ये' चन्द्रगुप्ते 'लक्ष्मीः' नन्दराजलक्ष्मीः 'स्थिरपदा' अचला 'कृता' । तेन च कार्यं ह्येन 'कोपः' अपमानजनितः रोषः 'प्रीतिः' सेवाजनितः तोषः इति 'द्वयोः सारं' मुख्यम् उचितं वा 'हितयं' द्वावयवं 'फलं' [ युगपदुद्भवात् एकमेव द्वावयवम् इत्यध्यवसानं ] 'अभियुक्तेन मनसा' निविष्टेन चेतसा निपुणं निरूप्य इतर्यः 'विषति च' रिपौ नन्दे च 'सुहृदि च' मित्रे मौर्ये च तुल्यं विभक्तं' सभं व्यवस्थापितम् [ यद्वा—'तुल्यम्' इति अत्र युगपदर्थे व्यवहृतम् ] सोऽहं शस्त्रं धारयामि इति पूर्वच अन्वयः । तदेवं शस्त्रं अभियुक्ते च मयि चेतसि भी मन्त्रयन्त्रिणी, साहसं मा कार्षीः इति भावः । [ शिशिरिणी इति । "रसे इदं शिशिरं यमनसभला गः शिशिरिणी" इति लक्षणात् । -

## CHARCHA

1. अवसित etc.—अव + सी + त्त कर्मणि ended. Now see व्याख्या । भर is excess. By transference of epithets here is *discomfort* through excess. Telang reads भार for भर । The former means weight, अवसितः भारः, weight ended, seems unsuitable. Or say भार is *trouble* caused by weight by लक्षणा, and expound as with भर ।

2. वृषणापेक्षया etc.—दृष्टि takes शस्त्र as राजकार्य, but cf—विष्णुगुप्त उपाय खड्गम्, चाणक्यः—“शस्त्रमर्पयित्वा”—Act VII, Bengali edition. Also “अगृहीतशस्त्रेण”, शस्त्रग्रहणमन्त्रेण” Act VII. These seem to imply that like the वेदयष्टि of the कञ्च किन् the sword was an emblem of office with the prime minister. द्वैतौ श्या ।

3. नन्दा नव—दृष्टि says these were nine brothers, sons of सर्वार्थसिद्धि । The Puranas have नन्द and his eight sons as the nine नन्द's. The poet takes the latter view ( see Intro. ).

4. हृदयरोगः—हृदयस्य रोगः । हृद्रोगः is an optional form by the rule “वा शोकश्च रोगेषु” । The Nandas were unpopular as rulers hence disgusting like diseases. Seepara 15 above

5. द्वितयम्—द्वौ अवयवौ अस्य इति द्वि + तयप् two-fold ; it refers to the effects of pleasure and displeasure, considered as one whole because simultaneously exhibited. Pleasure in friends ( सुहृदि ) and displeasure seen in ( द्विषति ) ।

17. अथवा अगृहीते राजसि किमुत्खातं नन्दवंशस्य, किं वा ख्येयमुत्पादितं चन्द्रगुप्तलक्षणाः । ( विचिन्त्य ) अहो राजसस्य नन्दवंशे निरतिशयोः भङ्गागुणः । स खलु कस्मिं-  
चदपि जीवति नन्दान्वयावयवे वृषणस्य साचिष्यं प्राङ्गितुं न शक्यते । तदभियोगं प्रति निरुद्धोः शक्यः भवस्थापयितु-  
मस्माभिः अनयैव बुद्ध्या तपोवनं गतोऽपि घातितस्तपस्वी नन्द-  
वंशीयः सर्वार्थसिद्धिः । यावदसौ मलयकेतुमङ्गीकृत्य अस्माद्-

च्छेदाय विपुलतरं प्रयत्नम् उपदर्शयत्येव । ( प्रत्यक्षवदाकाशे  
लक्ष्यं बद्धा ) साधु अमात्य राक्षस साधु ! साधु, श्रोत्रिय साधु !  
साधु मन्त्रिबृहस्पते साधु ! *Oh, Premier his adversary*

Or, Raksasa being unsecured, what is upset of the race of Nanda, or what is the permanency given to the Lakshmi of Chandragupta ? ( *Reflecting* ) Oh ! the unsurpassable devotion of Rakshasa to the race of Nanda ! Indeed any member whatsoever of the race of Nanda living, he cannot be induced to accept the ministership of Vrishala. So with the thought that we can make him sit indifferent towards an expedition, we got Sarvarthasiddhi killed though retired to the hermitage. But he ( Rakshasa ), embracing Malayaketu, is indeed making a mightier effort to extirpate us ! ( *Fixing his eye on the sky as on something visible* ) Bravo, minister Rakshasa, Bravo ! Bravo, Oh Brahmana Bravo ! Bravo, Oh Brihaspati-like counsellor, Bravo !

अथवा इति । ‘अग्ना’ पञ्चानरे ‘राक्षसे अगृहीते’ अवशीकृते सति [“यस्य च भावेन भावसंलक्षणम्” इति भावे ङी ] ‘नन्दवंशस्य किम् उतखातम्’ उन्मूलितं न किञ्चिदपि [ उदपूर्वकस्य खनघातोः कर्मणिक्तः ] ; ‘चन्द्रगुप्तलक्ष्मीः वा किं स्यैर्यम्’ अशास्त्रस्य ‘उत्पादितं’ कृतं न किमपि । यतमाने राक्षसे मन्ये नन्दा जीवति एव, चन्द्रगुप्तार्थे च तस्मिन् अन्वियुज्यमाने मन्ये अप्रतिष्ठिता एव चन्द्रगुप्तस्य लक्ष्मीः । तत् राक्षसं नियम्य चन्द्रगुप्तस्य साधिव्यं कारयामः । ( ‘विचिन्त्य’ ) ‘अहो’ आश्चर्यं ‘राक्षसस्य नन्दवंशे निरतिशयो भक्तिरूपो गुणः’ ! तेन गुणेन ‘स खलु’ निश्चितं ‘कश्चिन्निरतिशयो न गच्छे’ इति ‘नन्दाव्ययस्य’ नन्दवंशस्य ‘अवयवे’ अंशे ‘जीवति’ सति ‘हृष्यस्य साधिव्यम्’ अमात्यतां ‘साधयितुं’ कारयितुं ‘न शक्यते’ । किन्तु ‘तदभियोगं प्रति’ चन्द्रगुप्तस्य आक्रमणसुद्धिश्च (यथा—‘त’ तस्मात् ‘अभियोगं प्रति’ आक्रमणसुद्धिश्च) ‘निरवयोगः’ उद्यमहीनः ‘अवस्थापयितुम्’ आसयितुम् उद्यमहीनतां गमयितुमिच्छार्थः ‘सन्नाभिः शक्यः इति अगत्या एव बद्धा’ एवमेव मत्वा राक्षससुद्यमहीनं कर्तुमिच्छार्थं ‘नन्दवंशीयः तपस्वी’

बराकः 'सर्वार्थसिद्धिः' तपोवन गतोऽपि घातितः' नाशितः । तदा सर्वार्थसिद्धिरिक एव नन्दवंशियो जीवति स्य । घातिते तस्मिन् कमवलस्य राजसो यतेत ? नूनं चन्द्रगुप्तस्य वचसी भविष्यति इत्यासीन्म मतिः । किन्तु 'यावत्' पदान्तरे, 'वचसी' राजसः 'मलयकेतुम् अङ्गीकृत्य' स्त्रीकृत्य 'अस्यदुच्छेदाय' अस्मान्मूलयितुं 'विपुलतरम्' अतिविपुलं प्रथमम् उद्योगम् उप-दशयत्येव' आविष्कृतते एव । ('प्रत्यक्ष' चक्षुर्गोचरे 'इव' वस्तुनि 'आकाशे लब्ध' वद्वा' इष्टं निधाय ) 'साधु' अमाल्य राजस साधु' श्लाघ्यमेतत्ते, 'साधु श्रोत्रिय' सुब्राह्मण 'साधु' शोभनमेतत्ते 'साधु मन्त्रिदृश्यते' दृश्यतेकल्प मन्त्रिन् 'साधु' सदृश्यमेतत्ते ।

### CHARCHA

1. अग्रहीते—Hence राजस's ग्रहण is the aim of चाणक्य । This is the object of the drama.

2. नन्दाभ्यावयवे—अग्वय race, not son as in Sl. 12. सर्वार्थसिद्धि with reference to whom this line is spoken, was only a ज्ञाति and cannot be included by any means if अग्वय means son.

3. स ग्राहयितुं शक्यते—वं ग्राहयितुं शक्नोमि was the original form in which ग्राहयितुम् = ग्राह्यत्वेन बोधयितुम् । Hence बुधार्थत्वात् "गतिबुद्धि—" इति अणिकर्तुः कर्मत्वम् etc.

4. तपस्वी सर्वार्थसिद्धिः—तपस्वी poor, not ascetic. "तपस्वी तापसे आनुकम्प्ये" इति मेदिनी । Here अनुकम्प्ये । दृष्टिराज supposes सर्वार्थसिद्धि to be the father of नन्द । But our poet treats him as an insignificant member of Nanda's race, cf.—"कस्मिंश्चिदपि जीवति नन्दाभ्यावयवे" above.

5. यावत्—Implies पदान्तर ( on the other hand ). Thus, one पद is—राजस stops if सर्वार्थसिद्धि is killed ( चाणक्य's पद ), the पदान्तर is—राजस works the harder when सर्वार्थसिद्धि is killed ( पदान्तर ) । "यावत् कालोऽवधारणे" इत्युपक्रम्य "पदान्तरे च" इति मेदिनी ।

6. अस्यदुच्छेदाय—अस्माकम् उच्छेदः अस्यदुच्छेदः । सर्वं । तादृशो चतुर्थो ।

7. श्रोत्रिय—ऋग् is Veda. ऋग्ः असीते इति ऋग्स् + चन् by the rule "श्रोत्रियऋग्दीप्तौ" which directs श्रोत्र to be substituted here for ऋग्स् । श्रोत्रिय thus is a Brahmana versed in the Veda. सन्धिः ।

३. मन्त्रिद्वयस्येति—द्वयतां वाचां पतिः द्वयस्यतिः । “तद्वदतोः करपत्न्योः—” इति सुट्-तलोपश्च । मन्त्री द्वयस्यतिरिव etc.

18. कुतः—

ऐश्वर्यादनपेतमीश्वरमयं लोकोऽर्थतः सेवते

तं गच्छन्त्यनु ये विपत्तिषु पुनस्ते तत्प्रतिष्ठाशया ।

भक्त्यर्थं प्रलयेऽपि पूर्वसुकृतासङ्गेन निःसङ्गया

भक्त्या कार्यधुरां वहन्ति कृतिनस्ते दुर्लभास्त्वादृशाः ॥१४॥

( Do you ask ) Why ?—The world serves for gain the master not divested of power ; those again who follow him in vicissitudes, do so in the hope of his coming back to power. Rare are workers of your stamp who, in memory of past benefits, bear the burden of work from disinterested devotion even after the death of their master.

कुत इति । ‘कुतः’ एवं राक्षसं स्तौमि इति चेत् शब्दु—अवयवः ॥ अयं लोकः ऐश्वर्यात् अनपेतम् ईश्वरम् अर्थतः सेवते । ये पुनः विपत्तिषु तमनुगच्छन्ति ते तत्प्रतिष्ठाशया । त्वादृशाः कृतिनः ये भक्त्यर्थं प्रलयेऽपि पूर्वसुकृतासङ्गेन निःसङ्गया भक्त्या कार्यधुरां वहन्ति ते दुर्लभाः । व्याख्या—‘अयं लोकः’ एष संसारः अतः जना इत्यर्थः ‘ऐश्वर्यात्’ प्रभुत्वात् ‘अनपेतम्’ अच्युतम् ‘ईश्वरम्’ स्वामिनम् ‘अर्थतः’ प्रयोजनाप्रसङ्गात् ‘सेवते’ भजते । अयं हि प्रायिको नियमः । ‘ये पुनः’ पश्चात्तरे ये जनाः ‘विपत्तिषु’ व्यसनेषु ऐश्वर्यनाशे इत्यर्थः ‘तमनु’ तस्य पश्चात् ‘गच्छन्ति’ तमेव सेवन्ते ‘ते तस्य’ ईश्वरस्य या ‘प्रतिष्ठा पुनरैश्वर्यलाभः’ स्वपदे प्रत्यक्स्थानमित्यर्थः ‘तदाशया’ तदपेक्षया तथा कुर्वन्ति । ‘त्वादृशाः’ हे राक्षस त्वनुख्याः ‘कृतिनः’ कृतकर्माश्च कृतज्ञा वा ‘ये भक्त्यर्थं’ स्वामिनः ‘प्रलयेऽपि’ नाशेऽपि ‘पूर्वसुकृतासङ्गेन’ पूर्वोपकारस्य आसङ्गेन सम्बन्धेन पूर्वोपकारकारणेन इत्यर्थः ‘निःसङ्गया’ निःस्पृहया ‘भक्त्या’ प्रत्याभ्यास्येन अनुरागेन ‘कार्यधुरां’ कर्मव्यभारं ‘वहन्ति’ धारयन्ति ‘ते दुर्लभा’ दुष्प्रायाः ।

तत् साधु भो राक्षस लोकीतरचरिवऽसि इति भावः । मारु'लषिक्रीकृत' इत्तम् ।  
लक्षणसुक्तम् ।

## OHARCHA

1. अर्थतः—अर्थ = वित्त or प्रयोजन । हेतौ श्या । ततः तस् ।
2. तम्—अनु इति कर्मप्रवचनीययोगे द्वितीया ।
3. तत्प्रतिष्ठाशया—प्रति + स्था + अच् भावे प्रतिष्ठा restoration to power. Now see व्याख्या । हेतौ श्या ।
4. पूर्वसुकृत etc.—सुकृत is a good turn, i. e., some benefit rendered, पूर्व is पूर्वकृत । आ + सञ्ज + घञ् भावे आसङ्ग lit. contact hence touch, memory. पूर्वसुकृतं पूर्वसुकृतम् । तस्य आसङ्गः । हेतौ श्या ।
5. निःसङ्गया—The rule “उपसर्गात् सुभेति—” makes the cerebrai compulsory in the case of सञ्ज । Hence निःसङ्गया might be expected. But note that निर् or निस् may be a privative particle, as in निरवच्छिन्न, निश्चल etc. ; or again an intensive one, as in निर्गत, निर्लिप्त etc. If derived as निर् or निस् + सञ्ज + घञ् अधिकरणे स्त्रियाम् निःसङ्गा, that in which attachment ceases ( निर् or नस् privative ), we must have the cerebral, If however, we say निर्गतः सङ्गः अस्याः निःसङ्गा, the निर् or निस् is no longer an उपसर्ग to the root सञ्ज. but to the root मम in निर्गत । Hence the rule “उपसर्गांन् सुभेति—” does not apply and the स does not change. Witness the case of प्रनायक with a dental न on which the Vrittikara remarks—“उपसर्गादिति किम् ? प्रगताः नायकाः अस्माद्देशात् प्रनायको देशः ।” Qual. भक्त्या ( which has करणे श्या—भक्ति being the best instrument in कर्तव्यभारवहन ) ।
6. कार्त्थ्यधुराम्—कार्त्थ्यस्य धूः कार्त्थ्यधुरा । “ऋक्पूर्वधूः—” इति समासान्तः अ प्रत्ययः । Feminine by “परवङ्गिङ् इन्तत्पुरुषयोः” । Telang reads कार्त्थ्यधुरम् ; explain समासान्तविधेरनित्यत्वात् अ प्रत्ययो न कृतः ।
7. कृतिनः—कृतिन् usually means successful. Here seems better to say कृतं पूर्वकृतं पूर्वोपकारः अस्ति ऐवाम् अरणीयत्वन इति कृत + इनि मत्वर्थे कृतिनः those who remember past services. This agrees very well with पूर्वसुकृतासङ्गेन । दृष्टि reads बहवः । But this seems to

lessen the appreciatton of राक्षस । Let बहु alone, even if *two* such people are available, राक्षस ceases to be a unique example. But, cf. 'अचीणभक्तिः चीणेऽपि नन्दे स्वाम्यर्थमुद्वहन् । पृथिव्यां स्वामिभक्तानां प्रमाणे परमे स्थितः ॥', Act II, Sl, 21. Here प्रमाणे परमे स्थितः is distinctly against the reading बहवः ।

19. अतएव अस्माकं त्वत्संग्रहे यत्नः, कथमसौ वृषलस्य साचिव्यग्रहणेन सानुग्रहः स्यादिति । कुतः—

अप्राज्ञेन च कातरेण च गुणः स्याद्भक्तियुक्तेन कः

प्रज्ञाविक्रमशालिनोऽपि हि भवेत् किं भक्तिहीनात् फलम् ।

प्रज्ञाविक्रमभक्तयः समुदिता येषां गुणा भूतये

ते भृत्या नृपतेः कलत्रमितरे सम्पत्सु चापत्सु च ॥१५॥

Hence indeed, with the thought 'How would he do us a favour by accepting the ministership of Vrishala,' is our endeavour to secure you. Why so ( do you ask ) ? What good comes of one actuated by devotion but unwise or a coward ? What result does indeed accrue from one endowed with wisdom and valour but wanting in devotion ? Those servants are for the weal of the king in both prosperity and adversity, whose recommendation is wisdom, valour and devotion combined ; others are but so many wives.

अतएव इति । 'अत एव' निमित्तात्—'असौ' राक्षसः कथं केन विधिना 'वृषलस्य साचिव्यग्रहणेन सानुग्रहः स्यात्' अस्मान् अनुग्रहणीयात् 'इति' चिन्तयमानानाम् 'अस्माकं' सम 'त्वत्संग्रहे' भववशीकरणे [ विषयाधिकरणे ऽसौ ] 'यत्नः' आयासः । स्यात् राक्षसः ष्टेऽपि भर्त्सि कार्य-धुरां वहति, तथापि 'कुतः' तद्व्यग्रहे यत्नः इति चेत् शृणु—अन्वयः ॥ भक्तियुक्तेन अप्राज्ञेन च कातरेण च कः गुणः स्यात् ? प्रज्ञाविक्रमशालिनः अपि भक्तिहीनात् किं हि फलं भवेत् ? समुदिताः प्रज्ञाविक्रमभक्तयः येषां गुणाः ते भृत्याः नृपतेः सम्पत्सु च आपत्सु च भूतये, इतरे कलत्रम् । व्याख्या—'भक्तियुक्तेन' सानुरागेण 'अप्राज्ञेन च' किन्तु अविवेकेन 'कातरेण च' भौरुषा वा धृत्येन [करणे द्वतीया] 'अः' गुणः-स्यात् किं भवेत् ? न



किमपि । 'प्रज्ञाविक्रमशालिनः अपि' विवेकवीरत्ववतः अपि 'भक्तिहीनात्' अनुरागरहि-  
तात् भूत्यात् 'किं हि फलं भवेत्' ? न किमपि । 'समुदिताः' मिलिताः 'प्रज्ञाविक्रम-  
भक्तयः' विवेकवीरत्वानुरागाः 'शेषां' भूत्यानां 'गुणाः ते भृत्याः नृपतेः सम्पत्सु च'  
अभ्युदयेषु च 'आपत्सु च' व्यसनेष्वपि 'भूतये' मङ्गलाय भवन्ति । 'इतरे कालत्र' भाष्यां  
इव पोष्यमात्रम् । विभिरेतैर्गुणैः समसैः कार्यं, न व्यसैः । समसाश्च राक्षसे एव  
सन्ति, अतो राक्षससंयहाय आयुहः । मलयकेतुनियहश्च आनुषङ्गिक एव इति भावः ।  
शार्ङ्गलविक्रीडितं वृत्तम् । लक्षणम्, क्तम् ।

### CHARCHA

1. लत्वल्यङ्—सम् + यङ् + अप् भावे संयङ् winning over. तव संयङ्; etc.
2. प्रज्ञाविक्रमशालिनः—प्रज्ञा च विक्रमश्च प्रज्ञाविक्रमौ । ताभ्यां साधु शालते  
ज्ञाघने इति साधु कारिणि णिनिः । तस्मात् ।
3. भूतये—भूति' कर्त्तुम् इति तादर्थ्यं चतुर्थी । "क्षियार्थोपपदस्य—" इति वा ।
4. सम्पत्सु च आपत्सु च—दृष्टिं construes सम्पत्सु च आपत्सु च  
कालत्रम् । अर्धिं ७मी ।

20. तत् मयापि अस्मिन् वस्तुनि न शयानेन स्थीयते,  
यथाशक्ति क्षियते तद्ग्रहणं प्रति यत्नः । कथमिव ? अत्र  
तावत् "दुषलपर्वतकयोः अन्यतरविनाशेनापि चाणक्यस्य अपकृतं  
भवति इति विषकन्यया राक्षसेन असूमाकम् अत्यन्तोपकारि  
मित्रं घातितस्तपस्त्री पर्वतकः" इति सञ्चारितो जगति जनाप-  
वादः । लोकप्रत्ययार्थम् अस्यैव अर्थस्य अभिव्यक्तये "पिता ते  
चाणक्येन घातितः" इति रहसि आसयित्वा भागुरायणेन  
अपवाहितः पर्वतकपुत्रो मलयकेतुः । शक्यः खलु एष राक्षस-  
मतिपरिगृहीतोऽपि व्युत्तिष्ठमानः प्रज्ञया नियन्हीतुम् । न  
पुनरस्य नियन्हात् पर्वतकबधोत्पन्नं राक्षसस्य अयशः प्रकाशी  
भवत् प्रमाष्टुं मिच्छामि ।

In this matter, therefore, I too do not lie asleep ; to the best of my power, effort is being made to secure him. ( Do you ask ) How so ? The evil report has been circulated in the world that—poor Parvataka, a great benefactor of ours, was killed by Rakshasa through a poison-maid, because in this matter injury results unto Chanakya by the death of either one of Vrishala and Parvataka. To make this very thing manifest for the credence of the world, Parvataka's son Malayaketu was scared away, secretly frightening him through Bhagurayana saying "Your father was killed by Chanakya". This prince, making preparations, is capable of being checked by wit though stayed ( Or—guided ) by the counsels of Rakshasa. On the other hand, by his arrest I do not like to wipe out the infamy of Rakshasa arising from the murder of Parvataka and now becoming public.

तत् इति । एवं राक्षसस्य यदृश्यमेव नः कार्यम् इति स्थितम् । 'तत्' तस्मात् 'मयापि अस्मिन् वस्तुनि' राक्षसयदृश्यकर्मणि 'शयानेन' अलसिण 'न स्वीयते' न जालो व्याप्यते, किन्तु 'तस्य' राक्षसस्य 'यदृश्यं' प्रति यथाशक्ति यत्नः क्रियते' । 'कथमिव' केन वा प्रकारेण यत्नः इति चेत् शृणु—'अत्र तावत्' अस्मिन् कर्मणि खलु लोके राक्षसो निन्द्यो भवतु इत्यभिप्रेत्य 'जगति' लोके 'जनानां' पौराणाम् 'अपवादः' राक्षसस्य दूषणं 'सञ्चारितः' प्रचारितः । अपवादश्च यथा—'राक्षसेन विषकन्धया' स्पर्शघातिन्वा कन्धया कयाचित् 'अस्माकम् अत्यन्तोपकारि मितं तपस्वी' वराकः 'पर्वतकः' घातितः इति' एवं विधः । अकारणं राक्षससं न हनिष्यति अतः 'हृषलस्य पर्वतकस्य' च 'अन्वतरस्यापि' एकस्यापि 'विनाशेन चाणक्यस्य अपहृतं भवति' अनिष्टमापद्यते 'इति' एतन् कारणञ्च प्रचारितम् । लोकस्य जगतः 'प्रत्ययार्थम्' अत्र वस्तुनि शब्दाहितोः लोकः इत्यनपवाद' सत्यं मन्वाताम् इति 'अस्य एव अर्थस्य' राक्षसकर्तृकपर्वतकवधरूपस्य 'अभिमन्यते' प्रकटी-भवनाव 'पर्वतकपुत्रो मलयकेतुः' न हिंसितः परन्तु अस्मात्प्रविधिना 'भागुरायणेन रक्षसि' एकान्ते 'दिता ते चाणक्येन घातितः' न तु राक्षसेन, चाणक्यके

शब्दः न हि मितम् 'इति' अनेन प्रकारेण 'वासयित्वा अपवाहितः' अपधारितः अपसरन् उपेक्षित इत्यर्थः । तत्र शब्दा अस्ति सत्यं, स च राक्षसेन संघाय पितृभैर' नियतयितु' यतैत, यतताम् । 'व्युत्तिष्ठमानः' युद्धार्थं यतमानः 'एष' मलयकेतुः राक्षसस्य मत्या' बुद्ध्या 'परिगृह्णीतः अपि' अवलम्बितः अपि 'प्रशया' मदीयया बुद्ध्या 'नियह्यतु' नियह्यम् अनुभावयितु' 'शब्दः खलु' सुकर एव । 'पुनः' पदान्तरे 'प्रकाशीभवत्' प्रचार' गच्छत् 'पर्वतुकवधीत्पन्नं' राक्षसस्य अयशः अस्य' मलयकेतोः 'नियह्यात्' पर्वतक-वधकाले एव दण्डनात् 'प्रमार्ष्टुं' चाययितु' 'न इच्छामि' तदानीं न ऐच्छम् । मलय-केतोरपि दण्डने लोको मन्येत प्रतिश्रुतराज्यार्द्धदानम् अनिच्छता चाणक्येन सपुत्रः पर्वतकः चातितः । मित्यै वैष ख्याप्यते राक्षसस्यापवादः । इत्याशयः ।

### CHARCHA

1. न शयानेन—दृष्टि compounds the two. Say then नञर्थेन ग शब्देन सुप्सुपेति समासः ।

2. विषकन्यया—विषतुल्या कन्या, शाकपार्थिवादि ; a damsel whose touch brings death. Cf. "कर्णेनेव विषाङ्गना—", Act II, Sl. 15.

3. अत्यन्तोपकारि—अत्यन्तम् उपकारि, सुप्सुपा । The उपकारि is—Parvataka supplied the army with which अन्द्रगुप्त besieged कुसुमपुर । The reward promised was half the kingdom in case of success.

4. अभिव्यक्तये—अभि + वि + अञ्ज + क्तिन भावे अभिव्यक्ति manifestation. तस्यै । तादर्थ्यं चतुर्थी ।

5. भागुरायणेन—भागुरायण was the younger brother of the commander-in-chief and a friend of मलयकेतु । See Act III, Here भागुरायणः मलयकेतुम् अपवहति = अहं भागुरायणेन मलयकेतुम् अपवाहयामि with अगुरक्ते कर्त्तरि ढतीया । The 'rule "गतिबुद्धि—" apparently applies, because अहं is गत्यर्थः ; but the Varttika "नौवह्योर्न" interferes and we do not get अणिकर्त्तुः कर्मसंज्ञा । This is how चाणक्य argues here—This helps me because people would think that if I had killed Parvataka I would not have suffered मलयकेतु to escape. See Act III. In Act V, we shall see *how* this helps in राक्षस-वह्ये by fixing the guilt on Rakshasa.

6. राक्षसमति etc.—परि समन्तात् गृहीतः अवलम्बितः इति परि + ग्रह + क्त कर्णणि परिगृहीतः; propped up all round, i. e., stayed, guided etc. मति counsel. Now see व्याख्या ।

7. व्युत्तिष्ठमानः—वि + उद् + स्था + शानच् कर्त्तरि making a great effort ( with a view to revenge ). Cf. "प्रतिज्ञातमेतत् पुरसात्—वक्षसाङ्गनभिन्नरत्नवलथम् etc.", Act IV, Sl. 5. आत्मनेपद by "उदोऽनूर्ध्व-कर्म्मणि" taken along with "उद ईहायामिति व्यक्तव्यम्" । There is ईहा ( wish, object, aim etc. ) here Cf. "उत्तिष्ठमानं निवार्ये" etc.

8. प्रमार्ष्टुम्—प्र + मृज + तुम् न प्रमाष्टुम् or प्रमार्जितुम् । Why चाणक्य does not wish to clear राक्षस of this undeserved infamy will be explained in Act V, where the rupture between मलयकेतु and राक्षस is detailed.

21. प्रयुक्ताश्च स्वपक्षपरपक्षयोः अनुरक्तापरक्तजनजिज्ञासया बहुविधदेशवेशभाषाचारसञ्चारवेदिनी नानाव्यञ्जनाः प्रणिधयः । अन्विष्यते च कुसुमपुरवासिनां नन्दामात्यसुहृदां निपुणं प्रचारगतम् । तत्तत् कारणमुत्पाद्य कृतकृत्यतामापादिताः चन्द्रगुप्तसहोत्थायिनो भद्रभटप्रभृतयः प्रधानपुरुषाः । शत्रुप्रयुक्तानाञ्च तोच्छारसदायिनां प्रतिविधानं प्रति अप्रमादिनः परोक्षितभक्तयः क्षितिपतिप्रत्यासन्नाः नियोजितास्तत्र आप्तपुरुषाः । अस्ति च अस्माकं सहाध्यायि मित्रम् इन्द्रशर्मा नाम ब्राह्मणः । स च श्रीसैनस्यां <sup>25</sup>दण्डनीत्यां चतुःषष्ठ्यङ्के ज्योतिःशास्त्रे च परंप्रवीण्यमुपगतः । स मया क्षपणकलिङ्गधारी नन्दवंशवधप्रतिज्ञानन्तरमेव <sup>Palma</sup>कुसुमपुरमुपनीय सर्वनन्दामात्यैः सह सख्यं ग्राह्यतः विशेषतश्च तस्मिन् राक्षसः समुत्पन्नविश्रम्भः । तेन इदानीं महत् प्रयोजनमनुष्ठेयं भविष्यति ।

Emissaries too, conversant with the dress, dialect, manners and movements of ( the people of ) different countries, have been employed by me under various disguises to find out loyal and disloyal persons on our own and the enemy's side. Everything relating to the movements of the friends of Nanda's ministers who reside at Kusumapura is being carefully ferreted out. Bhadrabhatta and other high officials that made common cause with Chandragupta have been rendered well-satisfied by creating suitable grounds for the same. As to checking the administerers of poison employed by the enemy, trusted agents of tried loyalty, ever vigilant and keeping near the person of the king, have been told off towards it. Again, there is my follow-student and friend, a Brahmana Indusarman by name. He has attained great proficiency in the science of polity of Usanas and in the science of Astronomy with its sixty-four sections, and just after my vow to kill Nanda, he was brought over by me to Kusumapura in the garb of a mendicant and made to cultivate friendship with all the ministers of Nanda. Rakshasa has special confidence placed in him. With him a great purpose will have to be worked now.

प्रयुक्ताश्चेति । 'स्वपक्षे परपक्षे' च 'अनुरक्ताः' च 'अपरक्ताः' विरक्ताश्च ये 'जनाः' तेषां 'जिज्ञासया' परिज्ञानार्थं 'बहुविधानां दर्शानां' यो 'विषः' परिच्छेदः या च 'भाषा यः' 'आचारः' यश्च 'सञ्चारः' गतागतं तत् सर्वं ये 'विदन्ति' जानन्ति तद्भाषिधाः 'नानाव्यञ्जनाः' बहुरूपाः 'प्रणिधयश्च' चरा अपि 'प्रयुक्ताः' व्यापारिताः । नन्दा-  
मात्यस्य 'राजसस्य' ये 'कुसुमपुरवासिनः' सुहृदः' तेषां 'प्रचारगतं' गमनागमनविषयकं सर्वं 'निपुणं' सूक्ष्मं 'अन्विष्यते च' निरूप्यते तैः प्रणिधिभिः । 'चन्द्रगुप्तेन सह' श्वे 'उदतिष्ठन्' एकलिष्ठतया उदमपरा बहुवुः तैः 'भद्रभट्टादयः प्रधानपुरुषाः' पूर्वं नन्दस्य सम्प्रति चन्द्रगुप्तस्य मुख्यकर्मकराः 'तत्तत्' कारणं सन्तोषकारणम् 'उत्पाद्य'

अनयित्वा 'कृतकृत्यता' सफलतां सन्तोषमिति यावत् आपादिताः गमिताः । 'श्रद्धा' राक्षसेन 'प्रयुक्तानां' व्यापारितानां 'तीक्ष्णरसदायिना' विषदायिनां 'प्रतिविधान' नियमनं प्रति च' इदमनुष्ठितं मया—'तत्र' तस्मिन् प्रतिविधानकर्मणि 'परौक्षितभक्तयः' दृष्टानुरागाः 'अप्रमादिनः' सावधानाः 'चित्तिपतेः' राज्ञश्चन्द्रगुप्तस्य 'प्रत्यासन्नाः' समीपवर्तिनः 'आप्तपुरुषाः' विश्वस्तानुचराः 'नियोजिताः व्यापारिताः । 'अस्माकं' मम 'सहाध्यायि मित्रं' इन्दुशर्मा नास ब्राह्मणश्च 'अस्ति' । 'स च श्रीशनस्या' युक्त-प्रणीतायां 'दण्डनीत्यां' नयशास्त्रे 'चतुःपष्टाङ्गे व्यीतिःशास्त्रे च परं प्रावीण्यम्' अतिदक्षताम् 'प्रगतः' प्राप्तः । 'नन्दवंशवधप्रतिज्ञाया अनन्तरमेव' परचरणे इव 'चपण्यकस्य' जैनसन्ध्यासिनः 'लिङ्गधारौ' वेषभृत् 'स' इन्दुशर्मा 'मया कुसुमपुरम् उपनोय' आनीय 'सर्वैः नन्दासात्यैः सह सख्यं' मिततां 'याहितः' कारितः । 'राक्षसश्च राक्षसः पुनः 'तस्मिन्' इन्दुशर्मणि 'विशेषतः' आधिक्येन 'समुत्पन्नविश्रम्भः' जात-प्रत्ययः । 'इदानीम् अधुना 'तेन' इन्दुशर्मणा 'महत्' गुरु 'प्रयोजनं' कार्यम् 'अनुष्ठेयं' साधनीयं 'भविष्यति' ।

### CHARCHA

1. अनुरक्तापरक्त etc.—अनु + रञ्ज + क्त कर्त्तरि अनुरक्त attached. अप + रञ्ज + क्त कर्त्तरि अपरक्त disaffected. ज्ञा + सज् + ष भावे जिज्ञासा desire to know. Now see व्याख्या । हेतौ श्या ।

2. बहुविध etc.—Here विध seems superfluous बहुदेश etc. would do as well.

3. नानाव्यञ्जनाः—नाना is an अव्यय meaning many, various &c. व्यञ्जन्ते एभिः इति वि + अञ्ज + ल्यट् करणे व्यञ्जनम्, disguises. नाना व्यञ्जानि एषाम् Cf. माघ—“अमात्यञ्जना राज्ञां etc.”

4. प्रणिधीयन्ते इति प्र + नि + धा + क्ति कर्षण्यि = प्रणिधयः spies.

5. प्रचारगतम्—प्रचार is the same as सञ्चार above ; i. e., movements. प्रचारं गतम् प्रचारगतम्, relating to movements प्रचाराश्रयम् । Cf. “सखीगतं ते पृच्छामः” Sak. Act I, उक्तकर्म of अन्विष्यते ( अनु + इ + लृट् स्यते कर्मणि ) ।

6. तत्तत्कारणम्, etc.—कारण refers to reasons for satisfaction.

I gave them reasons to be satisfied on several occasions, *i. e.*, they were served well on several occasions and are satisfied. Hence there is no fear of भेद । कृतकृत्य = those who have achieved their end ( कृतं कृत्यम् एभिः ), *i. e.*, well satisfied. ततः भावे तत् ।

7. चन्द्रगुप्तसहीत्यायिनः etc.—See व्याख्या । These are high officials of Nada. They followed चन्द्रगुप्त when he went over to चाणक्य ( सहीत्यायिनः ) । They now hold responsible positions under चन्द्रगुप्त and are well-satisfied with their work and emolument. दुष्टिदराज explains this passage thus—“ तत्तत्कारणं..... वृत्तीयाङ्के वक्ष्यमाणम् उत्पाद्य इती निःसार्थं मलयकेतुना सह संधाय कृतकृत्यताम् एते वयं देवकार्येषु अवहितः स इत्येवं रूपं वक्ष्यमाणाम् आपादिता” —a perverse explanation undoubtedly. It will be discussed in Act III.

8. तीक्ष्णरसदायिनाम् = तीक्ष्णरस is bitter draught, *i. e.*, poison. Now see Tika.

9. अप्रमादिनः—प्रमाद is अनवधानता । अप्रमाद vigilance. सः अक्षि एषाम् etc.

10. परीक्षितभक्तयः—परीक्षित seen. परीक्षितं मक्तिः एषाम् where परीक्षित has सामान्ये नपुंसकम् as in विदितभक्ति in “सा खलु विदितभक्तिं मां महर्षये निवेदयिष्यति” Sak. Act I.

11. सहाध्यायि—सह अधीते इति सह + अधि + इङ् + णिनि साधुकारिणि कर्त्तरि । Neuter because मित्र is neuter.

12. औशनस्यम्—उशनस् is युक्त the preceptor of the दैत्यः । तस्य इयम् इति उशनस् + अण् स्त्रियाम् औशनसी relating to Sukra । तस्याम् ।

13. दण्डनीत्याम्—दण्ड is राजदण्ड । दण्डः नौयते अनया इति दण्ड + नी + क्तिन् करणे तस्याम् । Or दण्डस्य नौतिः दण्डनीतिः तस्याम् । अधिं ७नी ।

14. प्रावीण्यम्—प्रकृष्टा वीणा अस्य प्रवीणः a good hand at the lyre. तस्य भावः प्रावीण्यम् skill with the lyre ; hence skill generally.

15. चपणक &c.—चपणक is a Buddhist or a Jaina mendicant. तस्य लिङ्गं चिह्नं धरतीति णिनिः । This means that चाणक्य first caused इन्दुशर्मण् to be disguised as a mendicant and then he introduced him into the city. Had he been a चपणक on his

own account—चरणक in reality—the poet would not have added लिङ्गधारो ।

16. स सख्यं याद्विहः—Originally, स सख्यं गृह्णीतवान्=चाणक्यः तं सख्यं याद्विहवान्=चाणक्येन स सख्यं याद्विहः । This is on the supposition that याद्विह is द्विकर्मक, i. e., it is बुद्धार्थक here.

17. तेन इदानीम् etc.—This rouses the curiosity of the audience. The महत्कार्यं will be detailed in Act V. इन्दुशर्मन् will henceforth be referred to by चरणक or जीवसिद्धि । The former being the character and the latter the name now assumed by him.

22. तदेवम् अस्मत्तो न किञ्चित् परिहास्यते । इषल एव केवलं प्रधानप्रकृतिः अस्मासु आरोपितराज्यतन्त्रभारः सतत-सुदास्ते । अथवा यत् स्वयमभियोगदुःखैः असाधारणैः अपा-कृतं तदेव राज्यं सुखयति । कुतः—

स्वयमाहृत्य भुञ्जाना बलिनोऽपि स्वभावतः ।

गजेन्द्राश्च नरेन्द्राश्च प्रायः सीदन्ति दुःखिताः ॥१६॥

So, in this matter, nothing will be found wanting through us. Vrishala alone, the principal member, with the burden of ruling the kingdom placed on us, remains ever indifferent. Or (that kingdom alone brings ease which is relieved of the trouble of attention that is personal and not shared in common with others.) (Do you ask ) Why ? Lordly tuskers and mighty kings, though strong by nature, usually droop in discomfort if enjoying after having personally provided for it.

तदिति । 'तत् तस्मात् 'एवम्' अनेन प्रकारेण 'अस्मत्तः' मत्तः मन्निमित्तेन 'न किञ्चित् परिहास्यते' जनं भविष्यति, यत् यत् कार्यं सर्वं करिष्यति मया । किन्तु 'प्रधानप्रकृतिः' मुख्यप्रकृतिः स्वामी राजा इत्यर्थः 'इषल एव' चन्द्रगुप्त एव नान्यः अस्मासु मयि 'आरोपितः' त्यक्तः राज्यस्य' यः 'तन्त्रः' शासनं तस्य 'भारः' भरः येन तादृशः मन् राज्यचिन्तायां मां व्यवस्थाप्य इत्यर्थः 'सततं' केवलम् उदास्ते' उदासीन



एव तिष्ठति । 'अथवा' पञ्चान्तरे नासौ निन्द्र एतेन 'असाधारणैः' परैरविभक्तैः 'स्वयमभियोगस आत्मव्यापारस्य यत् 'दुःख' तैः 'अपाकृत' वर्जित' 'यत् राज्यं तदेव सुखयति' । 'कृतः' एषं व्रमौमि इति चेत् शृणु—अन्वयः । स्वयम् आहृत्य भुञ्जाना नरेन्द्राश्च गजेन्द्राश्च स्वभावतः बलिनाऽपि प्रायः दुःखिताः ( सन्तः ) सोदन्ति । व्याख्या—'स्वयम् आहृत्य' परिकल्प्य 'भुञ्जानाः' भोगान् अनुभवतः 'नरेन्द्राश्च' राजसुख्या अपि 'गजेन्द्राश्च' करिसुख्या अपि 'स्वभावतः' प्रकृत्या 'बलिनः अपि' बलवन्तः अपि 'प्रायः' बाहुल्येन 'दुःखिताः' आहरणपरिक्रिष्टाः सन्तः 'सोदन्ति' ग्लायन्ते । तां ग्लानिं परिहरतो वृषलस्य का निन्दा ? तदुदास्तां सः, वयमेव अभियोक्त्याभङ्गे इति तात्पर्यम् ।

### CHARCHA

1. अस्मत्तः—अस्माभिः इति तृतीयायां तसि । हेतौ श्या । Cf. "म(न्त्र) हीनः स्वरतो वर्णतो वा", also below, बलिनाऽपि स्वभावतः etc.

2. परिहास्यते—परि + हा + लृट् ते कर्मकर्त्तरि ।

3. प्रधानप्रकृतिः—प्रकृति is a constituent of a kingdom राज्याङ्ग । "स्वाम्यमात्यमुद्भृत् कौशराद्भृद्गुणवत्त्वानि च । राज्याङ्गानि प्रकृतयः". इत्यमरः । प्रधाना प्रकृतिः । Or better प्रधानं प्रकृतिः । Cf. "तिलाः प्रधानम्" ( *Bhasya* ) in which प्रधान is neuter singular, through तिलाः is masculine plural. प्रधानप्रकृति is the principal member in the above list. This is obviously स्वामी, *i. e.*, the king. Telang reads प्रधानप्रकृतिषु qualifying अस्मासु । But in that case the plural in अस्मासु becomes irregular by the Varttika "सविशेषणानां प्रतिषेधः" । Besides चाणक्य being an अमात्य, he cannot be called the प्रधानप्रकृति ।

4. आरोपित etc.—तन्त्र णिच् स्वार्थे + घञ् भावे तन्त्रः = रक्षा, चिन्ता etc. Cf. "प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तन्त्रयित्वा"—Sak. Act. V. Now see व्याख्या ।

4 A. उद् + आस + लृट् ते = उदास्ते remains indifferent.

5. स्वयमभियोग etc.—स्वयम् अभियोगः personal attention, सुपसुपा । तस्य दुःखानि etc.

6. भुञ्जानाः—भुज् to eat, to enjoy. Applies to both नरेन्द्र and गजेन्द्र ।

7. बलिनः—स्वभावतो बलिनः ; applies to both. The king is बलिन by his natural majesty, the tusker by his strong constitution. स्वभावतः = स्वभावेन ( तृतीयार्था तसि ) ; प्रकृत्वादित्वात् तृतीया ।

23. ( ततः प्रविशति यमपटेन चरः ) चरः—

पणमह जमरम चलणे कि कज्वं देवएहिं अणेहिं ।

एसो ख् अस्सभत्ताणं हरइ जोअं चडपडन्तम् ॥१७॥

[ प्रणमत यमस्य चरणं किं काय्यं देवतैरन्यैः ।

एष खल्वन्यभक्तानां हरति जीवं परिस्फुरन्तम् ॥ ]

( Now enters a sply with Yama's canvas )

Spy—Bow down to the feet of Yama , what is the use of other gods ? He indeed snatches away the struggling life of the devotees of other Gods.

ततः इति । ( 'ततः यमस्य पटेन' यमस्यूर्था विवितेन पटेन सह 'चरः' चाणक्यप्रणिधिः कश्चित् प्रविशति ) अन्यः ॥—यमस्य चरणं प्रणमत, अन्यैः देवतैः किं कार्यम् । एष खलु अन्यभक्तानां परिस्फुरन्तं जीवं हरति । व्याख्या—'यमस्य चरणं प्रणमत यमं भजध्वम् । 'अन्यैः देवतैः' देवैः [करणे तृतीया] किं स्यात् ? किमपि साध्यते इत्यर्थः । 'एष खलु' यमः 'अन्यस्य' देवतस्य 'भक्ताना परिस्फुरन्तं' स्पन्दमानं 'जीवं हरति' । [ 'चडपडन्तम् इति देशीयम् । क्लिश्यमानमित्यर्थः' इति टु. सिद्धराजः ] । यम इव चाणक्यः स्वभक्तान् नृद्वया योजयति राचसभक्तात् मारयति तत् चाणक्यमेव भज इति गूढम् ।

### CHARCHA

1. यमपटेन—By this Telang understands "a series of representations of the exploits of Yama. The man draws attention to Death and thus exhorts his listeners to lead a life above board, i. e., he is a धर्मोपदेशक ( cf. धर्मोपदिशामि—*Infra* ).

2 Remark—That spies should come and go is expected, because चाणक्य has said "प्रयत्नाच्च.....पणिक्रमः" । This is one of चाणक्य's spies.

## 24. अवि अ—

पुरिसस्म जौविदव्यं विसमादो होइ भक्तिगहिआदो ।

मारिइ सब्वलोअं जो तेण जमेण जीआमो ॥ १८ ॥

जाव एदं गेहं एबिसिअ जमपडं दंसअन्तो गौआइं

गाआमि । [ अपि च—

पुरुषस्य जोवितव्यं विषमाद्भवति भक्तिगृहोतात् ।

मारयति सर्वलोकं यस्तेन यमेन जीवामः ॥

यावददं गृहं प्रविश्य यमपटं दर्शयन् गीतानि गायामि ]  
( इति परिक्रामति )

Besides—The livelihood of a man comes even from a precarious line if taken up with earnestness. I live by Yama that kills all people. Well, I will sing songs entering this house and exhibiting Yama's canvas ( *walks round* ).

अवि अ इति । अन्वयः । भक्तिगृहीतात् विषमात् पुरुषस्य जौवितव्यं भवति । अः सर्वलोकं मारयति तेन यमेन जीवामः । व्याख्या—'भक्ता' एकाग्रतया आदरेण 'गृहीतात्' अङ्गीकृतात् 'विषमात्' घोरदपि कर्मणः 'पुरुषस्य जौवितव्यं' जीविका 'भवति' सम्पद्यते । आत्मानम् अत्र दृष्टान्तत्वेन उपस्थापयति—'यः सर्वं लोकं जनं मारयति तेन यमेन' हेतुना घोरं यमपटं प्रदर्शयन् इत्यर्थः ययं 'जीवामः' जीवन्मयात्रां कुर्म । स्वकर्मणि तुच्छेऽपि सति एकाग्रो भव । तेनैव प्राणयात्रा सम्पत्स्यते इति धर्मोपदेशः । एतदापाततः, वस्तुतस्तु क्रूरत्वेन लोके गृहीतोऽपि चाणक्यः न हि तत्त्वतः क्रूरः । ये तं भक्त्या समाश्रयन्ते स तेभ्यो भूरि ददाति इत्याशयः ।

## OHARCHA

1. जौवितव्यम्—जीव + तव्य भावे livelihood.
2. विषमात्—सम even. विभिन्नः समेभ्यः other than even ; प्रादितम् ।

तस्मात् । अपादाने प्रसी । This refers to a *profession* and also to चाणक्य । विषम = difficult, precarious (profession) ; also = rough, repulsive ( चाणक्य ) ।

3. भक्तिगृहीतात्—गृहीत = accepted, adopted ( profession ) ; also = won over, propitiated ( चाणक्य ) ।

4. *Remark*—On these two verses दृष्टिराज remarks—“अनेन गीतिद्वयेन चाणक्यस्य यमवत्कूरस्य स्वपक्षपरपक्षानुग्रहसामर्थ्यं द्योतयन् स्वस्व गूढचरत्वं सूचयति” । The plain meaning has to suit his character as a धर्मोपदेशक ( cf. ‘यमपटं प्रसार्य धर्मं सुपदिशामि’—*Infra* ).

25. शिष्यः ( विलोक्य )—भद्र, न प्रवेष्टव्यम् ।

*Pupil*—( *Observing* ) Good fellow, no admission.

चरः—हंहो ब्रह्मण, कस्म एदं गेहम् [ अहो ब्राह्मण, कस्येदं गृहम् । ] ।

*Spy*—Hallo, Brahman, whose house is this ?

शिष्यः—अस्माकमुपाध्यायस्य सुगृहीतनाम्नः आर्य्यचाणक्यस्य ।

*Pupil*—Of noble Chanakya, our preceptor of auspicious name.

चरः ( विद्मस्य )—हंहो ब्रह्मण, अत्तकेरकस्म जेव्व मह धम्मभादुणो घरं होदि । ता देहिमे पवेसं जाव दे उवजभाअस्स जमपडं पसारिअ धम्मं उपदिसामि [ अहो ब्राह्मण, आत्मीय-स्येव मम धर्मभ्रातुर्गृहं भवति । तस्माद्देहि मे प्रवेशम् यावत् तवोपाध्यायस्य यमपटं प्रसार्य धर्मं सुपदिशामि ] ।

*Spy*—( *With a sweet laugh* ) Hallo Brahmana, this then is the house of a brother-in-duty to myself ; so allow me entrance, that I may, opening Yama's canvas, teach duty to your preceptor.

शिष्यः—(सक्रोधं) धिङ्मूर्खं किं भवान् अस्मदुपाध्याया-  
दपि धर्मवित्तरः ।

*Pupil—( In anger )* Fie idiot ! are you better 'acquainted with religious duty than our preceptor ?

चरः—हंहो ब्रह्मण, मा कुप्य । णहि सब्बो सब्बं जाणादि ता किंवि ते उवउभाओ जाणादि किं वि अह्यारिसा जाणन्दि ।  
[ अहो ब्राह्मण, मा कुप्य । नहि सर्वः सर्वं जानाति । तत् किमपि ते उपाध्योयो जानाति किमप्यस्मादृशा जानन्ति ]

*Spy—*Hallo Brahmana, be not angry. All indeed know not all. So something your preceptor knows, and some others do people like us know.

शिष्यः—मूर्खं, सर्वज्ञताम् उपाध्यायस्य चोरयितुम् इच्छामि ?

*Pupil—*Blockhead, do you mean to deny the omniscience of our preceptor ?

चरः—हंहो ब्रह्मण, जइ तव उवउभाओ सब्बं जाणादि ता जाणादु दाव कस्म चन्दो अणभिपेदो त्ति [ अहो ब्राह्मण, यदि तवोपाध्यायः सर्वं जानाति तर्हि जानातु तावत्, कस्य चन्द्रोऽनभिप्रेत इति ।

*Spy—*Hallo Brahmana ! if your preceptor knows all, then let him say "to whom Chandra (moon) is unwelcome ?

### CHARCHA

1. सुहृत् etc.—सुष्टु गृहीतं सुगृहीतम् । तादृशं नाम यस्य तस्य ; one whose name is auspicious to utter in the morning. Cf. "स सुगृहीतनामा स्यात् यः अर्थते जनैः" ।

2. बिहस्य—The Dasarupa says ‘मधुरस्वर’ विहसितम्’ ।

3. धर्मभातः—धर्मेण भाता सुप्सुपा । स इव अहमपि जीवानां धर्मसुपदिशामि इति एककर्मकरणात् धर्मतो भातरौ आवाम् इत्यापाततः । गूढन्तु—धर्मेण सेवा-धर्मेण भाता एकस्यै व राज्ञः चन्द्रगुप्तस्य सेवनात् इत्याशयः ।

3 A. उपाध्यायस्य—सम्बन्धविवक्षया षष्ठी । प्रसाध्य इति क्रियायोगे षष्ठी न्याय्यम् ।

4. धिञ्मूर्खं—This is elliptical ; construe हे मूर्खं, त्वां धिक् । Otherwise धिञ् would give द्वितीया in मूर्खं—“धिगुपय्यादिषु विषु” ।

5. धर्मवित्तरः—धर्मं वेत्ति इति धर्मं + विद् + क्तिप् कर्त्तरि । अतिशयेन धर्मवित् ।

6. मा कुप्य—कुप is दिवादि लोट हि । Here मा is different from माङ् । Hence we do not get लुङ् ।

7. अस्माद्दृशाः—वयमिव पश्यन्ति इति अस्मद् + दृश् कञ् कर्त्तरि by “त्यदादिषु दृशेरनालोचने कञ्” ।

8. अनभिप्रेतः—अभि + प्र + इ + क्त कर्मणि = अभिप्रेत approached very close with alacrity. Hence desired, liked etc न अभिप्रेतः ।

26. शिष्यः—मूर्खं, किमनेन ज्ञातेन अज्ञातेन वा ?

*Pupil*—Fool, what matters if this is known or unknown ?

चरः—तव उवञ्छामो एव जाणिस्मादि जं इमिना जाणिदेण होदि । तुमं दाव एत्तिअं जाणासि कमलाणं चन्दो अनभि-  
प्य दोत्ति । णं पेक्ख—

कमलाणां मणहराणं वि रूआहिन्तो विसंघदइ शीलम् ।

+ संपुसमण्डलस्मि वि जाइं चन्दे विरुद्धाइं ॥१८॥

[ तवोपाध्याय एव ज्ञास्यति यदेतेन ज्ञातेन भवति । त्वं तावत् एतावत् जानासि कमलानां चन्द्रोऽनभिप्रेत इति । ननु पश्य—

कमलानां मनोहराणामपि रूपाद्विसंवदति शीलम् ।

∴ संपुसणुलेऽपि यानि चन्दे विरुद्धानि ॥ ]

*Sky*—Your preceptor himself will know what comes of this being known ; you know but this much that Chandra is unwelcome to lotuses. Well, mark that—Of lotuses though charming the mind, manners militate against the charms—lotues that are opposed to Chandra ( moon ) even when she is full-orbed.

अन्वयः । मनोहराणामपि कमलानां शीलम् रूपात् विसंवदति यानि सम्पूर्ण-  
मखले अपि चन्द्रे विरुद्धानि । व्याख्या—‘मनोहराणामपि’ हृद्यानामपि दर्शनो-  
यानामपि इत्यर्थः ‘कमलानां’ पद्मानां ‘शीलं’ चरितं ‘रूपात्’ आकृतेः रूपमपेक्ष्य  
इत्यर्थः ‘विसंवदति’ विरुद्ध्यते । यद्वा ‘रूपात्’ विसंवदति’ भिद्यते । ‘यानि’ कमलानि  
‘सम्पूर्णमखले अपि’ परिपूर्णं अपि ( किं पुनरसंपूर्णमखले इति अपिशब्दार्थः )  
‘चन्द्रे विरुद्धानि’ ; विपरीतानि । रूपमेवां रमणीयं चरितन्तु विषमम् । नैषां रूपात्  
चरितानुमानं शक्यम् । बहुवोऽपि राक्षसभक्ताः सौम्यदर्शनाः पुरि विचरन्ति ते तु  
असम्पूर्णमखलात् चन्द्रगुप्तात् अपरक्ता एव सम्पूर्णमखलादपि तथैव भविष्यन्ति  
इति गूढम् ।

### OHARCHA

1. रूपात्—रूपमपेक्ष्य इति ल्यब्लोपे प्रसौ । Or अन्यार्थयोगे प्रसौ ( see विसंवदति ) ।

2. विसंवदति—वि + सम् + वद means to disagree. Hence we may take it as भिन्नार्थः । Thus by the rule “अन्यारादितरक्त” it governs the fifth case.

3 सपूर्णमखलेऽपि—Even when the orb is full and the moon is charming to every one else in the word, the lotuses do not like it, so perverse is their nature. It then goes without saying that they do not like the moon when it is not full. Note the double sense of मखल here as in Sl. 6 ante. The hint is the king has enemies here who are thwarting his attempts to be सम्पूर्णमखल ।

4. चन्द्रे—चन्द्र = moon, also Chadragupta as in Sl. 6 ante.

27. चाणक्यः—(आकश्ये आत्मगतम्) अये, चन्द्रगुप्तात् अपर-  
ज्ञानं पुरुषान् जानामि इत्युपक्षिप्तमनेन ।

*Chanakya*—(*Listening—to himself*) Ha ! it is hinted by this fellow that he knows the people who are averse to Chandra Gupta.

शिष्यः—मूर्ख, किमिदम् असंबद्धमभिधीयते ?

*Pupil*—Idiot, why this incoherent talk ?

चरः—हंहो ब्रह्मण, सुसंबद्धं जेब्व एदं भवे [अहो ब्राह्मण  
सुसंबद्धमेव एतत् भवेत् ]—

*Spy*—Hallo Brahmana, this would be very coherent indeed—

शिष्यः—यदि किं स्यात् ?

*Pupil*—If what ?

चरः—जदि सुणिदुं जाणन्त लहे [ यदि श्रोतुं जानन्तं  
लभे ] ।

*Spy*—If I get one that knew how to listen.

चाणक्यः—मद्र, विश्रब्धं प्रविश, लप्ससे श्रोतारं ज्ञातारञ्च ।

*Chanakya*—My good man, enter with confidence, you will get a listener and appreciator.

चरः—एसो पविशामि [ एष प्रविशामि ] ( प्रविश्य उप-  
सृत्य च ) जेदु अज्जो [ जयतु आय्यः ] ।

*Spy*—Here I enter. (*Entering and advancing*) Let Noble Sir prosper.

चाणक्यः—( विलोक्य आत्मगतम् ) कथं प्रकृतिचित्त



परिज्ञाने नियुक्तो निपुणकः ! ( प्रकाशम् ) भद्र, स्वागतम्,  
उपविश ।

*Chanakya*—( *Seeing—to himself* ) Hallo ! This is Nipunaka, employed to know the minds of the subjects. ( *Aloud* )  
Welcome, good fellow, sit down.

चरः—जं अज्जो आणवेदि ( भूमौ उपविष्टः ) [ यदार्यं  
आज्ञापयति ] ।

*Spy*—As Noble Sir commands ( *squats on the ground* ).

### CHARCHA

1. चन्द्रगुप्त etc.—‘ भ्रुवमपाये—’ इति प्रसौ ।

2. उपविष्टम्—उप + क्षिप् + क्त कर्मणि lit.—placed near, hence given out, hinted etc. Nom. अनेन ।

3. असंबद्धम्—सम् बन्ध + क्त कर्मणि lit.—well-knit together, *i. e.*, coherent etc. उक्त कर्म of अभिधीयते ( अभि + घा लट् ते कर्मणि ) ।

4. भवेत्, स्यात्—“हेतु हेतुमतीर्लिङ्” इति लिङ् । Incoherent, because you can neither listen, nor appreciate. If you had listened and appreciated then it would have appeared coherent to you.

5. कथमर्थं etc.—कथमित्यव्ययम् । आश्चर्यं । टुष्टि here notices the reading “कथं प्रभूतत्वात् ( बहुत्वात् ) कार्य्याणां कस्य परिज्ञाने नियुक्तो निपुणकः इति न ज्ञायते । आ ज्ञातम् ।”—I have so many thing to do through spies that I do not remember to what purpose Nipunaka was employed. Ah ! I recollect. This passage is not consistent with the wide-awake character of चाणक्य । It suits राक्षस no doubt. प्रकृति here is perhaps better taken in the wider sense “स्वाम्यमव्य etc.” See *ante*. स्वागतम् is elliptical for स्वागतं ते where ते has क्रियायोगे षर्थो ।

28. चाणक्य—भद्र, वर्षण्य इदानीं स्वनियोगहृत्तान्तम् । अपि  
वृषसमनुरक्ताः प्रकृतयः ।

*Chanakya*—Good man, now report the details of your work. Are the subjects attached to Vrishala ?

चरः—अह इ । अज्जेण क्व, तेसु तेसु विरागकारणेषु परिहरिअन्तेसु सुगहोदनामहेए देवे चन्द्रउत्ते दिढं अनुरत्ताओ पकिदिओ । किंदु उण अत्थि एत्थ णअरे अमच्चरक्खसेण सह पढमं समुप्पस्सिणेहवहुमाणा तिस्सि पुरिसा देवस्स चन्द्रः सिरिणा सिरिं ण सहन्दि । [ अथ किम् ? आर्य्येण खलु तेषु तेषु विरागकारणेषु परिक्खियमाणेषु सुगृहीतनामधेये देवे चन्द्रगुप्ते दृढमनुरक्ताः प्रकृतयः । किन्तु पुनरस्त्वत्र नगरे अमात्यराक्षसेन सह प्रथमं समुत्पन्नस्से हवहुमानास्त्रयः पुरुषाः देवस्य चन्द्रश्रियः श्रियं न सहन्ते ।

*Spy*—What else ( Yes ). As all those reasons for discontent are being removed by your noble self, the subjects have become firmly attached to Sire Chandragupta of auspicious name. But then, in this city, there are three persons, in whom attachment and regard for minister Rakshasa had grown before this, who do not brook the glory of Sire whose splendour is as of the moon.

चाणक्यः ( सक्रोधम् )—ननु वक्तव्यं स्वजीवितं न सहन्ते इति । भद्र, अपि ज्ञायन्ते नामधेयतः ?

*Chanakya*—( *angrily* ). You should rather say that they do not brook their own life. Good man, are they known by name ?

चरः—कहं अजाणिअनामहेआ अज्जस्स निवेदिअन्ति । [ कथम्, अज्ञातनामधेया आर्य्यस्य निवेद्यान्ते ।

*Spy*—How can those whose names are unknown be reported to Noble Sir.

चाणक्य—तेन हि श्रोतुमिच्छामि ।

*Chanakya*—Then I wish to know ( Lit.—to hear ).

### CHARCHA

1. स्वनियोग etc.—नियोग employment, work. इत्तस्य अन्तः इत्तान्तः details, स्वस्य नियोगः । तस्य इत्तान्तः etc. Obj. of वर्णय ।

2. इषलम्—कर्म प्रवचनीययोगे द्वितीया । If अणु is treated as an उपसर्ग then इषल becomes the आधार of अनुरक्त and takes the अनी विभक्ति । Cf. “देवे चन्द्रगुप्ते अनुरक्ताः” below.

3. अथ किम्—a compound अव्यय implying स्वीकार assent. Here अस्ति is also an अव्यय ।

4. चन्द्रश्रियम्—चन्द्रस्य श्रियः । सा इव श्रियः अस्य etc. तस्य । Related to श्रियम् ।

5. नामधेयतः—नामधेय = name. तसि स्वार्थे after तृतीया करणे । Or प्रकृत्यादि श्या ।

6. आर्यस्य—श्रेष्ठे षष्ठी । चतुर्थो was expected. In connection with the root निवेद्यन्ते ( नि + विद् + णिच् + लट् अन्ते कर्मणि ) ।

29. चरः—सुणाटु अज्जा । पढमं दाव अज्जस्स रिपुपक्खे बद्ध-  
पक्खपादो खवणखो जीवसिद्धि [ शृणोत्वार्थः । प्रथमं ताव-  
दार्थस्य रिपुपक्षे बद्धपक्षपातः क्षपणको जीवसिद्धिः ] ।

*Spy*—Listen, Noble Sir. Foremost is the mendicant Jiva-  
siddhi with a fixed bias towards the side of your enemy.

चाणक्यः—( सहर्षमात्मगतम् ) अस्मद्रिपुपक्षे बद्धपक्षपातः  
क्षपणकः !

*Chanakya*—( With joy to himself ) The mendicant with a  
fixed bias towards the side of our enemy !

चरः—जीवसिद्धी णाम सा जेण सा अमच्चरक्खमपेउत्ता  
विसकखा देवे पव्वदीसरे सममावेसिदा । [ जीवसिद्धिर्नाम स

येन सा अमाल्यराक्षसप्रयुक्ता विषकन्या देवे पर्वतेश्वरे समा-  
वेशिता ] ।

*Spy*—Jivasiddhi is indeed the same that settled upon  
king Parvateswara the poison-maid employed by minister  
Rakahasa.

चाणक्यः—(स्वगतम् ) जीवसिद्धिरेष तावत् अस्मत्प्रणिधिः ।  
( प्रकाशम् ) भद्र, अथापरः कः ?

*Chanakya*—( *To himself* ) This Jivasiddhi is but my emis-  
sary ! ( *Aloud* ) Good fellow, who is the next ?

चरः—अञ्ज अवरो वि अमञ्जरक्वसस्त्र पिअवअस  
काअत्यो सअडदासो नाम [ आर्य्य अपरोऽपि अमाल्यराक्षसस्य  
प्रियवयस्यः कायस्थः शकटदासो नाम ] ।

*Spy*—Noble Sir, the next is the Kayastha who is a dear  
friend of minister Rakshasa, Sakatadasa by name.

चाणक्यः—( विहस्यात्मगतम् ) कायस्थ इति लघुो मात्रा ।  
तथापि न युक्तं प्राकृतमपि रिपुमवज्ञातुम् । तस्मिन् मया  
सुहृच्छ्रमना सिद्धार्थको विनिक्षिप्तः । ( प्रकाशम् ) भद्र, तृतीयं  
श्रोतुमिच्छामि ।

*Chanakya*—( *Laughing—to himself* ) A Kayastha is a small  
matter, still it is not proper to slight even an ordinary 'enemy'.  
On him Siddharthaka has been set by me in the guise of a  
friend. ( *Aloud* ) Good man, I wish to hear of the third.

चरः—तिदीपो वि अमञ्जरक्वसस्त्र दुदीपं विष हिअअं  
पुप्पलरणिवासी मणिआरसेट्ठी चन्दनदासो नाम । यस्म गेहे  
कलत्तं आसौकदुष अमञ्जरक्वसो णअरादो अवक्तो [तृतीयो-

ऽपि अमात्यराक्षसस्य द्वितीयमिव हृदयं पुष्पपुरनिवासी मणिकारश्रेष्ठी चन्दनदासो नाम । यस्य गेहे कलत्रं न्यासीकृत्य अमात्यराक्षसो नगरादपक्रान्तः ।

*Spy*—The third is the second self, as it were, of minister Rakshasa, the jeweller-banker known as Chandanadasa that resides at Pushpapura, in whose house having entrusted his wife, minister Rakshasa retired from the city.

### CHARCHA

1. बह्वपचपातः—पचे पातः leaning towards the side. बह्वः पचपातः अनेन one that has taken a bias, बहु—।

2. अपणको जीवसिद्धिः—This is इन्दुशर्मन् spoken of already.

3. जीवसिद्धिर्नाम etc.—The spy is ignorant of the real facts relating to the विषकन्या and tries to refresh Chanakya's memory about जीवसिद्धि ! The false report has been assiduously circulated by चाणक्य and will be of use in Act V. सम् + षा + विश + षिच् क्त कर्मणि समावेशिता was applied. He was the agent through whom Rakshasa sent the poisoned girl.

4. लघ्नीमात्रा—मात्रा is the same as परिमाण in Sl 10, ante. ; small measure, slight matter. The remark does not refer to Sakatadasa personally, but to the whole class of Kayasthas. They are but scribes and not fighters, what then have kings and ministers to fear from them.

5. तस्मिन् etc.—‘तस्मिन्’ शकटदापि ‘मया सुहृच्छयना’ मित्रच्छलेन ‘मित्रार्थकः’ तन्नामा राजपुरुषः ‘विनियोजितः, i. e., सिद्धार्थक, who is one of the king's officers and a spy,’ has been already told off by me to warm himself into Sakatadasa's confidence with professions of friendship and keep watch.

6. द्वितीयमिव हृदयम्—Lit. like a second heart, i. e., an object of great trust, अतिविश्वासभाजनम् ।

7. मणिकारश्रेष्ठी—मणीन् करोति मणिकारः, कर्मखण्, a jeweller. श्रेष्ठानि श्रेष्ठवस्त्रानि सन्ति अस्य इति श्रेष्ठी a rich man, a banker. मणिकारश्चासौ श्रेष्ठी च ; or—मणिकारनामा श्रेष्ठी—कर्मधा, or शाकपार्थिवादि तत् ।

8. न्यासोक्त्य—न्यस्यते इति नि + अस + ञञ् मर्मणि न्यासः trust property. अन्यासं न्यासं कृत्वा इति न्यास + चि + क्त + ल्यप् leaving like trust property, निक्षेप इव समर्थम् ।

9. अपक्रान्तः—अप + क्रम + क्त केर्त्तरि gone away.

30. चाणक्यः—( आत्मगतम् ) नूनं सुहृत्तमः । न हि अनात्मसदृशेषु राक्षसः कलत्रं न्यासीकरिष्यति । ( प्रकाशम् ) भद्र, चन्दनदासस्य गृहे राक्षसेन कलत्रं न्यासीकृतम् इति कथम् अवगम्यते ?

*Chanakya*—( *To himself* ) Surely he is his best friend. Rakshasa will not indeed entrust his wife to one who is not like a second self. ( *Aloud* ) Good man, how is it known that his wife has been entrusted by Rakshasa to the house of Chandanadasa.

चरः—अज्ज इअं अङ्गुलिअमुहा अज्जं अवगदत्थं करिस्सदि [इयम् अङ्गुलिमुद्रा अर्थ्यम् अवगतायं करिष्यति] (इत्यर्पयति) ।

*Spy*—Noble Sir, this signet ring will render Nobie Sir informed of the matter ( *Delivers the ring* ).

चाणक्यः—(मुद्रामवलोक्य गृहीत्वा राक्षसस्य नाम वाचयति । सहर्षं स्वगतम् ) ननु वक्तव्यं राक्षस एव अस्मदङ्गुलिप्रणयी संवृत्त इति । ( प्रकाशम् ) भद्र, अङ्गुलिमुद्राधिगमं विस्तरेण श्रोतुमिच्छामि ।

*Chanakya*—( *Seeing the ring, takes it up and reads Rakshasa's name. With joy—to himself* ) Well, it should be said that Rakshasa himself has become a suitor for ( place on )

our fingers ( *Aloud* ) Good man, I wish to hear in detail the circumstances of your coming by the signet-ring.

चरः—सुखाद् अज्जी । अत्थि दाव अहं अज्जे ण पौरजण-  
चरिदअस्सेसणे निउत्तो परघरापवेसे परस्स अणासंकणि-  
ज्जेण इमिणा जमपडे ण हिण्डन्तो मणिआरसेट्ठिचन्दनदासस्स  
गेहं पविट्ठोमिह । तहिं जमपडं पसारिअ पउत्तोमिह गौदइं  
गाइद्दुम [ शृणोत्वार्थः । अस्ति तावदहम आर्य्यं ण पौरजन-  
चरितान्वेषणे नियुक्तः परगृहप्रवेशे परस्यानाशङ्कनीयेन अनेन  
यमपटेन आहिण्डमानो मणिकारश्चेष्टिचन्दनदासस्य गृहं  
प्रविष्टोऽस्मि । तत्र यमपटं प्रसार्य्यं प्रवृत्तोऽस्मि गीतानि  
गातुम् ] ।

*Spy*—Lisen Noble Sir. The fact is, employed by your noble self at noting the doings of others, I entered the house of the jeweller-banker Chandanadasa roaming with this Yama's canvas which cannot excite suspicion in entering other's houses. There, opening out the Yama's canvas I commenced singing songs.

चाणवयः—ततः किम् ?

*Chanakya*—What next ?

### CHRNA

1. नूनं सुहृत्तमः etc.—अयं चन्दनदासः 'नूनं' राचसस्य 'सुहृत्तमः' । 'आत्म-  
सदृशः' निजानुसूयाः ये 'न' तादृशेषु जनेषु 'राचसः कलत्रं' न हि न्यासीकरिष्यति'  
निध्यास्यति । आत्मना सदृशः (दीहान्तरकल्पः), इतत्— । न आत्मसदृशः ।

2. अथगतार्थम्—अथगतः अर्थः वस्तु प्रपन्नवस्तु येन तम् । You will know  
all from this signet-ring. अथ+गन्व्य means 'to know' cp—  
"अथगन्वते" her.

3. वाचयति—वाचा योजयति इति णिच् । उच्चारयति ।

4. अक्षदङ्गुलि etc.—अक्षार्कं अङ्गुलयः, तासु प्रणयी । Cf.—“सुद्रा यस्य कराङ्गुलिप्रणयिनो” etc. Act V. It is not simply the ring that has come into my hands, but Rakshasa himself has fallen into my clutches, चाणक्य did not at all expect this piece of good luck. Hence he was in raptures and rapidly arrived at a decision. The entire plot in all its details flashed before his eyes.

5. विस्तरेण—विस्तार, विस्तार, विष्टर all come from the same root स्तृ । The second with चञ् and refers to expanse, width etc., the first with अप् restricted to words, speech etc. ( the rule being “प्रथने वाच-शब्द” ) । The third has अप् कर्मणि and changes स into ष ( res-stricted to mean tree or kusa grass to sit upon by the rule “वृक्षासनयोर्बिष्टरः” ) ।

6. अस्ति etc —अस्ति is an अव्यय and used idiomatically as in the present case to imply “it is a fact.” अस्ति तावत् आर्थेण भवता ‘पौरजनस्य चरितान्वेषणे’ व्यापारपरिज्ञाने ‘नियुक्तः अहं परगृहस्य प्रवेशे परस्य अनाशङ्कनीयेन’ शङ्कानिरासकेन ‘अनेन यमपटेन सह आदिष्टमानः’ भ्रमन् ‘मणिकारश्चेष्टिनः चन्दनदासस्य गृहं प्रविष्टोऽस्मि etc. हिण्ड to wander is here अकर्मक । For a सकर्मक use, cf. “आदिष्टमानः अटवीतः अटवीम्”—Sak. Act II.

31. चरः—तदो अ एकादो अववरकादो पञ्चवरिसदेसीओ अतिदंसणोअसरीराकिदी कुमारओ बालत्तणसुलहकोदूहलो-प्रफुल्लणअणा निक्कमिदुं षउत्तो । तदो हा णिग्गदो हा णिग्गदो णि संकापरिग्गहणिवेदइत्तिओ तस्स एव्व अववरकस्स अक्-भन्तरे इत्थिआजणस्स उ.ठ्ठदो महन्तो कलअलो । तदो ईसि दारदेसदाविदमुहीए एक्काए इत्थिआए सो कुमारओ णिक्कमन्तो एव्व णिव् भण्णिक्क अ अवलम्बिदो कोमलाए बाहुलदाए । तस्साए कुमारसंरोधसंभमप्प वलिदडुल्लिदो करादो पुरिसअङ्गुलिपरिणा-



हृत्पमाणधडिआ विअलिआ इअं अङ्गलिमुद्दिआ देहलीबन्धुनि  
 पडिआ उडिदा ताए अणवबुद्धा एव्व मम चलणपासं समा-  
 गच्छिअ पणामणिहुआ कुलवहु विअ णिच्चला संवत्ता । मएवि  
 अमच्चरक्खसस्स णामंकिदेत्ति अज्जस्स पाअमूलं पाविदा ।  
 ता एसो इमाए आअमो [ ततश्च एकस्मात् अववरकात्  
 पञ्चवर्षदेशीयः अतिदशनीयशरोराकृतिः कुमारकः बालत्व-  
 सुलभकौतूहलोत्फुल्लनयनः निष्कृमि तुं प्रवृत्तः । ततः “हा  
 निर्गतः हा निर्गतः” इति शङ्कापरिग्रहनिवेदयिता तस्यैव  
 अववरकस्य अभ्यन्तरे स्त्रीजनस्य उत्थितः महान् कलकलः ।  
 ततः ईषहारदेशदापितमुख्या एकया स्त्रिया स कुमारकः  
 निष्क्रामन्नेव निर्भर्तुस्य अवलम्बितः कोमलया बाहुलतया ।  
 तस्याः कुमारसंरोधसंभ्रमप्रचलिताङ्गलेः करात् पुरुषाङ्गलि-  
 परिणाहप्रमाणघटिता विगलिता इयमङ्गलिमुद्रिका देहलो-  
 बन्धे पतिता उत्थिता तया अनवबुद्धा एव मम चरणपार्श्वं  
 समागत्य प्रणामनिभृता कुलवध्रिव निश्चला संवृत्ता । मयापि  
अमात्यराक्षसस्य नामाङ्किता इति आर्यस्य पादभूलं प्रापिता ।  
 तत् एषोऽस्याः मुद्रायाः आगमः ] ।

*Spy*—And then, from a certain room, a boy about five years old, of a very lovely make of frame, attempted to come out with eyes beaming with curiosity that is common in childhood. Thereat, a great hubbub of females shouting “Alas ! gone out : Alas ! gone out” indicative of alarm arose within that very room. Then the boy, just as he was coming out was seized by his ( *O*—with her ) tender ivy-like arm by a

lady who for a moment (Or—slightly) showed her face at the door and scolded him, This signet-ring, made in the measure of the size of a man's finger and slipping off from her hand in which the fingers worked violently in her hurry for the arrest of the boy, dropped on the cemented ledge, rebounded, rolled up to the edge of my foot unperceived by her, and stopped dead like the bride in a household motionless while making a bow ; and as it is engraved with the name of minister Rakshasa, it has been brought by me to the root of Noble Sir's foot. So this is ( the story of ) its accession.

ततश्चति । 'ततश्च एकस्मात् अववरकात्' प्रकीर्णात् 'पञ्चवर्षदेशीयः' किञ्चिद्न-  
पञ्चवर्षः 'अनिदर्शनीया' परममनोहरा 'शरीराकृतिः' देहघटना अङ्गयोजना यस्य  
तादृशः 'कुमारकः' कोऽपि बालः 'बालत्वसुलभं' बालकोचितं यत् 'कौतूहलं' कुतुकं तेन  
'उत्फुल्लं' विकसिते 'नयने' यस्य तादृशो भूत्वा 'निष्क्रमितुं प्रवृत्तः,' न तु निष्क्रान्तः ।  
तथाविधया आकृत्या मन्ये महाजनस्य कस्यचित् अयं बालः इति । 'ततः तस्य एव  
अववरकस्य अभ्यन्तरे स्त्रीजनस्य' नारीणां 'शङ्कापरिग्रहस्य' भयाविर्भावस्य 'निवेदयिता'  
सूचकः [ शेषघट्टा समासः ] 'हा निर्गतः' हा निर्गतः' हा कष्टमपयातः कुमारः 'इति  
महान् कलकलः उत्थितः' । तन्मन्ये तच्च बालं तवत्याः सुगुप्तं रक्षन्ति । 'ततः ईषत्'  
यथा तथा 'हारदेशे दापितं' दत्तं 'सुखं,' यथा तादृश्या 'एकया स्त्रिया स कुमारकः  
निष्क्रामन्नेव निर्भर्त्स्य' तिरस्कृत्य 'कोमलया बाहुलतया' बालस्य भुजे निजकरेण वा  
'अवलम्बितः' निरुद्धः । भर्त्सनात् मन्ये इयं बालस्य माता इति । 'पुरुषस्य अङ्गुलिः'  
यः 'परिष्ठाद्यः' विशालता तस्य 'प्रमाथेन' मातया 'घटिता' निर्मिता 'इयं अङ्गुलिमुद्रिका  
कुमारस्य संरोधे' नियमने यः 'संभ्रमः' त्वरा तेन 'प्रचलिताः अङ्गुलयः' यद्यपि  
तादृशात् 'तस्याः करात् विगलिता' च्युता सती 'देहलीबन्धे' हारस्य पुरोवर्तिनि कुट्टिमे  
'पतिता' ततश्च अभिघातात् 'उत्थिता' ततः 'तया' रमण्या 'अनवबुद्धा एव' अवदिता  
एव 'मम चपण्याश्वं समागत्य प्रणामे' अभिवादनकर्माणि 'निष्कृता' निष्कृता 'कुलवधु-  
रिव निष्कृता रुढता' । 'मया अपि' इयम् अङ्गुलिमुद्रा 'अस्मात्पराक्षसस्य नाम्ना अङ्किता'

चिह्निता 'इति' हेतोः 'आर्य्यस्य' भवतः 'पादमूलं' चरणप्रान्तम् इयं 'प्रापिता' आनीता । नूनमेतेन कुमारोऽयं राजसस्य इयञ्च तस्य पत्नी इति प्रतभाति । 'तत्' तस्मात् 'एषः अस्याः' सुद्रायाः 'अगमः' प्राप्तिः प्राप्तिवृत्तान्त इत्यर्थः ।

### CHARCHA

1. अववरकात्—अवत्रियते अनेन अभिन् वा इति अव + वृ + अप् करणे अधि- करणे वा अववर; that which shelters, a room. स एव अवकरकः, स्वाध कन् । Telang takes it as "aperture, window." But here it is 'a room' as is obvious from "अववरकस्य अभ्यन्तरे" below. अपादाने प्रुमी ।

2. पञ्चवर्षदेशीयः—पञ्च वर्षाणि अस्य पञ्चवर्षः; of five years. ईषदूनः पञ्च- वर्षः इति पञ्चवर्ष + देशीयर् by "ईषदसमाप्ती कल्पद्देश्यदेशीयः" ।

3. अतिदर्शनीय etc.—For analysis see व्याख्या । Some read प्रियदर्शनीय etc., *i. e.* प्रिया च दर्शनीया च शरीरालतिः यस्य । प्रियः lovely, दर्शनीय worth-seeing.

4. कुमारकः—अज्ञातः कुमार इति कुमार + कन् आज्ञाते ।

5. बालत्वसुलभ—etc.—उद + फल + क्त कर्त्तरि उत्फुल्ल by "उत्फुल्लसंफुल्ल- यो रूपसंख्यानम्" and "उत् परस्यातः" । Now see व्याख्या । From his looks I could see he was no ordinary boy but the son of some high personage.

6. शङ्कापरिग्रह etc.—परि + ग्रह + अप् भावे परिग्रहः entertainment. शङ्कायाः परिग्रहः entertainment of fear etc. see व्याख्या । They were alarmed that the boy was going out, hence the boy was in hiding.

7. ईषद्वाग् etc.—Analysis in व्याख्या । The णिच् in दापित is स्वार्ये । If however we suppose that she was urged in the act by the other females in the room, then the णिच् is regular ; expound—दापितं सुखं यस्याः not यया । Because ईषद्दापित, therefore she too was in hiding.

8. निर्भर्त्स्य etc.—The chiding shows that the lady was the mother of the boy. निर् + भर्त्स + ल्यप् ।

9- कुमारसंरोध etc.—See व्याख्या । The fingers were प्रचलित, hence the ring was jerked out.

10 पुरुषाङ्गुलि etc.—See व्याख्या । Hence too large for her fingers, consequently jerked out. The पुरुष was evidently her husband.

11. अङ्गुलिसुद्रिका—सुद्रयति इति सुद्रः पचाद्यच् । स एव सुद्रकः । स्त्रियाम् सुद्रिका । See also व्याख्या ।

12. देहलीबन्धे—बन्धनं बन्धः । देहली verandah. देहल्याः बन्धः देहली-बन्धः, which means बह् देहली cemented verandah—“भावानयने द्रव्यानयनम्” इति न्यायात् ।

13. मामाङ्गिता—Hence minister Rakshasa is the father of the boy, and he placed his family in charge of चन्दनदास when leaving town, the ring being a memento. Cf. “नगरान्निष्क्रामतो मम हस्तात्” etc. Act II.

32. चाणक्यः—भद्र, श्रुतम्, अपसर । नचिरादस्य परि-  
श्रमस्य अनुरूपं फलम् अधिगमिष्यसि ।

*Chanakya*—Good man, all is heard, now retire. Before long you will get reward befitting this toil ( of yours ).

चरः—जं अज्जो आणवेदि [ यदार्य्य आञ्जापयति ] ( इति निष्क्रान्तः ) ।

*Spy*—As Noble Sir commands ( *exit* ).

चाणक्यः—शाङ्गं रव, शाङ्गं रव ।

*Chanakya*—Sarngarava, Sarngarava.

( प्रविश्य ) शिष्यः—उपाध्याय, आज्ञापय ।

*Pupil*—( *entering* ) Preceptor, command me,

चाणक्यः—वत्स, मसीभाजनं पत्रञ्च उपानय ।

*Chanakya*—Bring me ink-pot and a leaf, my boy.

( शिष्यस्तथा करोति )—( *Pupil does as bid* ).

चाणक्यः—( पत्रं गृहीत्वा स्वगतम् ) किमत्र लिखामि ?  
अनेन खलु लेखेन राक्षसो जेतव्यः ।

*Chanakya*—( *Holding the leaf—to himself* ) What shall I write on it ? Rakshasa has indeed to be conquered with this letter.

( प्रविश्य ) प्रतीहारी—जेदु अज्जो [ जयतु आर्यः ] ।

*Warder*—( *entering* ) Let Noble Sir conquer.

चाणक्यः ( सहर्षमात्मगतम् )—गृहीतो जयशब्दः ।

( प्रकाशम् ) शोणोत्तरे, किमागमनप्रयोजनम् ।

*Chanakya*—( *With joy—to himself* ) The announcement of victory is accepted. ( *Aloud* ) Sōrottara, what is the object of your coming.

### CHARCHA

1. नचिरात्—न is an अव्यय different from नञ् though meaning the same. चिरात् is another अव्यय meaning चिर । न चिरात्, सुप्सुपा । Comp नैकराग, Act III, Sl. 19, and “नभिन्नवृत्तयः”—Kirat I अपवर्गे तृतीया । अव्ययत्वात् सुष् लोपः ।

2. पत्रम्—A leaf—a भूर्ज् leaf very likely.

3. किमत्र निस्सनि—चाणक्य now makes a fresh effort to gain his object, *viz.*, the winning over of Rakshasa. This is technically known as a विन्दु ! “अवान्तरार्थविच्छेदे विन्दुरच्छेदकारणम्—Resumption of plans after interruption is विन्दु which preserves continuity of action. The interruption was here offered by the यमपटचर ।

4. राक्षसो जेतव्यः—No sooner these words are pronounced by चाणक्य, than an unexpected person says जयतु आर्यः । चाणक्य takes this as a happy augury and is assured of जय । So he exclaims गृहीतो जयशब्दः । This is technically called a गच्छ । ‘गच्छः प्रस्तुतसम्बन्धि भिन्नार्थं सहसोदितम्’ ।

33. प्रतीहारौ—अज्ज, देवो चन्दसिरी सीसे कमलसुउला-  
आरमञ्जलिं निवेसिअ अज्जं विस्सवेदि । इच्छामि उज्जेण  
अव्भ्यणुस्सादो देवस्स पर्वदीसरस्स पारलोइअं कारिदुम् ।  
तेण अ धारिट्ठपूर्वाइं आहरणाइं बह्मणाणं पडिवादेमि त्ति ।  
( आर्य्यं देवश्चन्द्रश्रीः शीर्षे कमलमुकुलाकारम् अञ्जलिं निवेश्य  
आर्य्यं विज्ञापयति—“इच्छामि आर्य्येण अभ्यनुज्ञातः देवस्य  
पर्वतेश्वरस्य पारलौकिकं कारयितुम् । तेन च धारितपूर्वाणि  
आभरणानि ब्राह्मणानां प्रतिपादयामि” इति ) ।

*Warder*—Noble Sir, placing on his head his joined palms like a lotus—bud, Sir of moon’s splendour, speaks to Noble Sir thus—“Permitted by Noble Sir, I wish to have performed the Sradha of King Parvateshwara, and to make a gift to Brahmanas of the jewellery previously worn by him.”

चाणक्यः—( सहर्षमात्मगतम् ) साधु वृषल, ममैव हृदयेन  
सह संमन्त्र्य मन्दिष्टवानसि । ( प्रकाशम् ) शोणित्तरे, उच्यताम्,  
अस्मद्दचनाइ, षलः—“साधु वत्स, अभिज्ञः स्वस्वसि लौकव्यव-  
हाराणां तदनुष्ठीयताम् आत्मनोऽभिप्रायः । किन्तु पर्वतेश्वरधृत-  
पूर्वाणि गुणवन्ति भूषणानि गुणवद्भाः एव प्रतिपादनीयानि ।  
तदहम् स्वयमेव परोक्षितगुणान् ब्राह्मणान् प्रेषयामि” ।

*Chanakya*—( *With joy—to himself* ) Bravo, Vrishala ! you have spoken ( as if ) having consulted my own heart. ( *Aloud* ) Sonattara, let Vrishala be informed this in my words—“Bravo, my son ! you are indeed aware of the ways of the world ; so let your wish be accomplished. But the valuable jewellery formely worn by Parvateswara should be bestowed

upon the worthy alone, so I will myself send you Brahmanas of tested merit.

प्रतीहारौ—जं अज्जो आणवेदि [ यदार्य्यं आणापयति ]  
( इति निष्कान्ता ) ।

*Warder*—As Noble Sir commands (*exit*).

चाणक्यः—शाङ्गरव, उच्यन्ताम् अस्रद्धचनात् विश्वावसु-  
प्रभृतयः त्रयो भ्रातरः—“वृषलात् प्रतिगृह्य आभरणानि  
भवद्भिरहं द्रष्टव्यः” इति :

*Chanakya*—Sarngarava, let the three brothers Visvavasu etc. be told this in my name—“You having received jewellery from Vrishala have to see me.”

शिष्यः—तथा ( इति निष्कान्तः ) ।

*Pupil*—So be it (*exit*).

प्रतीहारौ इति । हे ‘आर्य्य देवः चन्द्रग्रीः कमलसुकुलस्यः आकार इव आकारो’ यस्य तादृशम् ‘अञ्जलिं शीघ्रं शिरसि निवेश्य’ ब्रह्मञ्जलिः सन् भवन्तम् प्रणम्य इत्यर्थः ‘आर्य्यमिति विज्ञापयति—“आर्य्येण अभ्यनुज्ञातः” दत्तानुमतिः सन् देवस्य पर्वतेश्वरस्य पारलौकिकं आह्वकर्म कारयितुमिच्छामि । तेन धारितपूर्वाणि च ददामि च” । ‘आभरणानि’ अलङ्करणानि ‘ब्राह्मणानां’ ब्राह्मणेभ्यः ‘प्रतिपादयामि च’ ददामि च” । चाणक्य इति । हे ‘वृषल’ एतत् ‘साधु’ । ‘मम हृदयेन सह संमन्त्र एव सन्दिष्टवानसि’ विज्ञापितवानसि । एतदेव ममापि हृदये वर्धते इत्यर्थः । ‘लोकव्यवहाराणां’ लोकाचाराणाम् ‘अभिज्ञः खलु असि तत् आत्मनः अभिप्रायः अनुष्ठीयताम्’ क्रियताम् आह्वम्, दीयताञ्च ब्राह्मणेभ्यः आभरणम् अन्यथा लोकाचारविरुद्धं स्यात् । ‘किन्तु पर्वतेश्वरेण धृतपूर्वाणि भूषणानि गुणवन्ति’ विचित्रतामहाहतादिगुर्यैर्युक्तानि, अतो ‘गुणवद्वा एव’ सत्पात्रेभ्य एव ‘प्रतिपादनौयानि’ दीयानि । ‘तत्’ तस्मात् ‘अहं स्वयमेव परीक्षिताः दृष्टाः गुणाः’ येषां ‘तादृशान् ब्राह्मणान् प्रेषयामि’, तेभ्यो देहि ।

OHARCHA

1. शीर्षे—This supposes that शीर्ष<sup>१</sup> is not merely an षादेश of शिरस् in special cases only, but exists independently also. But rules like “अचि शीर्षः” (पा ६२ ६२) seem to argue against it. Amara however supports our poet “उत्तमाङ्गं शिरः शीर्षं सूक्ष्मां ना मलकोऽस्त्रियाम्” ।

2. पारलौकिकम्—परः लोकः the other world. स प्रयोजनम् अस्य इति टञ् । Or परलोके भवम् इति टञ् by the Varttika “लीकीत्तरपदाच्च” ।

3. ममैव etc.—See व्याख्या । Cf. “हृदय, मा उत्ताम्य । एष त्वया चिन्तितानि अत्रस्य मन्वयते”—Sak. Act. I.

4. धारितपूर्वाणि—पूर्वं धारितानि, सुप्सुपा । धारित leads because पाणिनि has पूर्व final in भूतपूर्व in the rule “भूतपूर्वे चर्त्” । But “ज्ञापकसिद्धं न सर्वत्र”, hence पूर्वधारितानि is not wrong.

5. विश्वावसु etc —विश्व becomes विश्वा by “विश्वस्वसुराटोः” ।

6. Remark—The three pieces of jewellery will be mentioned in the letter he is going to write now, and will play their part in Act V.

34. चाणक्यः—उत्तरोऽयं लेखार्थः, पूर्वः कथमस्तु ? ( विचिन्त्य ) आः ज्ञातम् । उपलब्धवानस्मि प्रणिधिभ्यो यथा तस्य क्लेश्वराजलोकस्य मध्यात् प्रधानतमाः पञ्च राजानः परया सुहृत्तया राजसमनुवर्त्तन्ते । ते यथा—

कौलूतश्चिचवर्मा मलयनरपतिः सिंहनादो नृसिंहः

काश्मीरः पुष्कराक्षः क्षत्रिपुमहिमा सैन्धवः सिन्धुषेणः ।

मेघाख्यः पञ्चमोऽस्मिन् पृथुतुरगबलः पारसीकाधिराजो

नामान्येषां लिखामि ध्रुवमहमधुना चित्रगुप्तः प्रमार्ष्टुं ॥३०॥

Chanakya—Let this be the last thing in the letter ; what should be the first ? ( Reflecting ) Ha ! I have got it. From spies I have come to know that from among that body of



Mlechha kings, the foremost five kings follow Rakshasa with great affection, They are—Chitravarman the King of Kuluta, Simhanada the lion-like King of Malaya; Puskaraksha the King of Kashmere; Sindhusena the King of Sindhu by whom the majesty of his enemies has been curtailed; and the fifth in this is Megha by name, the King of Persia with a vast force of cavalry. I will surely now write the names of these, let Chitragupta blot them out ( of his book ).

आणक्य इति । 'अयम्' एषः अलङ्काररक्षणः 'उत्तरः' चरमः 'लेखस्य' पत्रस्य लिख्यमानस्य 'अर्थः' वस्तु भविष्यति । अलङ्काराणि उल्लिख्य लेखम् उपसंहरिष्यामि इत्यर्थः । किन्तु लेखस्य 'पूर्वः' पूर्वार्थः प्रारम्भवस्तु 'कथमस्तु' कीदृशो भवतु तत् नावधारितम् । ( 'विचिन्त्य' ) 'आः ज्ञातम्' निर्णीतं मया तदपि वस्तु । तदेव आह— 'प्रणिधिभ्यः उपलब्धवानस्मि' ज्ञातवानस्मि 'यथा तस्य' मलयकेतुसंग्रहणीतस्य 'क्षेत्रराज- लोकास्य मध्यात् प्रधानतमाः पञ्च राजानः परया' परमेण 'सुहृत्तया' मित्रभावेण 'राक्षसम् अनुवर्ते' अनुगच्छन्ति । के ते ? 'ते यथा'—'कौलूतः' कुलूताधिपतिः 'चित्तवर्मा' तन्नामा इत्यर्थः । 'मलयनरपतिः वृसिंहः' पुरुषश्रेष्ठः सिंहनादः' तदाख्य इत्यर्थः । 'काश्मीरः' काश्मीराधिपतिः 'पुष्कराक्षः' तन्नामा इत्यर्थः । 'मेघवः' सिन्धुराजः 'अतः' उच्छिन्नः 'रिपुमहिमा' शत्रुमाहात्म्यं येन तादृशः 'सिन्धुषेणः' तन्नामा । अस्मिन् राजवर्षे 'पृथु' विपुलं 'तुरगबलम्' अश्वसैन्यं यस्य तादृशः 'मेघाख्यः' मेघनामा मेघनादसंज्ञकः 'पारसीकाधिराजः पञ्चमः' । भवतु किमेभिः पञ्चभिः तदाह—'ध्रुवं' निश्चितम् 'अहम् अधुना एषां नामानि' लेखस्य प्रारम्भे 'लिखामि' । तेन किमायातम् ? तेन तेषां ध्रुवोच्छ्रयः तत् लेखकाले एव 'चित्तगुप्तः' यमपुरे जीवितनामलेखनकर्मणि व्यापारितः कायस्थः 'प्रमार्ष्टुं' चाख्यतु निजलेखपत्रात् उत्तारयतु । मदीयेन लेखनेन कालदटा एते पञ्च जीवितेभ्यो बहिष्कृताः इत्यर्थः [ प्राप्तकाले श्लो८ ] ।

### CHARCHA

1. क्षेत्रराजलोकस्य—लोक = समूह; cf. "स राजलोकः क्रतुपूर्वसंविद्" इति खलिदासः । क्षेत्राः राजानः क्षेत्रराजाः with टच् added. तेषां लोकः etc.

2. कौलूतः—कुलूतानां राजा इति कुलूत + अञ् कौलूतः । मलयनरपति is supposed to be the modern *Kulu* in the north-western frontier which at present carries an extensive fruit-trade with India.

3. मलयनरपतिः—Wiison supposes that मलय stands for the Western Ghats. Telang agrees with him. But against this we note that मलयनरपति here is called a ऋचिह । In Act V this prince is called मलयनगराधिपः which treats मलय as a city. But the Western Ghats are a district, not a नगर । On this account Telang there questions the authenticity of the reading मलयनगराधिपः । “I doubt much whether मलयनगर is right. Malaya is the name of a mountain and the country about it” = Telang, Notes p. 38. The suspicion naturally arises that Malaya here is not the Western Ghats at all but some city to the North. In Act V we see that the Malaya king wants to share Malayaketu’s kingdom with the King of Kuluta and the King of Kashmere. It is possible therefore that these kings are all neighbours of Malayaketu. The poet himself places the kingdom of Malayaketu some seven day’s journey to the north of Magadha. Ch. “युष्माकम् उचरत्सा दिशो दक्षिणां दिशं प्रस्थितानाम्” etc. Act IV.

4. काश्मीरः—काश्मीर is modern Keshmere. काश्मीराणां राजा काश्मीरः ।

5. सैन्धवः—सिन्धु is modern Sind. तेषां राजा ।

6. सिन्धुषेणः—सिन्धुः सेना अस्व । स becomes ष by “इति संज्ञायामगात्” ।

7. मेघास्थः—मेघः आस्था अस्व । मेघ here is a contraction for मेघनाद as भीम is of भीमसेन (see Act V).

8. पारसीक—पारसीक is modern Persia.

9. चित्रगुप्त etc.—चित्तगुप्त is the record-keeper of Yama. The record is of the *adve*. The number of the dead is infinite and cannot be recorded. चाणक्य’s idea here is that these five kings are as good as dead, so let चित्तगुप्त remove their names

from his record. Some take it as a defiance to चित्रगुप्त *i. e.*, चाणक्य means to say "let चित्रगुप्त remove these names from my writing if he dare". But the question is why चित्रगुप्त should at all think of removing the names from चाणक्य's list. He is concerned with his own *Khata*—and does not care what चाणक्य enters in his *Khata*. प्र+सृज+लोट् तिप् ( तु ) प्रमाट्टे ।

35. (विचिन्त्य) अथवा न लिखामि, पूर्वमनभिव्यक्तमेव आस्ताम् । ( नाटयन लिखित्वा ) शाङ्करव ।

( *Reflecting* ) Or, I will not write ( the name ) ; let the first part remain obscure. ( *Acting writing* ) Sarngarava.

( प्रविश्य ) शिष्यः—उपाध्याय, आज्ञापय ।

*Pupil*—( *entering* ) Command me Preceptor.

चाणक्यः—वत्स, श्रोत्रियाक्षराणि प्रयत्नलिखितानि अपि नियतम् अस्फुटानि भवन्ति । तत् उच्यताम् अस्मद्भचनात् सिद्धार्थकः—“एभिः अक्षरैः केनापि कस्यापि स्वयं वाच्यम् इति षट्त्तवाह्यनामानं लेखं शंकरदासेन लेखयित्वा मामुपतिष्ठस्व । न च आख्येयमस्मै चाणक्यो लेखयतीति ।

*Chanakya*—My son, the characters of a Srotriya even if written with great care, always become illegible ; so let Sidharthaka be ordered in my words—“Some one has to be personally addressed in these words by some one else ; so having got ( these written in ) a letter written by Sakatadasa with no name given on the outside, you meet me. It should not be given out to him that Chanakya is causing this to be written.

शिष्यः—तथा ( इति निष्क्रान्तः ) ।

*Pupil*—So be it ( *exit* ).

CHARCHA

1. पूर्वम्—The first part of the letter.
2. लिखित्वा—Writing without mentioning the names. This is only to mislead the शिष्य, चाणक्य would never write himself.
3. अनभिव्यक्तम्—अभि + वि + अञ्ज + क्त कर्मणि अभिव्यक्त disclosed. न तथा । For reasons see below.
4. एभिः अक्षरैः—‘एभिः अक्षरैः’ इमानि अक्षराणि उच्चार्य्य ‘केनापि’ जनेन ‘कस्यापि’ जनस्य अगतः ‘स्वयं वाच्यम्’ आत्मना वक्तव्यम् ‘इति’ उक्त्वा *i. e.*, some one will have to repeat exactly these words in presence of some one else ; the reciter will get it by heart from the writing, This is to hoax Sakatadasa, but the hoax is a clumsy one and should not have misled Sakatadasa, ( see Act V and Intro. ).
5. सिद्धार्थकः—This is an officer employed to spy over Sakatadasa. The names were suppressed also to mislead. The letter itself will be found in Act V.
6. अदत्तः etc.—बहिर्भवं वाच्यम् बहिस् + यन् exterior ; अदत्तं वाच्यनाम अस्मिन् not addressed. No address was necessary because the messenger will repeat the words. It was not a letter at all,
7. उपतिष्ठस्व—उप + स्था + लोट् स्व do you meet. “उपाद्देवपूजा—” इति सङ्गतिकरणे आत्मनेपदम् ।
- 8 न चाख्येयम् etc.—आ + ख्या (or चक्ष स्थाने ख्या) + यत् कर्मणि । This is to allay suspicion, because Sakatadasa is a leader of Rakshasa’s party at Kusumapura.

36. चाणक्यः—( स्वगतम् ) इन्त जितो मलयकेतुः ।

Chanakya—( To himself ) Ha ! Malayaketu is conquered !

( प्रविश्य लेखहस्तः ) सिद्धार्थकः—जेदु अञ्जो । अञ्ज अञ्जं से सञ्जददासेण लिखितो लेखः [ जयतु आर्य्यः, आर्य्य अर्यं स शकटदासेन लिखितो लेखः ] ।

*Siddharthaka*—( *Entering letter in hand* ) Let Noble Sir conquer. Here is the letter written by Sakatadasa,

चाणक्यः—( गृहीत्वा ) अहो दर्शनीयानि अक्षराणि !  
( अनुवाच्य ) भद्र, अनया मुद्रया मुद्रयैनम् ।

*Chanakya*—( *Taking it up* ) Oh ! how beautiful are the characters ! ( *Having read* ) Good man, seal it with this stamp.

सिद्धार्थकः—( तथा कृत्वा ) अञ्ज अश्वं मुद्दिदो लेहो ।  
किं अवरं अशुचिद्वोअदु । [ आर्य्य अयं मुद्रितः लेखः ।  
किमपरम् अनुष्ठीयताम् ] ।

*Siddharthaka*—( *Doing as bid* ) Noble Sir, here is the letter sealed ; what else has to be done ?

चाणक्यः—भद्र कस्मिंश्चित् आमजनानुष्ठेये कर्मणि त्वां  
व्यापारयितुमिच्छामि ।

*Chanakya*—Good man, I wish to employ you in a certain work that has to be done by a trusted person.

सिद्धार्थकः ( सहर्षम् )—अञ्ज अनुग्गिद्दिदोस्मि । आण-  
वेदु अञ्जो किम् इमिणा दासजणेन अजस्र अशुचिद्विद्वम् ।  
[ आर्य्य अनुगृहीतोऽस्मि । आम्नापयत्वार्थः किमनेन दासजनेन  
आर्य्यस्य अनुष्ठातव्यम् ] ।

*Siddharthaka*—( *With joy* ) Noble Sir, I am favoured. Let Noble Sir command what has to be done for him by this slave.

### OHARCHA

1. इत्त etc.—इत्त is an अव्यय here इत्ते । He is now sure of success, hence the joy. Note इत्त जितः and जयतु आर्य्यः in contiguity. Another गण्ड । Cf. “गृहीतो जयशब्दः” ante.

2. अनया मुद्रया—This is Rakshasa's signet-ring (see *ante.* )-

3. प्राप्त etc.—प्राप्तः प्रत्ययितो जनः प्राप्तजनः । तेन अनुष्ठेयम् etc. Qual कर्मणि । वि+प्रा+प्र+णिच् तुमुन् व्यापारयितुम् to employ. प्राप्त is used deliberately to humour Siddharthaka.

37. चाणक्यः—प्रथमं तावत् बध्यस्थानं गत्वा घातकाः सरोषदक्षिणाक्षिसंकोचसंज्ञां ग्राहयितव्याः । ततः तेषु गृहीत-संकेतेषु भयापदेशात् इतस्ततः प्रद्वृतेषु शकटदासो बध्यस्थानात् अपनोय राक्षसं प्रापयितव्यः । तस्माच्च सुहृत्प्राणपरिरक्षण-परितुष्टात् पारितोषिकं ग्राह्यम् । राक्षस एव कञ्चित् कालं सेवितव्यः । ततः प्रत्यासन्नेषु परेषु प्रयोजनमिदम् अनुष्ठेयम् । ( कर्णे एवमिव )।

*Chanakya*—First of all the executioners have to be taught by you, after going to the place of execution, the meaning of the signal of contracting the right eye in wrath ; then they having understood the signal and fled hither and thither under the pretence of fright, Sakatadasa has to be removed from the place of execution and led up to Rākshasa, and reward has to be accepted from him overjoyed at the saving of his friend's life. Next Rakshasa has to be served by you for sometime and then when our enemies have come close to us, this service is to be rendered by you ( *Whispers into his ears* ).

### CHARCHA

1, सरोष etc. रोषेण सह वर्षमानम् सरोषम् in wrath. दक्षिणम् अक्षि दक्षिणाक्षि । तस्य संकोचः । सरोषं यथा तथा दक्षिणाक्षिसंकोचः, सुप्सुपा । स एव संज्ञा संकेतः । ताम् ।

2. ग्राहयितव्याः—गृह् + णिच् + तस्य कर्मणि have to be taught बीध-यतव्याः । The root being बुद्धार्थक we have अणिकर्तुः कर्मसंज्ञा । Thus

—घातकाः संज्ञां यद्दीप्यन्ति = त्वं घातकान् संज्ञां य इयष्यत etc. Chanakya means that this has to be done without the knowledge of Sakatadasa, otherwise Sakatadasa will see through the whole of the ruse,

2. A तेषु—भावे ऽमी । Thus तेषु प्रदुतेषु' पलायितेषु—सत्सु etc.

3. भयापदेशात्—भयमेव अपदेशः क्लमं तस्मात् । The executioners are to pretend fright. ल्यप्-लोपे कर्षणि षुमी । भयापदेशमात्रित्य इत्यर्थः

4. सुहृत्प्राण etc.—सुहृत् मित' । शोभनं हृदयमस्य etc. by "सुहृत्दुर्हं मित्वामितयो." । सुहृदः प्राणाः । तेषां परिरक्षणम् । तेन परितुष्टः । तस्मात् Qual. तस्मात् i. e. राक्षसात् । परितोषः प्रयोजनमस्य इति परितोष+ट् पारितोषिकम् reward. The story will reach Rakshasa through his friend शकटदास and he will reward the deliverer of his friend. This is how the plan works—Sakatadasa on seeing his friend सिद्धार्थक whisper into the ears of the executioners, will think that he is bribing them for his release. Possibly चाणक्य placed money with सिद्धार्थक for the purpose. The success of the plan must have been a shock to चाणक्य showing as it did that his servants too were not above corruption, and no wonder these executioners were themselves executed by चाणक्य's orders for having allowed शकटदास to escape ( See Act VI ). The situation would have been a queer one if the executioners had known their duty better.

5. प्रयासत्रेषु etc.—'परिषु' शब्देषु मलयकेतुप्रमुखेषु 'प्रयासत्रेषु' कुसुमपुराणां सत्सु, i. e., when the enemy has marched up close to our capital. 'इदम्' कर्णं कथ्यमानम् ।

38. सिद्धार्थकः—जं अज्जी आणवेदि [यदार्थ्यं आज्ञापयति] ।

*Siddharthaka*—As Noble Sir commands.

चाणक्यः—शाङ्गरव, शाङ्गरव ।

*Chanakya*—Sarngarava, Sarngarava.

( प्रविशत ) शिष्यः—उपाध्याय आज्ञापय ।

*Pupil ( Entering )* Command me Preceptor.

चाणक्यः—उच्यताम् अभमदचनात् कालपाशिको दण्ड-  
पाशिकश्च यथा—“वृषलः समाज्ञापयति य एष क्षपणको  
जीवसिद्धिर्नाम राक्षसप्रयुक्तो विषकन्यया पर्वतकं घातितवान् स  
एनमेव दोषं प्रख्याप्य सन्निकारं नगरात् निर्वास्यताम्” इति ।

*Chanakya*—Let Kalapasika and Dandapasika be told in my name that Vrishala commands thus—“He, the mendicant known as Jivasiddhi who employed by Rakshasa had killed Parvatesvara, with a poison-girl, be expelled from the city with indignities, with this very offence proclaimed.”

शिष्यः—तथा ( इति परिक्रामति ) ।

*Pupil*—So be it ( goes round the stage ).

चाणक्यः—वत्स तिष्ठ तिष्ठ—“योऽयमपरः कायस्थः शकट-  
दासो नाम राक्षसप्रयुक्तो नित्यम् अभ्युच्छरीरम् अभिद्रोघम्,  
इह प्रयतते स चापि एनं दोषं प्रख्याप्य शूलमारोप्य नाम  
गृहजनश्चास्य बन्धनागारं प्रवेश्यताम्” इति ।

*Chanakya*—Stop my boy, stop—“And this other, a Kaya-  
stha known as Sakatadasa who, here employed by Rakshasa,  
constantly attempts to harm our person, be put to the stake  
with this offence proclaimed and the members of his house-  
hold be led to the prison.

शिष्यः—तथा ( इति निष्क्रान्तः ) ।

*Pupil*—So be it ( exit ).

### OHARCHA

1. कालपाशिक; etc —These two are the executioners.
2. प्रख्याप्य—प्र + चक्ष् + णिच् + ल्यप् having proclaimed.
3. सन्निकारम्—नि + क्त + घञ् भावे निकार disgrace. तेन सह यथा तु यथा ।



4. *Remark*—From य एष to निर्वास्यताम् are चन्द्रगुप्त's words of command, इति being the कर्म of समाज्ञापयति। जीवसिद्धि was really employed by चाणक्ये; Rakshasa was innocent of the murder (See ante. and Intro.). This again is a hoax, the निर्वासन-being a farce. चाणक्य wanted him near Rakshasa.

5. योऽयमपरः etc.—From here to प्रवेश्यत are again चन्द्रगुप्त's words of command. The reader perhaps see that Chandragupta was king in name only चाणक्य wielding power. His words are passed off as words of the king ( वृषल )।

6. अस्मच्छरीरम्—अस्मद् refers to चन्द्रगुप्त। कर्म of the क्रिया in अभिद्रोघम् by “कृषद्गुहोरुपसृष्टयोः कर्म”।

7. अभिद्रोघम्—अभि + द्रुह + तसुन्। The ह् of द्रुह optionally becomes ढ or घ when तुसुन् follows; hence अभिद्रोढम् is also correct. Again इट् is optional by the rule “रघादिभ्यश्च”। Thus अभिद्रोहितम् is another form. This charge is a true one against शकटदास। See Act II “चन्द्रगुप्तशरीरम् अभिद्रोघम् etc.”

8. प्र + विश्च + णिच् + लोट् ताम् कर्मणि = प्रवेश्यताम् be entered. Nom. तया ॥ आ + रुह + णिच्, लोट् ताम् = आंरीष्यताम्। Nom. तया।

39. चाणक्यः ( चिन्तां नाटयित्वा आत्मगतम् )—अपि नाम दुरात्मा राक्षसो गृह्येत ? ॐ

*Chanakya*—( Acting reflecting—to himself ) would wicked Rakshasa be really caught ?

सिद्धार्थकः—अज्ज गहीदो [ आर्य्यं गृह्येतः ]।

*Siddharthaka*—Noble Sir, caught.

चाणक्यः—( सहर्षमात्मगतम् ) इन्त गृह्येतो राक्षसः। ( प्रकाशम् ) भद्र कोऽथं गृह्येतः।

*Chanakya*—( With joy—to himself ) Ha! Rakshasa is caught ! ( Alone ) Good man, who is it that is caught ?

सिद्धार्थकः—गहीदो अज्जसंदेसो। ता गमिम्मं कज्जसिद्धीए। [ गृह्येत आर्य्यसन्देशः। तस्मात् गमिष्यामि कार्य्यसिद्धैः ]।

*Siddharthaka*—Noble Sir's message is caught by me. So may leave ( to work ) for the success of the undertaking.

चाणक्यः—(साङ्गुलिमुद्रं लेखमर्पयित्वा) गम्यताम् । अस्तु ते कार्यसिद्धिः ।

*Chanakya*—( *Delivering letter with the signet-ring* ) Depart, may success in the work attend you.

सिद्धार्थकः—तह [ तथा ] ( इति निष्क्रान्तः ) ।

*Siddharthaka*—So be it ( *exit* ).

( प्रविश्य ) शिष्यः—उपाध्याय, कालपाशिको दण्डपाशिकश्च उपाध्यायं विज्ञापयतः—“इदमनुष्ठीयते देवस्य अन्द्रगुप्तस्य शासनम्” इति ।

*Pupil*—( *Entering* ) Preceptor, Kalapasika and Dandapasika say this to you—“Here, command of Sire Chandragupta is being executed.”

चाणक्यः—शोभनम् । वत्स मणिकारश्रेष्ठिनं चन्दनदासम्, इदानीं द्रष्टुमिच्छामि ।

*Chanakya*—Very well. My son, I wish now to see the jeweller-banker Chandanadasa.

शिष्यः—तथा । ( इति निष्क्रम्य चन्दनदासेन सह प्रविश्य ) इत इतः श्रेष्ठिन् ।

*Pupil*—So be it. ( *Going out and coming back with Chandanadasa* ) This way Banker, this way.

## CHARCHA

1. नाटयित्वा—Telang reads नाटयति, but as there is continuity, नाटयित्वा seems preferable.

2. अपि नाम etc.—यद् + लिङ् इत कर्मणि गृह्यते । सम्भावनायां लिङ् ।  
I have laid my plans but would they succeed. Nom. मया ।

3. गृहीतः—Another omen ( गृह्यः ) । चाणक्य is elated at this and exclaims हन्त गृहीतो राक्षसः । Cf. “गृहीता जयशब्दः”, ante.

4. कार्यमिदं—कार्यस्य सिद्धिः success of the undertaking as whispered to you. तस्यै । तादर्थ्ये ४र्थी ।

40. चन्दनदासः—(स्वगतम्) चाणक्यश्चि अकरुणे सहसा सहाविदस्स जणस्स निहोसस्स वि सङ्गा, किं उण मह जाद-दोसस्स । ता भणिदा मए धनसेणप्पमुहा णिअणिवेससंठिआ—कदावि चाणक्यहदओ गेहं विचिस्सावेदि । ता अवहिदा णिव्वहेह भट्टिणी चमच्चरक्खसस्स घरअणम् । मह दाव जं होदि तं होदुत्ति [ चाणक्ये अकरुणे सहसा शब्दायितस्य जनस्य निर्दोषस्यापि शङ्का, किं पुनर्मम जातदोषस्य । तस्मात् भणिता मया धनसेनप्रमुखा निजनिवेशसंस्थिताः—“कदापि चाणक्य-हतको गेहं विचिनोति । तस्मादवहिता निवेहत भर्त्सरमात्य-राक्षसस्य गृहजनम् । मम तावत् यज्ञवति तज्ञवतु” इति । ।

*Chandanadasa*—( *To himself* ) Chanakya being heartless, apprehension arises even in an innocent person, when unexpectedly summoned ; what is to be said of me with guilt attached ? So Dhanasena and others who live in my house have been instructed by me thus—“Wretched Chanakya might any moment search my house, so remove with care the members of the household of our master Minister Rakshasa. Let come what may unto me.”

शिष्यः—भोः श्रेष्ठिन, इत इतः ।

*Pupil*—This way, O Banker, this way.

चन्दनदासः—अभामाअच्छामि [अयमागच्छामि] । ( उभौ परिक्रामतः ) ।

*Chandanadasa*—Here I am coming ( *Both go round the stage.* ).

शिष्यः—(उपसृत्य) उपाध्याय अयं श्रेष्ठौ चन्दनदासः ।

*Pupil*—( *Approaching* ) Preceptor, here is s, Chandanadasa the Banker.

चन्दनदासः—जिदु अज्ज [ जयतु आर्य्यः ] ।

*Chanakya*—Let Noble Sir prosper.

चाणक्यः—( नाट्येन अवलोक्य ) श्रेष्ठिन् स्वागतम् ।  
इदमासनमास्यताम् ।

*Chanakya*—( *Acting seeing* ) Welcome, Banker. Here is a seat, be seated.

चाणक्य इति । 'चाणक्ये अकरुणे' दयाहीने निर्दयत्वेन प्रसिद्धे सति 'सहसा शब्दायितस्य' अतर्कितमाहृतस्य 'निर्दोषस्यापि जनस्य शङ्का' भवति 'किं पुनर्भस्म जातदोषस्य' । 'तस्मात् धनसेनप्रसुखाः निजनिवेशे' मदगृहे 'संस्थिताः' कृतवासाः पुरुषाः "मया भणिताः"—'चाणक्यहतकः कदापि गेहं' मङ्गलं 'विचिनोति' निरूपयति 'तस्मात् भर्तुः अमात्यराक्षसस्य गृहजनम् अवहिताः सन्तः 'निर्वहत' अपनयत । 'मम तावत् एतेन कर्मणा 'यज्ञवति तद्भवतु' ।

### CHARCHA

1. शब्दायितस्य—शब्दं कारित इति शब्द + क्यच् + णिच् + क्त कर्मणि lit. made to shout ; hence summoned. दृष्टि's अपि here seems superfluous. Qual. जनस्य। Nom. to विचिनोति।

2. चाणक्यहतकः—हत एव हतकः hapless. चाणक्यासी हतकश्च "कुत्सितानि कुत्सनैः" इति समासः ।

3. विचिनोति—The Prakrita reads विचिष्यावेदि with षिच् । This

is for विचाययति । लट् is optional by the rule “त्रिभाषा कदाकच्चः” । विचाययिष्यति is the sense.

4. निर्वहत्—वह means to carry; hence this = do remove. Cf. “निर्वहित्तात्मा”—Sak. Act VI.

5. स्वागतम् is elliptical for ते स्वागतं भवतु—ते taking क्रियायीणि षधीं ॥ आस + लोट् तामभावे = आस्यताम् । Nom. त्वया ; construe—इदमासनं भवति त्वया आस्यताम् ।

41. चन्दनदासः (प्रणम्य)—किं ण जाणादि अज्जो जह् अणुचिदो उवआरो हिअअस्य परिहवादोवि दुःखमुप्पादेदि । ता इह ज्जेव उचिदाए भूमीए उपविसामि [ किं न जानाति आर्यः यथा अनुचित उपचारो हृदयस्य परिभवादपि दुःख-मुत्पादयति ? तस्मात् इहैव उचितायां भूमावुपविशामि ] ।

*Chundanadasa*—( *Bowing* ) Is not Noble 'Sir aware that honour unbecoming gives greater pain to the heart than even indignity ? So I sit here on the ground itself as becomes me.

चाणक्यः—भोः श्रेष्ठिन् मा मैवम् । संभावितमेव इदम् अस्मद्विद्वैः भवतः । तत् उपविश्यताम् आसन एव ।

*Chanakya*—Ho Banker ! Don't do 'so, don't. This ( a seat ) for you is indeed thought of by people of our stamp. So do you sit down on the seat itself.

चन्दनदासः ( स्वगतम् )—उवक्खित्तमणेण दुट्ठे ण किंवि [ उपक्षिप्तमनेन दुष्टेन किमपि ] ( प्रकाशम् ) जं अज्जो आण-वेदि [ यदार्यः आज्ञापयति ] ( इति उपविष्टः ) ।

*Chandanadasa*—( *To himself* ) Something is started by this villain. ( *Aloud* ) As Noble Sir commands ( *sits down* ).

चाणक्यः—भोः श्रेष्ठिन् चन्दनदास, अपि प्रचीयन्ते सं-व्यवहाराणां वृद्धलाभाः ।

*Chanakya*—Ho ! Banker Chandanadasa, do profits of your investments improve ( *Or—accrue* ) ?

चन्दनदासः ( स्वगतम् )—अज्ञादरो संकणीभो [ अत्यादरः शङ्कनीयः ] । ( प्रकाशम् ) अह इ । अज्जस्स पसाएण अखण्डिडा मे वाणिज्या [ अथ किम् । आर्य्यस्य प्रसादेन अखण्डितं मे वाणिज्यम् ।

*Chandanadasa—( To himself )* Too much interest is to be dreaded. (*Aloud*) Through Noble Sir's favour, my trade is uninjured.

चाणक्यः—न खलु चन्द्रगुप्तदोषा अतिक्रान्तपार्थिवगुणान् अधुना स्मारयन्ति प्रकृतीः ।

*Chanakya—*Do not indeed the lapses of Chandragupta now remind the subjects of the virtues of the king departed ?

चन्दनदासः ( कर्णौ पिधाय )—सन्तं पावम् । सारअणिसासमुग्गएण विअ पुस्सिमाचन्देन चन्दसिरणं अहिच्चं चन्दन्ति पकिदिओ । [ शान्तं पापम् । शरदनिशासमुद्गतेनेव पूर्णिमाचन्देण चन्द्रश्रिया अधिकं चन्दन्ति प्रकृतयः ] ।

*Chandanadasa—(Blocking his ears)* Begone sin ! Subjects are the greater pleased with Chandrasri as with the full-moon well up (in the sky) in an autumnal night.

## CHARCHA

1. अनुचित etc.—उपचर्यति अनेन इति उप + चर् + घञ् करणे उपचारः honour. Construe—'अनुचितः' अनुपयुक्तः उपचारः' सम्मानं हृदयस्य दुःखम् उत्पादयति । परि + भू + षप् भावे परिभवः disgrace. तथात् । अपादाने पञ्चमी । I do not deserve a seat in the presence of you ; you know it, yet you offer me a seat. The offer is a mockery which pains me more than disgrace.

2. सम्भावितम् etc.—सम्भावनं योग्यताध्यवसानम् deeming as fit. Cf. 'सम्भावनामणसवेहि तमोस्तराणाम्'—Sak Act VII. 'अस्मादिषैः' माहशैः

जनैः 'भवतः' सम्बन्धे 'इदम् आसनम् आसनदानमित्यर्थः 'सम्भावितमेव' योग्यतया अर्थावसितमेव—you really deserve a seat in our presence. टुखि takes इदम् with *both* उपचार and परिभवः in चन्दन's speech. He overcomes the difference of gender by writing उपचारकरणम् and परिभवकरणम्, i. e., चाणक्य wants to say इदं परिभवकरणम् सम्भावितमेव because you are a criminal. Chandananasa understands इदम् उपचारकरणं सम्भावितमेव ।

3. उपचिप्तम्—उपचिप is introduction. उपचिप्तम् set on foot (Telang). उप समीपे चिप्तम् इति उप+चिप+क्त । The villain is going to introduce something unpleasant.

4. प्रचायन्ते—प्र+चि+लट् अन्ते कर्मकत्तरि । Nom. वृद्धिलाभाः ।

5. संव्यवहाराणाम्—सम्+वि+भव+हृ+घञ भावे संव्यवहारः mercantile transaction, investment.

6. वृद्धिलाभाः—वृद्धि refers to interest on loans, and लाभ to trade-profits. इदयश्च लाभाश्च etc. The inquiry is relevant as there has been a change of dynasty which often ruins merchants.

7. वाणिज्यम्—वणिज् a trader. वणिजः कर्म 'इति वणिज्+ष्यञ् वाणिज्यम् trade. टुखि reads वाणिज्या in the feminine ; but वाणिज्य is neuter ; the feminine form is वणिज्या not वाणिज्या । Cf. "वाणिज्यं तु वणिज्या स्यात्" इत्यमरः । 'वणिज्यमिति काशिका । 'माधवस्तु 'वाणिज्या-शब्दः स्वभावात् स्त्रीलङ्गः । भावे एव चात्र प्रत्ययो न तु कर्मणि इत्याह । भाष्ये तु 'दूतवणिग्भ्याश्च' इति नास्तेषु । ब्राह्मणादित्वात् वाणिज्यमपि" इति दौर्चितः ।

8. चन्द्रगुप्तदोषाः etc —An artfully worded question ; yes or no, whichever is the answer, assumes चन्द्रगुप्तदोषः । But चन्दनदास cleverly avoids the trap. प्रकृतौः is the अधिकर्तकर्म । Thus प्रकृतयः अतिक्रान्तपार्थिवगुणान् चरन्ति—चन्द्रगुप्तदोषाः प्रकृतौः अतिक्रान्तपार्थिवगुणान् आरयन्ति ; because चरण having a kind of बोध, the root बुद्धार्थक । But grammarians differ from the poet—"सूत्रे ज्ञानसामान्यार्थानामेवग्रहणम् न तु तद्विशेषाणाम्.....तेन चरति जिघ्रति इत्यादीनां न"—भट्टोजिः । Hence read आरयन्ति प्रकृतिभिः ।

9. पिधाय—This stands for अपिधाय cf. "वष्टि भागुरिरङ्गीपमवाप्यो-रूपसर्गयोः । आपञ्चापि हलन्तानां यथा वाचा निश्चा दिशा" ।

10. शान्तं पापम्—A common expression with dramatists. Cf. 'शान्तं पापं प्रतिहतममङ्गलम्'—Sak. Act V.

11. शारद etc.—शरदि भवा शरद + अण् स्त्रियाम् शारदी ( शारद being a ऋतु ) । शारदी निशा gives शारदनिशा with पुं वद्भाव । तव समुद्रतः etc.,

12. पूर्णिमा etc.—पूरी आप्यायने + क्त भावे पूर्णम्, i. e., पूरणम् । पूर्णेन पूरणेन चन्द्रस्य पूरणेन निर्हृत्ता इति पूर्ण + इमप् स्त्रियाम् पूर्णिमा full-moon by "भावप्रत्ययान्तात् इमप् वक्तव्यः" । "पौर्णमासी तु पूर्णिमा" इत्यमरः । पूर्णिमायाश्चन्द्रः । तेन । श्या करणे ।

42. चाणक्यः—भोः श्रेष्ठिन् यद्येवं प्रीताभ्यः प्रकृतिभ्यः प्रतिप्रियमिच्छन्ति राजानः ।

*Chanakya*—Ho Banker, if so the king expects pleasure in return from the pleased subjects.

चन्दनदासः—आणवेदु अज्जो किं कित्तिअं इमादो जनादो इच्छीअदि त्ति [ आज्ञापयतु आर्य्यः किं कियत् अस्माज्जनादिष्यत इति ] ।

*Chandanadasa*—Let Noble Sir command what and how much is desired of this person.

चाणक्यः—भोः श्रेष्ठिन् चन्द्रगुप्तराज्यमिदं न नन्दराज्यम् । यतो नन्दस्यैव अर्थरुचेः अर्धसम्बन्धः प्रोतिमुत्पादयति । चन्द्रगुप्तस्य तु भवतामपरिक्लेश एव ।

*Chanakya*—Ho Banker, it is Chandragupta's rule now, not Nanda's rule. For of greedy Nanda touch with money alone, but of Chandragupta it is only your absence of distress, that causes pleasure.

चन्दनदासः ( सहर्षम् )—अज्ज प्रनुग्गहीदोस्सि [ आर्य्यं अनुगृह्यतोऽस्मि ] ।

*Chandanadasa*—( With joy ) Noble Sir I am favoured.



चाणक्यः—भोः श्रेष्ठिन् स च अपरिक्लेशः कथमाविर्भवति इति ननु भवता प्रेष्टव्याः स्मः ।

*Chanakya*—But, Ho Banker, it should have been asked of me how that absence of distress may appear.

चन्दनदासः—आणवेदु अज्जो [ आज्ञापयतु आर्य्य ] ।

*Chandanadasa*—Let Noble Sir command.

चाणक्यः—संक्षेपतो राजनि अविद्वद्वाभिष्टेत्तिभिर्वर्त्तितय्यम् ।

*Chanakya*—Briefly one has to conduct oneself in a manner not hostile to the king.

चन्दनदासः—अज्ज, क उण अधस्सो रस्सा विद्वोत्ति अज्जे ण अवगच्छीअदि [ आर्य्य कः पुनरधन्यः राज्ञा विद्व इति आर्य्ये ण अवगम्यते ] ।

*Chandanadasa*—But Noble Sir, who is the hapless chap deemed hostile to the king by Noble Sir ?

### OHAROHA

1. कियत्—किं परिमाणस्य इति किम् + वतु ( वतु ) कियत् how much. उक्तकर्म of इत्यन्ते (इष + लट् ते कर्मणि ) ।

2. नन्दस्यैव etc.—एव is misplaced ; construe अर्थसम्बन्ध एव etc. Reference to the greediness of Nanda occurs elsewhere also. Cf. 'स्वामिनो मुक्तशब्दाः' Act III, Sl. 14.. Construal—अर्थं रुचि यस्य तादृश्यं लुब्धस्य इत्यर्थः नन्दस्य, अर्थसम्बन्धः, धन लाभः एव प्रीतिसुत्पादयते ।

3. अपरिक्लेशः—भवताम् अपरिक्लेशः क्लेशाभाव एव प्रीतिसुत्पादयति । The नञ् implies अभाव । “तत्साहस्यमभावश्च तदन्यत्वं तदल्पता । अप्राशस्यं विरोधश्च नञर्थीः ष् प्रकीर्त्ताः ॥” An अव्ययीभाव would give अपरिक्लेशम् ।

4. ननु भवता etc.—This is a mild rebuke to the Banker. You should have asked how the अपरिक्लेश is to be secured ; but you did not,

4. A. प्रच्छ + तव्य = प्रेष्टव्याः are to be asked. Pred. to वयम् ॥ अस् + लट् नञ्, = अः । Nom. वयम् ।

5. संक्षेपतः etc.—चाणक्य here explains how the अपरिक्लेश comes—one should not be hostile to the king.

6. राज्ञा विरुद्धः—वि+रुध्+क्त कर्त्तरि विरुद्धः hostile कृतविरोधः । राज्ञा सह विरुद्धः कृतविरोधः etc. राज्ञा taking सहार्थे दृतीयया ।

7. अथन्यः—न धन्यः luckless, because he will meet with instant death.

43. चाणक्यः—भवानिव तावत् प्रथमम् ।

चन्दनदासः ( कर्षो पिधाय )—सन्तं पावं, सन्तं पावं ।  
कीदृसी तिण्णं अग्निणा सह विराही [ शान्तं पापं शान्तं  
पापम् । कीदृशः दृणानाम् अग्निना सह विरोधः ] ?

*Chandanadasa*—( *Blocking the ears* ) Begone sin, Avaunt sin ! What sort of conflict is of straw with fire ?

चाणक्यः—अयमीदृशो विरोधः यत् त्वमद्यापि राजापथ्य-  
कारिणः अमात्यराक्षसस्य गृहजनं खगृहमभिनीय रक्षसि ।

*Chanakya*—The conflict is of this kind—that even now you are hiding, taking over to your house, the household members of minister Rakshasa who is doing injury to the king.

चन्दनदासः—अज, अलभ्य एदं केणापि अनभिज्ञेण  
अजस्रम निवेदिदम् [ आर्य्य अलीकमेतत् केनापि अनभिज्ञेन  
आर्य्यस्य निवेदितम् ] ।

*Chandanadasa*—Noble Sir, this untruth must have been reported to Noble Sir by some one unacquainted (with facts).

चाणक्यः—भोः अस्मिन् अलमाशङ्कया । भीता पूर्व-  
राजपुरुषाः पौराणाम् अनिच्छतामपि गृहजनं निक्षिप्य  
देशान्तरं व्रजन्ति । ततः तत्प्रच्छादनं दोषमुत्पादयति ।

*Chanakya*—Ho Banker, away with alarm. Frightened officials of the former king depart for other countries after

leaving the members of their household in the house of even unwilling citizens. The hiding of them afterwards attaches guilt.

चन्दनदासः—एवं खेदम् । तस्मिन् समन आसि अह्नाघरे  
अमच्चरक्वसस्म घरअथा त्त [ एवं नु इदम् । तस्मिन् समये  
आसीत् अस्मद्गृहे अमात्यराक्षसस्य गृहजन इति ] ।

*Chandanadasa*—So is this indeed. The household members of minister Rakshasa were in my house at that time.

चाणक्यः—पूर्वम् “अनृतम्” इदानोम् “आसीत्” इति  
परस्परविरोधिनी वचने ।

*Chanakya*—At first “untruth”, now “were”—these are mutually contradictory statements.

चन्दनदासः—एत्तिअं ज्जेव अत्थि मे वाक्खलम् [ एताव-  
देव अस्ति मे वाक्खलम् ] ।

*Chandanadasa*—There is only this much of verbal fraud in me.

चाणक्यः—भोः अेठिन्, चन्द्रगुप्ते राजनि अपरिग्रह-  
खलानाम् । तत् समर्पय राक्षसस्य गृहजनम् अच्छलं  
भवतु भवतः ।

*Chanakya*—Ho Banker, no adoption of fraud, Chandragupta being king ! So give up the household members of Rakshasa ; let there be complete absence of fraud with you.

## CHAROHA

1. राजापब etc.—पथिन् + यत् पथ्यम् beneficial. न पथ्यम् not beneficial, i, e., an injury. राक्षः अपथ्यम् । तत् करोति इति चिनिः ।

2. अभिनीय—अभि + नी + ल्यप् having led towards—a rare use. However, Cf “अभिनीय च दर्शितः” Act VI, Sl. 15.

3. अलीकम्—Untrue. This may mean (1) never was, or (2) is not. The first is not a fact, but the second is true ; cf. “अवहितानिर्वहृत भर्तुः अमाल्यराक्षसस्य गृहजनम्”.—*Ante*.

4. अनिच्छतामपि—You are needlessly frightened. The निष्पे was *his* doing. You did not like it, so no fault attaches to you.

5. तत्प्रच्छादनम्—तस्य गृहजनस्य प्रच्छादनम् । The प्रच्छादन is *your* work, hence दोष ।

6. अवृतम्—*i. e.*, अलीकम् as above. Here चाणक्य uses the word in the first sense, *i. e.*, never was, which is an obvious contradiction.

7. परस्परविरोधिनी—परेण परेण विरुध्यते = परस्परेण विरुध्यते = परस्पर + वि + रुध + णिनि साधुकारिणि क (रि) Compare the rules, “कर्मव्यतिहारि सर्वनाम्नी इ वाच्ये—”, “अन्यपरयोः समासवत्”, “असमासज्ञावे पूर्वपदस्य सुपः सुर्वक्तव्यः” । The सु in परस्पर does not become विरुग् because परस्पर is of the कस्कादि class, and it does not disappear in the final compound owing to बहुलम् in “समासवच्च बहुलम्” ।

8. वाक्कुलम्—वाचि कुलम् fraud in speech. सुप्सुपा । He calls it a fraud because his object was to mislead with the double sense in अलीकम् ।

9. अपरिग्रहः—परि + ग्रह + अप् भावे परिग्रहः adoption etc.

10. अकुलम्—कुलस्य अभावः, अन्वयीभावः ।

44. चन्दनदासः—अज्ज, खं विस्सवेमि आसी अह्मघरे अमच्चरक्खसस्स घरअणो त्ति [ आर्य्ये, ननु विज्ञापयामि आसौ-दस्सद्गृहे अमाल्यराक्षसस्य गृहजन इति ] ।

*Chandanadasa*—But Noble Sir, I say that the household members of minister Rakshasa were in my house.

चाणक्यः—अथ इदानीं क्व गतः ।

*Chanakya*—Well, whither are they gone now ?

K. R.—Mudra—7.

चन्दनदासः—ए जाणामि [ न जानामि ] ।

*Chanakya*—I do not know,

चाणक्यः—( स्मितं कृत्वा ) कथं न ज्ञायते नाम । भोः

श्रेष्ठिन्, शिरसि भयम् अतिदूरे तत्प्रतीकारः ।

*Chanakya*—( *Smiling* ) Hallo ! not known indeed ! Ho Banker ! the danger is overhead and its remedy very far.

चन्दनदासः ( स्वगतम् )—

उपरि घनं घनरडित्तं दूरे दददा किमेतदावडिधम् ।

हिमवदि दिव्योसहिधो सीधे सप्यो समाविष्ठो ॥ २१ ॥

[ उपरि घनं घनरटितं दूरे दयिता किमेतदापतितम् ।

हिमवति दिव्यौषधयः शीघ्रं सर्पः समाविष्टः ॥ ]

*Chandanadasa*—( *To himself* ) What is this that has come to pass ? The deep roar of clouds above, but the beloved is away ! Snake mounted on head, divine herbs on the Himalaya !!

### CHRCHA

1. चासीत् अखददृष्टे etc.—The emphasis is on चासीत् । चासीत् not चलि ।

2. शिरसि भयम्—The भय is from the king who is at your very door. The प्रतीकार is expected from Rakshasa who is very far away. अन्वयः ॥ एतत् किमापतितम् ? उपरि घनं घनरटितम् etc. as in the sloka व्याख्या—'एतत् किमापतितम्' समायातं मे । व्याकुलीभूतोऽहम् अनेन कार्यं न जाने । कौडशसेतत् इत्याह—प्रवासस्थस्य जनस्य यथा 'उपरि' मस्तकाय 'घन' गभीरं 'घनरटितं' मेघगर्जनं किन्तु 'दूरे' तत्प्रतीकारो 'दयिता' प्रिया एतदपि तथैव । यथा—'हिमवति' दूरस्थे हिमनिरो 'दिव्यौषधयः' विषहरा ज्योतिर्खंताविशेषाः किन्तु 'शीघ्रं' मस्तके 'सर्पः' समाविष्टः' बाहू इति बाहूशम् एतदपि तादृशमेव । शिरसि मधं दूरे प्रतीकारः इति भावः । The verse is only a

paraphrase of चाणक्य's शिरसि भयम् etc. above. दुष्टि is perhaps right in treating this an interpolation. Our suspicions were aroused by the fact that भोज in his सरस्वतीकण्ठाभरण takes the first half in this verse as representing the matter which has to be illustrated (दार्ष्टान्तिक), the second half furnishing the illustration itself (दृष्टान्त) । “अत्रापि दार्ष्टान्तिकमभिधाय उत्तरकाल-  
मेव दृष्टान्तः”—सरस्वतीकण्ठाभरण । From our context the first portion cannot be the दार्ष्टान्तिक, because it does not at all suit चन्दनदास's case. भोज evidently takes the verse as coming from some traveller away from his native place. Very significant again is the fact that भोज quotes the verse in Sanskrit while here it is in the Prakrita.

श्रीर्षे—See “देवचन्द्रपीः श्रीर्षे कमलमुकुल &c.”, ante.

45. चाणक्यः—अन्यच्च । नन्दमिव विष्णुगुप्तः ( इत्यर्षोक्ते  
लज्जां नाटयित्वा ) चन्द्रगुप्तम्, अमात्यराक्षसः समुच्छेत्स्यति  
इति मा मैवं मंथ्याः । पश्य—

विक्रान्तैर्नयशालिभिः सुसचिवैः श्रीर्वक्रणासादिभि-  
नन्दे जीवति या तदा न गयिता स्वैर्यं चलन्ती मुहुः ।

तामेकत्वमुपागतां द्युतिमिव प्रह्लादयन्तीं जगत्

कश्चाद्रादिव चन्द्रगुप्तनृपतेः कर्त्तुं व्यवस्येत् पृथक् ॥ २२ ॥

अपिच (आस्त्रादितद्विरदशोणितशोणशोभाम् इति पूर्वोक्तं  
पठति ) ।

*Chanakya*—Besides, as Vishnugupta did Nanda (*blushing at this half utterance*) so minister Rakshasa will extirpate Chandragupta, don't you think so. Mark—Who would attempt to separate from King Chandragupta, as from the moon the *Sri* which, now unified, is delighting the world like

moon-light, but which when the Nandas were (*Or*—Nanda-  
was) alive, flickering ever and anon, was not given steadiness  
by eminent ministers, valiant and diplomatic, such as Vakra-  
nasa and the rest. Moreover (Recites the verse “भास्वादित-  
हिरदशोषितशोण-शोभाम्” etc. as said before).

चन्दनदासः—(स्वगतम्) फलेण संवादिदं दे विकथ्यदम्  
[ फलेन संवादितमस्य विकथितम् ] ( नेपथ्ये कलकलः ) ।

*Chandanadasa*—( *To himself* ) His brag agrees with the  
result (*Hubbub in the dressing-room*).

### CHARCHA

1. विष्णुगुप्तः—another name of चाणक्य ।
2. मा मा—सम्भवे विरक्तिः ।
3. संस्थाः—मन + लुङ्, यास् । “भाङ्ङि लुङ्” इति भविष्यति लुङ् । “म  
माङ्ङ्योने” इत्यङ्गागमप्रतिषेधः । Nom. लम् ।
4. अन्वयः ॥ तदा नन्दे जीवति मूङ्गः चलन्ती या श्रीः विक्रान्तैः नयशालिभिः  
वक्रणासादिभिः सुसचिवैः स्थैर्यं न गमिता, द्युतिमिव एकत्वसुपागतां जगत् प्रह्लादयन्तीं  
ताम् चन्द्रादिव चन्द्रगुप्तनृपतेः पृथक् कर्तुः कः व्यवस्थेत् । व्याख्या—“तदा” तस्मिन्  
काले चन्द्रगुप्ताभिषेकाम् पूर्वं ‘नन्दे जीवति मूङ्गः चलन्ती’ नितान्तं कम्पमाना सुतौ  
पराभियोगभयात् इति भावः ‘या श्रीः राजलक्ष्मीः ‘विक्रान्तैः’ शूरैः ‘नयशालिभिः’  
नीतिनिपुणैः ‘वक्रणासादिभिः सुसचिवैः’ तदास्थैः सन्मन्त्रिभिः स्थैर्यं’ स्थिरतां ‘न गमिता’  
न प्रापिता ‘द्युतिमिव’ न्योत्स्नामिव कान्तिमिव वा ‘एकत्वसुपागताम्’ अभिन्नतानापन्नं  
‘जगत्’ लोकं प्रह्लादयन्तीम् ‘आनन्दयन्तीं’ ‘तां’ श्रियं ‘चन्द्रात् इव चन्द्रगुप्तनृपतेः पृथक्  
‘कर्तुम्’ वियोजयितुं ‘कः व्यवस्थेत्’ यतेत न कोऽपि । ‘चन्द्रात् कान्तिवियोजनमिव  
चन्द्रगुप्तात् राजलक्ष्मीवियोजनम् असम्भवि । तत् दूरे समुच्छेदः; तदर्धम् अथवसायो-  
ऽपि सुतरां ह्यस्यः इति भावः ।
5. विक्रान्तैः—वि + क्रम् + क्त वर्त्तमाने etc. Qual. सुसचिवैः ।
6. नयशालिभिः—नीयते अनेन इति नी + अच् करणे बाहुल्यकात् नयः, or  
नयति राजानम् इति नी + अच् कर्त्तरि नयः Polity, तेन शालन्ते etc. Here  
करणे अच् is बाहुल्यकात्, because the rule ‘त्रिषीभुवोऽनुपसर्गो’ enjoins.  
अच् yielding नायः ।

7. वक्रणासादिभिः—वक्रा नासा अस्य वक्रणासः having an aquiline nose. This requires the dental न, but as the word is used here is a संज्ञा and not a विशेषण we have the cerebral by “पूर्वपदात् संज्ञायामगः”। आदि here includes राक्षस also, and thus refers to Rakshasa’s previous discomfiture. Qual. समुच्चिः ।

8. चन्द्रात्—This is usually explained as पृथक् योगे प्रमी ; but कर्तुम्, i. e. पृथक् कर्तुम् gives क्रियायोग and attaches कारकत्व । Instead of treating it as an उपपदविभक्ति it is therefore better to have कारकविभक्ति by “ध्रुवमपाथे अपादानम्” । This will be clear if वियोजयितुम् substituted. The विभक्ति is still प्रमी though पृथक् no longer exists, proving that the विभक्ति is not due to पृथक् ।

9. एकत्वसुपागतम्—This means चन्द्रगुप्तेन एकत्वसुपागतम् । As कान्ति is identical with चन्द्र so श्री has become identical with चन्द्रगुप्त । Hence separation is impossible.

10. चन्द्रगुप्तवृपतेः—चन्द्रगुप्तश्चासौ वृपतिश्च, कर्मधा— । Those who do not see विशेषणभाव here, may say चन्द्रगुप्तनामा or चन्द्रगुप्ताख्यः वृपतिः like शाकपार्थिव । अपादाने प्रमी as in चन्द्रात् ।

11. क्ववच्छत्—वि + भव + सो + लिङ् श्वात् । सम्भावनायां लिङ् ।

12. आखादित etc.—कः कर्तुं व्यवस्यत्, so राक्षस won’t make the attempt. If he does, forgetting the physical impossibility of separating what are identical ( एकत्वसुपागतम् ), then let him reckon with me first.

13. फलीन etc.—सम् + वद + णिष् + क्त कर्मणि made to agree. वि + कल्प + क्त भावे विकल्पितम् boast. ‘अस्य’ चाणक्यस्य ‘विकल्पितं’ दम्भः ‘फलीन’ नन्दवध-रूपेण फलीन सह ‘संवादितं’ सामञ्जस्य गमितम् । फलानुरूपोऽस्य दम्भः शोभते इत्यर्थः ।

49. चाणक्यः—शाङ्करव, ज्ञायतां किमेतत् ।

Chanakya—Sarngarava, see what it is ?

शिष्यः—तथा । (इति निष्क मत्र पुनः प्रविश्य ) उपाध्याय एष राज्ञसन्द्रगुप्तस्य आज्ञया राजापथ्यकारी क्षपणको जीव-सिद्धिः सनिकारं नगरान्निर्वास्यते ।



*Pupil*—So be it. ( *Going out and coming back* ) Preceptor, it is the mendicant Jivasiddhi, who did something injurious to the king, and is being expelled from the city with disgrace by the king's order.

चाणक्यः—क्षपणकः, अहह ! अथवा अनुभव राजापथ्य-कारित्वस्य फलम् । भोः श्रेष्ठिन् चन्दनदास एवमयमपथ्य-कारिषु तीक्ष्णदण्डो राजा । तत् क्रियतां पथ्यं सुहृद्वचः । समर्प्यतां राक्षसगृहजनः । अनुभूयतां चिरं विचित्रो राज-प्रसादः ।

*Chanakya*—The mendicant ! Alas !! Or reap the consequences of being a worker of evil to the king. Ho Banker Chandanadasa, thus is this king a grim punisher of evil workers, so listen to the wholesome advice of a friend—deliver up the house-hold members of Rakshasa. Let unique royal favour be long enjoyed.

चन्दनदासः—एतत्थि मे गेहे अमन्त्रघरभणो [ नास्ति मे गेहे अमात्यगृहजनः ] । ( नेपथ्ये पुनः कलंकलः ) ।

*Chandanadasa*—The house-hold members of the Minister are not in my house. ( *Hubbub again in the dressing room* ).

### CHAROHA

1. राजापथ्य etc.—See राजापथ्यकारिणः अमात्यराक्षसस्य, *ante*.
2. सनिकारं—See उच्यन्तामन्त्रघरभणात् etc. *ante*.
3. सुहृद्वचः etc.—प्रसाद will be विचित्र and will continue चिर । A temptation indeed !

47. चाणक्यः—शाङ्करव, आयातां किमेतत् ।

*Chanakya*—Sarngarava, see what this is.

शिष्यः—तथा । ( इति निष्कृम्य पुनः प्रविश्य ) उपाध्याय, अयमपि राजापथ्यकारी एव कायस्थः शकटदासः शूलमारोपयितुं नैयते ।

*Pupil*—Very well. ( *Going out and coming back* ) Preceptor, this too is a worker of evil to the king—Kayastha Sakatadasa is being led to the stake (lit.—to be put on the stake).

चाणक्यः—स्रकर्मफलमनुभवतु । भोः अष्टिन्, एवमयं राजा अपथ्यकारिषु तीक्ष्णदण्डो न मर्षयिष्यति राक्षसकलत्र-प्रच्छादनं भवतः । तद्गच्छ परकलत्रेण आत्मनः कलत्रं जीवितञ्च ।

*Chanakya*—Let him enjoy the consequences of his deeds. Ho Banker, thus a grim punisher of evil workers, this king will not brook your hiding of the wife of Rakshasa, so with another's wife save your own wife and life.

चन्दनदासः—अज्ज किं मे भयं दावेसि । सन्तं वि गेहे अमञ्जरख्वसस्स वरअणं न समप्येमि किं उण असन्तम् । [ आर्य्यं किं मे भयं दर्शयमि । सन्तमपि गेहे अमात्यराक्षसस्स गृहजनं न समर्पयामि, किं पुनरसन्तम् ] ।

*Chandanadasa*—Noble Sir, why do you point out danger o me ? The wife of minister Rakshasa I would not give up even if existing in my house, what to say when non-existent.

चाणक्यः—चन्दनदास, एष ते निश्चयः ।

*Chanakya*—Chandandasa is that your resolve ?

चन्दनदासः—बाढं एसो धीरो मे निश्चयो [ बाढम् एष धीरो मे निश्चयः ] ।

*Chandanadasa*—Certainly, this is my firm resolve.

चाणक्यः—(स्वगतम्) साधु चन्दनदास साधु !

सुलभेष्वर्थलाभेषु परसंवेदने जनः ।

क इदं दुष्करं कुर्यादिदानीं शिविना विना ॥२३॥

*Chanakya—(To himself) Bravo ! Chandanadasa Bravo !*  
Sivi no longer existing, who now is the person that would do this hard-to-do thing at another's distress disregarding easily accessible gifts of wealth.

### CHARCHA

1. मर्षयिष्यति—मृष + णिच् + लृट् स्यति would excuse ; चमिष्यते ।
2. राक्षसकलत्र etc.—राक्षसस्य कलत्रम् । तस्य प्रच्छादनम् । Now see next. Here चाणक्य treats गृहजन as कलत्र ignoring राक्षस's child Perhaps he takes the word as synonymous with गृहिणी ।
3. भवतः—भवता is also correct. Thus भवान् राक्षसकलत्रं प्रच्छादयति ( तिङ् योगे ) = भवता भवतो वा राक्षसकलत्रस्य प्रच्छादनम् by “शेषे विभाषा”—when a कृत् other than अ and अक leaves both कर्ता and कर्म as अनुक्त, we have optionally “षष्ठी कर्मस्थेव” ( पाणिनि २।३।६० ) or “कर्तृकर्मणोः” ( पाणिनि २।३।६५ ) । Hence प्रच्छादनम् has भावे ल्युट् । Hence the Varttika applies. But with भवता we shall have राक्षसकलत्रस्य प्रच्छादनं भवता, the इत् being barred by “कर्मणि च” ( पाणिनि २।३।६६ ) while भवतः gives us राक्षसकलत्रप्रच्छादनं भवतः ।
4. वादम्—An अव्यय meaning certainly.
5. अन्वयः—इदानीं शिविना विना को जनः परसंवेदने सुलभेषु अर्थलाभषु दुष्करमिदं कुर्यात् । व्याख्या—‘इदानीम्’ अधुना अस्मिन् काली ‘शिविना विना’ शिविविरहिते जगति ‘को जनः परस्य’ आत्मन्तरस्य संवेदने दुःखे ‘सुलभेषु’ सुखप्राप्येषु अर्थलाभेषु, परस्य दुःखे सति सुलभो यः अर्थागमः तमनाहृत्य इत्यर्थः [ “षष्ठी अनादरे” इति ७नी ] ‘दुष्करमिदं कुर्यात्’ न कोऽपि [ शक्ति लिङ् ] । दिवं गते शिवौ दुष्करस्यास्य कर्ता नासीत् अथ तु चन्दनदासेन , तत् कृतम् अहो पीरुषम् ! इति स्तुतिः ।
6. सुलभेषु—Not mere भावे ७नी ( see व्याख्या ) ।

7. परसंबेदने—सम् + विद् + ल्युट् भावे संबेदनम् suffering etc. भावे ७मी or अधिकरणे ७मी ( the translation adopts the latter view ). The force of पर is that अर्थलाभ usually comes through personal suffering, but here it is in plenty through another's ( पर ) suffering with perfect ease to self.

8. जनः—टु णिङ्गि जने and explains— परस्य' परकीयार्थस्य 'संबेदने' समर्पणे क्वते सति स्वस्य अर्थलाभेषु सुलभेषु सत्सु स्वार्थं दृष्टीकृत्य परसंरक्षणरूपमेव दुष्करं कर्म 'जन' लोके एकेन 'शिविना विना' त्वदन्यः कः कुर्यात् । शिविरपि पुरा कृतयुगे कृतवान् त्वं तु इदानीं पापिनि कलौ करोषि इति ततोऽपि अतिशयितसुचरितस्त्वम् इति भावः । Justice Telang and Professor Goswami object to this interpretation, saying, संबेदन does not mean समर्पण nor is जन usually equivalent to लोक, but strangely enough they neither attempt a different interpretation, nor adopt a better reading, though जनः is available and mentioned by Telang himself in his collection of readings.

9. शिविना विना—Sivi was a very pious king in the country of the उश्चीनरस. To test him, once upon a time, अग्नि took up the form of a dove, and इन्द्र in the shape of a hawk chased him up to the king whom the dove reached as a protector. Sivi offered meat to the hawk cutting out of his own body of a weight equal to that of the dove. He went on cutting lump after lump, but the dove outweighed them all, when the king went bodily into the scalps. So great was Sivi's sacrifice. The gods then disclosed themselves.

48. ( प्रकाशम् ) चन्दनदास एष ते निश्चयः ?

( Aloud ) Chandanadasa is this your resolve ?

चन्दनदासः—बाढम् ।

Chandanadasa—Undoubtedly.

वाणक्यः—( सक्रोधम् )—दुरात्मन् तिष्ठ दुष्टवचिक् ।

अनुभूयतां तर्हि नरपतिक्रोधः ।

*Chanakya*—( *In anger* ) Vile-hearted, wicked Banker, then fell the king's wrath.

चन्दनदासः—सज्जोऽस्मि । अणुचिद्वदु अज्जो अत्तणो अहि-  
आरसरिसम् [ सज्जोऽस्मि । अनुतिष्ठतु आर्य्यः आत्मनः अधि-  
कारसदृशम् ] ।

*Chandanadasa*—I am ready. Let Noble Sir, do as befits his post.

चाणक्यः—शाङ्करव, उच्यताम् अस्मद्वचनात् कालपाशिको  
दण्डपाशिकश्च । शीघ्रमयं दुष्टवणिक् निगृह्यताम् । अथवा  
तिष्ठतु, उच्यतां दुर्गपालको विजयपालः—“गृहीतगृहसारम्  
एनं सपुत्रकलत्रं संयम्य तावद्रक्ष यावन्मया वृषलाय कथ्यते ।  
वृषल एव अस्य प्राणहरं दण्डम् आम्नापयिष्यति ।

*Chanakya*—Sarngarava, tell Kalapasika and Dandapasika in my words—“Let this wicked Banker be punished quick.” Or stay, tell Vijayapala the keeper of the fort—“Keep this one with son and wife bound and the valuables in his house seized until report is made by me to Vrishala who himself will announce the sentence to take away his life.”

शिष्यः—यदान्नापयत्युपाध्यायः । श्रेष्ठिन् इत इतः ।

*Pupil*—As Preceptor commands. This way, Banker, this way.

चन्दनदासः—अज्ज अत्तमाअच्छामि [ आर्य्य अयमा-  
गच्छामि ] ( स्वगतम् ) दिद्विआ मित्तकज्जेण मे विणासो ण  
सुरिसदोसेण [ दिद्विआ मित्तकार्य्येण मे विनाशः न पुरुषदोषेण ]  
( परिक्रम्य शिष्येण सह निष्क्रान्तः ) ।

*Chandandasa*—I am coming Noble sir. ( *To himself* )  
 Luckily my death is in friend's cause and not through human failings ( *Walks round the stage and departs with the pupil* ).

CHARCHA

1. अधिकार etc.—This is a taunt implying that the high-handed proceedings are out of keeping with चाणक्य's high position.

2. तिष्ठतु—Cf. “आर्थे तिष्ठतु तावत् आश्रानियोगः”, *ante*.

3. गृहीतगृहसारम्—गृहीतं गृहस्य सारं श्रेष्ठवस्तु यस्य etc,

4. पुरुषदीवेश—पुरुषस्य दीषः such as, felony, forgery etc.

49. चाणक्यः—( सहर्षम् ) हन्त लब्ध इदानीं राक्षसः ।

कुतः—

त्यजत्यप्रियवत् प्राणान् यथा तस्यायमापदि ।

तथैवास्यापदि प्राणाः नूनं तस्यापि न प्रियाः ॥ २४ ॥

( नेपथ्ये कलकलः )

*Chanakya*—( *With joy* ) Ha, now Rakshasa is secured. ( *Do you ask* ) How ?—As this one renounces life as a hated thing at his straits, the very same way, at this one's distress, life will surely not be agreeable to him aslo ( *Hubbub in the dressing room* ).

CHARCHA

1. हन्त—अव्यय expressing joy.

2. अन्वयः ॥ यथा अर्थं तस्य आपदि प्राणान् अप्रियवत् त्यजति नूनं तस्य अपि अस्य आपदि प्राणाः तथैव प्रियाः न । व्याख्या—‘यथा अर्थं’ चन्दनदासः ‘तस्य’ राक्षसस्य ‘आपदि’ प्रियनाशरूपायां प्राणायां ‘प्राणान्’ आत्मजीवनम् ‘अप्रियवत्’ अप्रियान् पदार्थान् इव ‘त्यजति’ अकातरं जहाति ‘नूनं’ निश्चितं ‘तस्य अपि’ राक्षसस्यापि ‘अस्य’ चन्दनदासस्य ‘आपदि’ राजदण्डरूपायां प्राणायां ‘प्राणाः’ जीवनं ‘तथा रेव’ यथा चन्दनदासस्य ‘प्रियाः न’ अप्रियवत् भविष्यन्ति । संग्रहिते चन्दनदासस्य जीविते राक्षसः तस्य वार्षार्थम् आत्मानम् अज्यत्करतन्तगतं करिष्यति इत्याशयः ।

३. अप्रियवत्—अप्रियैः तुल्यम् इति अप्रिय + वति । An अव्यय connected with त्यजति । “दतीयान्तादेव पूर्वसूच्येण प्रत्ययो भविष्यति । तथा च ‘पूर्ववत्-सनः’ इति पञ्चम्यन्तान् वतिर्ह्यस्यते”—हरदत्त on “तत्र तस्यैव” ।

50. चाणक्यः—शाङ्ग रव, शाङ्ग रव ।

*Chanakya*—Sarngarava, Sarngarava.

( प्रविश्य ) शिष्यः—उपाध्याय, आज्ञापय ।

*Pupil*—( *entering* ) Let Preceptor, command.

चाणक्यः—किमेष कलकलः ।

*Chanakya*—Why is this hubbub ?

शिष्यः ( विभाव्य )—उपाध्याय, एष खलु शकटदासं बध्यमानं बध्यभूमेरादाय समपक्रान्तः सिद्धार्थकः ।

*Pupil*—( *Noticing* ) Preceptor, here Siddharthaka has marched away leading Sakatadasa from the place of execution when he was about to be killed.

चाणक्यः—(स्वगतम्) साधु सिद्धार्थक, कृतः कार्यारम्भः ।

( प्रकाशम् ) प्रसह्य किमपक्रान्तः ? ( सक्रोधम् ) वत्स उच्यतां भागुरायणो यथा त्वरितं संभावय इति ।

*Chanakya*—( *To himself* ) Bravo Siddharthaka, the beginning of the work is made. ( *Aloud* ) Has he marched away by force ? ( *In anger* ) My boy, tell Bhagurayana to set matters right quick.

( निष्क्रम्य प्रविश्य च ) शिष्यः ( सविषादम् )—उपाध्याय हा धिक् कष्टम् । अपक्रान्तो भागुरायणोऽपि ।

*Pupil*—( *Going out and re-entering sorrowfully* ) Ah fie ! How hard !! Preceptor, Bhagurayana too has run away.

चाणक्यः—( स्वगतम् ) ब्रजतु कार्यसिद्धये । ( प्रकाशम् सक्रोधमिव ) वत्स, उच्यन्ताम् अस्मद्दचनस्तु भद्रभट-पुरुषदत्त-डिङ्गरात बलगुप्त राजसेन रोहिताक्ष-विजयवर्माणः शीघ्रमनु-सृत्य गृह्यतां दुरात्मा भागुरायणः ।

*Chanakya—( To himself )* Let him go for success in the work. (*Aloud—as if in anger*) My boy, tell Bhadrabhata, Dingaratha, Balagupta, Rajasena, Rohitaksha and Vijayavarman to march out quick and arrest the wicked Bhagurayana.

शिष्यः—तथा । ( इति निष्क्रम्य पुनः प्रविश्य सविषादम् ) हा धिक् कष्टम् । सर्वमेव तन्त्रम् आकुलीभूतम् । तेषु खलु भद्रभटप्रभृतयः प्रथमतरम् उषसि एव अपक्रान्ताः ।

*Pupil—So* be it, (*Going and re-entering sorrowfully*) Ah fie ! How hard !! The whole department ( state ) is in confusion ; they too, Bhadrabhata and others, deserted much earlier even at dawn.

### CHAROHA

1. प्रसह्य—An अव्यय here meaning forcibly.
2. सम्भावय—A peculiar use. एतत् असम्यक् सूतम् this has turned out as it should not have been. त्वम् एतत् सम्यक् भाषय = त्वम् एतत् सम्भावय । The order is to mend matters that have gone wrong, *i. e.*, to go out and arrest the party.
3. तन्त्रम्—तन्त्र is here राष्ट्र the state “तन्त्रं सिद्धान्ते राष्ट्रे च परस्मै-प्रधानयोः” इत्यादि हैमः ।
4. प्रथमतरम्—अतिशयेन प्रथमं यथा तथा earlier, अतिशयेन तरप् *i. e.*, long before Bhagurayana left.

51. चाणक्यः ( स्वगतम् )—सर्वथा शिष्याः पञ्चानः सन्तु ।  
(‘प्रकाशम्’) वत्स ‘अस्मद्’ विधादेन । वत्स—



ये याताः किमपि प्रभार्यं हृदये पूर्वं गता एव ते  
 ये तिष्ठन्ति भवन्तु तेषुपि गमने कामं प्रकामोद्यमाः ।  
 एका केवलमर्थसाधनविधौ सेनाशतेभ्योऽधिका  
नन्दोन्मूलनदृष्टवीर्यमहिमा बुद्धिस्तु मा गान्मम ॥ २५ ॥

*Chanakya—( To himself )* Be the journey safe to all of them. (*Aloud*) My boy, away with dejection. Note—Those that have left, cherishing something at heart, are indeed gone beforehand ; those who stay, let them too, I say, be quite ready to go. Only let not that wonderful wit leave me—the wit the majesty of whose power was witnessed at the extirpation of the Nandas (*Or—Nanda*) and which in the matter of accomplishing ends, alone excels hundreds of armies.

अन्वयः ॥ ये हृदये किमपि प्रभार्यं याताः, ते पूर्वमेव गताः । ये तिष्ठन्ति ते अपि कामं गमने प्रकामोद्यमाः भवन्तु । अर्थसाधनविधौ एका सेनाशतेभ्यः अधिका नन्दोन्मूलनदृष्टवीर्यमहिमा मम बुद्धिस्तु केवलं मा गात् । व्याख्या—‘ये’ जनाः ‘हृदये’ मनसि ‘किमपि’ अनभिव्यक्तस्वरूपं वस्तु ‘प्रभार्यं’ अनुध्याय ‘याताः’ अपक्रान्ताः ‘ते पूर्वमेव’ हृदये प्रधारणकाले एव ‘गताः’ अपक्रान्ताः । यानि क्लृप्तमनसः गताः एव, स्थित्वा किं कुर्युः, तद्गं यान्तु ते । ‘ये तिष्ठन्ति’ स्थिता एव ‘ते अपि कामम्’ अनुमन्ये अहं ‘गमने प्रकामोद्यमाः’ प्रयत्नवन्तः ‘भवन्तु’ तानपि नाहं गणयामि । एव’ सति स्वार्थं केन साधयिष्यामि इति चेत् शृणु—‘अर्थसाधनविधौ’ प्रयोजनसिद्धौ ‘एका’ असहाया तथापि ‘सेनाशतेभ्यः अधिका’ किञ्च ‘नन्दानाम् उन्मूलने’ ‘दृष्टः’ उत्साधने वीर्यमहिमा’ प्रजावातिशयः यस्याः तादृशी ‘मम बुद्धिस्तु मा गात्’ तदैव कार्यं साधयिष्यामि ।

### CHAROHA

1. जिवाः पन्थानः सन्तु—A common expression. Cf. “धानानुकुल-  
 चवनञ्च विवच पन्थाः”—Sak. Act IV.
2. किमपि—दृष्टि sees purpose in leaving the object un-

defined. वाचक्य wants his pupil to understand अक्षरिरोषं प्रथार्यं while he himself means अक्षरकार्यं प्रथार्यं ।

3. अर्थसाधन etc.—अर्थानां साधनं, तदेव विधिः or तस्य विधिः etc. Telang reads केवलमेव साधनविधौ । But then it is not easy to parse एव which appears to be superfluous. अर्थ is not necessarily superfluous in अर्थसाधन । Cf. “व्रजतु कार्यसिद्धये” above, where from parity of reasoning कार्य would be superfluous.

4. सेनाशतैः—Refers to *several* hundreds, hence p'ural ; “विश्वस्याः सदैकाले” इत्यमरः । अधिकायोगी ५मी । Cf. “यथादधिकम्—” ( पाणिनि २।३।२ ) ।

5. नन्दोन्मूलन etc.—See व्याख्या । The word ends in मङ्गिन् or मङ्गिमा by “डातुभाष्यामन्यतरस्याम्”, and डीप् is optional by “अन उपधा ङीपिनोऽन्यतरस्याम्” । Hence we have three forms ‘—मङ्गिन्’ without डाप्, ‘—मङ्गिमा’ with डाप्, ‘—मङ्गिनी’ with डीप् ।

6. गात्—‘माङ् लुक्’ इति लुक्, “न माङ् योगे” इत्यङ्गागमप्रतिषेधः ।

52, ( उत्थाय आकाशे लक्ष्यं बद्ध्वा ) एष दुरात्मनो भद्र-  
भटप्रभृतौन् आहरामि । ( आत्मगतम् ) दुरात्मन् राक्षस  
को दानीं गमिष्यसि । एषोऽहमचिराद्भवन्तम्—

स्वच्छन्दमेकचरमुज्ज्वलदानशक्ति-

मुत्सेकिना मदबलेन विगाहमानम् ।

वृष्ट्या निगृह्य वृषलस्य कृते क्रियाया-

मारण्यकं मज्जमिष प्रगुणीकरोमि ॥ २६ ॥

( इति निष्क्रान्ताः सर्वे )

प्रथमोऽङ्कः ।

( *Rising and fixing his gaze in the sky* ) : Here I bring back vile Bhadrabhata and others. ( *To himself* ) Wicked Rakshasa, where will you escape now ? Here, having, ere long, secured

by wit thee that, with brilliant powers of gift, art like a wild elephant willfully keeping aloof and wandering in boastful strength of pride, I will render (thee) ready to work for Vrishala.

अन्वयः ॥ एषः अहम् उज्ज्वलदानशक्तिम् एकचरम् उत्सेकिना मदवलीन स्वच्छन्दं विगाहमानं भवन्तम् आरख्यं गजमिव बुद्ध्या निवृत्त्य वृषलस्य कृते अचिरात् क्रियायां प्रगुणीकरोमि । व्याख्या—‘एषः अहम् उज्ज्वला’ प्रशस्या ‘दानशक्तिः’ वदान्यता मदकारिता च यस्य तादृशम् ‘एकचर’ परित्यक्तनिजवर्गम् ‘उत्सेकिना’ गर्वहेतुना ‘मदवलीन’ दर्पप्रभावेण दानवारिप्रभावेण च ‘स्वच्छन्द’ यथेच्छं निरङ्कुशं च यथा तथा ‘विगाहमान’ भ्रमन्तं ‘भवन्तम् आरख्यं’ वनचरं ‘गजमिव बुद्ध्या’ बुद्धिबलीन ‘निवृत्त्य नियतं’ गमयित्वा क्लथयित्वा ‘वृषलस्य कृते’ अन्द्रगुप्तार्थे ‘अचिरात्’ भट्टिति ‘क्रियायाम्’ अमात्यकर्मणि भारवहनकर्मणि च ‘प्रगुणीकरोमि’ व्यापारयामि उद्योग-वन्तं कारयामि ।

### CHARCHA

1. एष आहरामि—I am going to take steps, to bring them back under arrest. This is meant to misled the pupil.

2. स्वच्छन्दम्—स्व own निज । छन्द purpose आशय । स्वः छन्दः यस्मिन् कर्मणि तत् वयम् तथा । Qual. the क्रिया in विगाहमानत् । टुड्डि says निरङ्कुशम्—“स्वपेक्षमनाश्रिय विजानीयं परपक्षं कथम् आश्रितोऽसि इति तव कोऽपि नियन्ता नास्ति इत्यर्थः ।” In other words, he makes it qualify भवन्तम् with the derivation स्व छन्दः अस्य । A rogue elephant is also स्वच्छन्दम्, because he leaves the herd and roams alone.

3. एकचरम्—एकचरतीति एक + चर + अच् कर्त्तरि । “वयमन्न नन्दवंश-सम्बन्धिनः सर्वे स्वजनाः वर्तमानहे । ताम् विहाय तत्र एकचरसि इति भावः”—टुड्डि । The case is the same with the rogue elephant also.

4. उज्ज्वल etc.—दान gift, also the temporal juice of an elephant. “दानं गजमदे व्यागे पालनच्छेदशुद्धिषु” इति विश्वमेदिनी । दानस्य शक्तिः power of gift, power of showing the temporal juice. Nom see व्याख्या । “परकृत्यौपजापार्थे महता कोषसन्धेन स्थापितः शकटदास इति बन्धुमासकव्यव्यकारिणम्”—टुड्डि । The reference is to Act II,

5. उत्सेकिना—उद + सिच् घञ् भावे उत्सेकः pride. उत्सेकं गमयति इति उत्सेक + णिच् + णिनि कर्त्तरि साधुकारिणि that which causes pride. “उत्सेकौ दुरभिमानः। ‘अरातिहृक्षगती विनश्येत् न तु चन्द्रगुप्तेन सन्दधीत’ इति षष्ठाङ्गे वक्ष्यमाणदुरभिमानवता”—ट्टुष्टि । His derivation is therefore उत्सेकः अस्ति अस्य । Cp “भोगेष्वनुत्सेकिनौ” etc—Sak. But how can मदबल be उत्सेकिन् in this sense ?

6. विगाहमानम्—वि + गाह् + शानच् कर्त्तरि wandering. “अद्यदपकाराय चेष्टमानम्”—ट्टुष्टि ।

7. आरण्यकम्—अरण्ये भव इति अरण्य + लुञ् by “पथ्यध्यायन्यायविहार-ननुष्यहस्तिषु” । यथा “आरण्यकोदुष्टगजः शनैः गर्त्तपाददृढरज्ज्बन्धनादिना उपायेन संवाहनादिक्रियायां प्रगुणीक्रियते वशीक्रियते एव’ त्वाम् अतिशङ्कटे पातयित्वा अग-तिकतया यथा स्वयमेव प्रगुणी भवसि तथा क्रियायां हपलसाचिव्यक्रियायां वशीकरोमि इत्यर्थः”—ट्टुष्टि ।

8. प्रथमोऽङ्कः—अङ्क is thus defined—“प्रत्यक्षनेट्चरितो वीज्यक्ति-पुरस्कृतः । अङ्को नानाप्रकारार्थः संविधानरसाश्रयः” ।

## द्वितीयोऽङ्कः ।



I. ( ततः प्रविशति आहितुण्डिकः ) आहितुण्डिकः—

जानन्ति तन्तजुक्तिं जहद्विभ्रं मण्डलं अहिलिहन्ति ।

जे मन्त्ररक्षणपरा ते सप्यणराहिवे उवअरन्ति ॥ १ ॥

[ जानन्ति तन्त्रयुक्तिं यथास्थितं मण्डलमभिलिखन्ति ।

ये मन्त्ररक्षणपरास्ते सर्पनराधिप उप चरन्ति ॥ ]

( Now enters a Snake-charmer ) Snake-charmer—They alone do go about keeping kingly snakes in check, who know the application of herbs, can correctly ( just as they are ) draw magic circles and depend for safety mainly on *Mantras*.

अन्वयः ॥ ये तन्त्रयुक्तिं जानन्ति यथास्थितं मण्डलम् अभिलिखन्ति ( च ) मन्त्र-  
रक्षणपराः ते सर्पनराधिपे उप चरन्ति । व्याख्या—‘ये’ जनाः ‘तन्त्रस्य’ सर्पौषधस्य  
‘युक्तिं’ योजनां प्रयोगमित्यर्थः ; ‘जानन्ति’ विदन्ति ‘यथा’ यद्यत् ‘स्थितं’ शास्त्रेषु उक्तं तथा  
स्थितमनतिक्रम्य वा ‘मण्डलं’ रेखां मण्डलादिदेवतायन्त्रम् इत्यर्थः ; ‘अभिलिखन्ति’ भूमौ  
अङ्कयन्ति च ‘मन्त्रैः’ यत् ‘रक्षणं’ रक्षा तदेव ‘परं’ प्रधानं येषां तादृशाः ते जनाः  
‘नराधिपे’ राजनि इव ‘सर्पे’ राजतुल्ये सर्पे इत्यर्थः ; ‘उप’ तस्मात् सर्पात् अधिका  
भूत्वा [ “उपोऽधिके च” इति अधिकार्थकर्मप्रवचनीययोगे ७मी ] ‘चरन्ति’ विहरन्ति ।  
अतः सर्पो नराधिप इव इत्युपमितसमासः । सर्पतुल्ये नराधिपे इति शाकपर्थिवादिपक्षे तु  
‘तन्त्रयुक्तिं’ स्वराहचिन्ताबीजम् ; ‘मण्डलं’ वादशराजमण्डलम् ; ‘अभिलिखन्ति’ लिपि-  
बीजेन पत्रस्यं कुर्वन्ति ; ‘मन्त्ररक्षणपराः’ ‘मन्त्रगुप्तिनिरताः ; इत्यादि द्रष्टव्यम् । तत्र  
च तन्त्रयुक्तादिना सर्पतुल्यं राजानं चन्द्रगुप्तमभिभूय चाणक्य एव पृथिवीं प्रशासति इति

गूढम् । गीतिर्वृत्तम् । “आद्याप्रथमदलीकं कथमपि लक्षणं भवेदुभयोः दलयोः कृतयतिशोभां तां गीतिं गीतवान् भुजङ्गेनाः इति लक्षणात् ।

CHARCHA

*Remark*—In the first act we have seen what measures चाणक्य is going to adopt to secure राक्षस । The second act describes the counter-moves of Rakshasa, and incidentally foreshadows Rakshasa's defeat in the coming struggle. The opening scene of the Second Act is a street in मलयकेतु's capital, near Rakshasa's house.

1. आहितुष्टिकः—अहितुष्टम् । तेन दीव्यति इति अहितुष्ट + ठक्, आहितुष्टिकः a snake-charmer. This man is an emissary of Rakshasa.

2. तन्त्रयुक्तिम्—तन्त्र is स्त्रुद्रुचिन्तः also औषध । “तन्त्रः स्वराष्ट्रचिन्तायां ... शास्त्रीषधान्तमुख्येषु तन्त्रम्” इति वैजयन्ती quoted by Malli under माघ II 88. It is masc. in the first sense and neuter in the second. युज + क्तिन् भावे युक्ति application. Now see व्याख्या ।

3. यथास्थितम्—सुप्तसुप्ता or अव्ययीभाव see व्याख्या ।

4. मण्डलम्—Magic circle, also circle of kinds. For the latter see Malli under Magha II 81, and Kirat I. and—Manu VII.

5. अभिलिखन्ति—Draw, report, record.

6. मन्त्ररक्षण etc.—मन्त्रस्य यत् रक्षणं गुप्तिः तदेव परं प्रघातं येषां—also see व्याख्या ।

7. सर्पनराधिपे उप—This gives सर्पनराधिप उप also सर्पनराधिपयुप । सर्पोऽयं नराधिप इव refers to the snake he had in his basket. If we say सर्पतुल्य नराधिपः the reference is to kings in general and particularly to चन्द्रगुप्त । उप ; indicates आधिक्य and is a कर्मप्रवचनीय by “उपोऽधिके च” । It gives ७मी in सर्पनराधिपे by “यच्चादधिकं यस्य चेन्नरवचनं तत्र सप्तमी” । सर्पनराधिपे उप = सर्पनराधिपात् अधिकाः । उभयत्र जातावेकवचनम् । In the latter case translate thus—They alone can move about keeping snake-like kings in check who are versed in state management, report or record the circle of kings correctly and are intent upon guarding counsels.

*N. B.*—The current explanation of this verse is widely different from what is given above. It proceeds by taking उप as an उपसर्ग and not a कर्मप्रवचनीय । उपचरन्ति = सेवन्ते । सप्यणराहिवे = सपेनराधिप' in the द्वितीया विभक्ति ।

2. ( आकाशे ) अज्ज किं तुमं भणसि 'को तुमं' ति । अज्ज, अहं खु आहितुण्डओ जिस्सविसो णाम । किं भणसि 'अहं वि अहिणा खेलिदु' इच्छामि' ति । अह कदरं उण अज्जो वित्तिं उवजोवदि ? किं भणसि 'राअउलसेवकोद्धि' ति ? णं खेलदि एव्व अज्जो अहिना । कहं विअ ? अमन्तो-सहिक्कुसलो बालग्गाही अग्गाहिदडुसो मत्तमतडुआरोही लडाहिआरो जिदकाशी राअसेवओ ति एदे तिस्सि वि अवस्सं विणासमनुहोन्त । कहं दिट्ठमेत्तो अदिक्कन्तो एसो । ( पुनरा काशे ) अज्ज किं तुमं भणसि 'किं एदेसु पेडालसमुग्गएसु' ति । अज्ज, जीविआए संपदआ सप्या । किं भणसि पेक्खिदु-मिच्छामि ति ? पसीददु अज्जो अट्ठाणं खु एदम् । ता जइ कोदुहलं एहि एदस्सिं आवासे दंसेमि । किं भणसि 'एदं खु भट्ठिणो अमच्चरक्खसस्स गेहम् । णत्थि अट्ठारिसाणं इह पवेसो' ति । तेण हि गच्छदु अज्जो । मम उण जीविआए पसादेन अत्थि एत्थ पवेसो । कधं एसो वि अतिक्कन्तो । [ आर्थं किं त्वं भणसि—'कस्समिति । आर्थं अहं खलु आहितुण्डकः जीर्षविक्षो नाम । किं भणसि अहमपि अहिना खेलितुमिच्छामि इति । अथ कतरां पुनः आर्थः वृत्तिसुप-जीवति ? किं भणसि आअउलसेवकोद्धि इति ? ननु खेयति

एव आर्यः अहिना । कथमिव ? अमन्त्रीषधिकुशलः व्यालग्राहो  
 अगृहीताङ्गुशः मत्तमतङ्गजारोही लब्धाधिकारो जितकाशी  
 राजसेवक इत्येते त्रयोऽपि अवश्यं विनाशमनुभवन्ति । कथं  
 दृष्टमात्रः अतिक्रान्त एषः । आर्य किं त्वं भणसि किं एतेषु  
 पेटकसमुद्गकेषु इति ? आर्य जीविकायाः सम्पादका सर्पाः ।  
 किं भणसि प्रोक्षितुमिच्छामि इति ? प्रसीदतु आर्य अस्थानं  
 खलु एतत् । तत् यदि कौतूहलं, एहि एतस्मिन् आवासे  
 दर्शयामि । किं भणसि—इदं खलु भर्तुः अमात्यराक्षसस्य  
 गृहम् । नास्ति अस्मादृशानाम् इह प्रवेश इति ? तेन हि  
 गच्छत्वार्थः । मम पुनः जीविकायाः प्रसादेन अस्तीह प्रवेशः ।  
 कथमेषोऽपि अतिक्रान्तः ] ।

( *In the sky* ) Noble Sir, do you ask who I am ? Noble  
 Sir, I am a snake-charmer Jirnavisha by name. Do you say,  
 you too wish to play with snakes ? Well, what profession does  
 Noble Sir follow ? Do you say you are an attendant at the  
 royal household ? Well, Noble Sir is indeed playing with a  
 snake already. Do you ask 'how' ? The snake-charmer not  
 versed in Mantras and herbs, the rider of a *must* elephant  
 without his curbed hook, the king's servant who brags of  
 success on getting into office—these three surely suffer death.  
 How ! He has passed as soon as seen ! ( *Again in the sky* )  
 Do you ask Noble Sir, 'what are in these in covered baskets' ?  
 Snakes that give me a living, Noble Sir. Do you say you wish  
 to see them ? Excuse me noble Sir, this is really an un-  
 suitable place. So if you have the curiosity, come, I will  
 show them in this house. Do you say "this is indeed the  
 house of his Lordship Minister Rakshasa ; there is no



admission for people like us here". Then let Noble Sir pass. By virtue (*lit*—through the grace) of my profession there is admission for me here. How now ! this one too has disappeared !

### CHARCHA

1. आकाशे—This is a speech with some one outside the stage. “अप्रविष्टस्य संलापो भवेदाकाशभाषणम्” ।

2. वृत्तिसुप्रजैयति—वर्त्तते अनया इति वृत्त + क्तिन् करणे वृत्तिः profession. उपजैयति lives by, follows etc. उपसर्गवशात् सकर्मकत्वम् ।

3. राजकुलसेवकः—कुल household. राज्ञः कुलं राजकुलम् । तत्र सेवकः सुस्पृषा ।

4. अमन्तौषधि etc.—‘मन्त्रेषु औषधिषु’ च यः ‘कुशलो’ न भवति तादृशो ‘व्यालयाही’ सर्पग्रहणनिरतो जनः ‘न गृह्णीतः अङ्गुशः’ येन तादृशो ‘मत्तमतङ्गजस्य’ मत्तहस्तिनः ‘आरोही’, ‘जितेन’ जयेन ‘काशते’ दौष्यते कथ्यते वा यस्मादृशो ‘खन्धाधिकारः’ प्राप्तियोगः ‘राजसेवकः’ इति एते त्रयः अवश्यं विनाशम् अनुभवन्ति मृत्युं भजन्ते । The three are thus in the same category. So coming under one of the three, you have a taste of the others also. Hence खेलत्येव आर्थः अहिना ।

5. व्यालयाही—व्याल snake. “व्यालो दृष्टगजे सर्प” इति डैमः । गृह्णाति इति ग्रह + णिनि कर्त्तरि याही catcher व्यालस्य याही—। व्यालं गृह्णाति gives व्यालयाह because व्याल being जातिवाचक “सुप्यजातौ—” noes not apply and “कर्मव्युत्पत्ति” comes in.

6. मत्त etc.—मत्तमतङ्गज a must elephant is not a class. So here we may have णिनि by “सुप्यजातौ—” । But it is doubtful if any habit ( ताच्छील्य ) is implied. साधुकारिणि णिनि, however is always available.

7. जितकाशी—जि + क्त भावे जितम् success, The success lies in getting into office. See व्याख्या । “सुप्यजातौ—” इति णिनिः साधुकारिणि कर्त्तरि ।

8. दृष्टमात्र etc.—दृष्ट इति मात्रा अस्य दृष्टमात्रः । दृष्ट एव gives दृष्ट-

मात्रम् । “मात्रं कार्त्तिकेऽवधारणे” requires मात्र to be neuter in this sense. Or—We may also attach मात्रं च in the sense of प्रमाण in defence of such cases. Thus प्रविष्ट इत्येतत् प्रमाणमास्य इति प्रविष्ट + मातृच् = प्रविष्टमात्रः । Practically this amounts to अवधारणम् । Cp “प्रविष्टमात्रे एवाश्रयं तत्रभवति” &c.—Sak., and “विद्धमात्रः किलतपस्वी”—Rag. V. Here the snake-charmer regrets that a customer is lost.

9. पेटक etc.—पेटक is मञ्जूषा box. “पिटकः पेटकः पेटा मञ्जूषा” इत्यमरः । समुद्रच्छति इति सम् + उद् + गम् + ड कर्त्तरि + कन् स्वायें समुद्रकः a small holder that can be easily carried. A पेटक may be too big to be a समुद्रक, and a समुद्रक may also be a mere bundle, so as not to become a मञ्जूषा which being a box has a lid attached. But the baskets the man was carrying were boxes and therefore पेटक, also light hence समुद्रक । Thus पेटकाश्च ते समुद्रकाश्च पेटकसमुद्रकाः etc.

3. (स्वगतम्—संस्कृतमाश्रित्य) अहो आश्चर्यम् । चाणक्य-  
मतिपरिगृहीतं चन्द्रगुप्तमवलोक्य विफलमिव राक्षसप्रयत्नम्  
अवगच्छामि । राक्षसमतिपरिगृहीतं मलयकेतुमवलोक्य  
चलितमिव आधिराज्यात् चन्द्रगुप्तमवगच्छामि । कुतः—

कीटित्यधीरञ्जनिबद्धमूर्त्तिं

मन्ये स्थिरां मौर्येणृपस्य लक्ष्मीम् ।

उपायहस्तैरपि राक्षसेन

निक्षुण्णमाणामिव लक्षयामि ॥ २ ॥

*To himself—(speaking in Sanskrit)* Oh wonder ! On seeing Chandragupta led by the counsels of Chanakya, I deem Rakshasa's attempt as futile ; while, seeing Malayaketu led by the counsels of Rakshasa, I deem Chandragupta as if shaken from his paramount position ( empire ). Whence ( do you ask ) ?—King Maurya's Fortune, I deem secure with her person firmly fettered by the bands of Kautilya's wit ; I also notice her as if being dragged along by Rakshasa with hands in the shape of expedients.

## CHARCHA

1. संस्कृतमाश्रित्य—Prakṛita is his tongue to suit his disguise ; he takes up Sanskrit which is natural to him, he being an उत्कृष्ट पाद—A high officer of Nanda's household.

2. चाणक्यमति etc.—See *ante*. राक्षसमतिपरिगृहीतम् ।

3. आधिराज्यात्—अधिष्ठितो राजा अधिराजः । “राजाहः—” इति टच् समासान्तः । तस्य भावः कर्म वा इति अधिराज + ष्यञ् आधिराज्यम् empire etc. The two ministers are evenly matched and either is menace to the other. The same thing is said differently in the verse following.

4. अन्वयः ॥ मौर्यनृपस्य लक्ष्मी कौटिल्यधीरञ्जुनिबद्धसूक्ति स्थिरां मन्ये, राक्षसेन उपायहस्तैः निकृष्यमाणामिव लक्ष्यामि अपि । व्याख्या—‘मौर्यनृपस्य’ राज्ञः चन्द्रगुप्तस्य ‘लक्ष्मी’ श्रेयं कौटिल्यस्य चाणक्यस्य ‘धीरुपा’ या ‘रञ्जु’ तथा ‘निबद्धा’ संयता ‘सूक्तिः’ देहः यस्याः तथाविधाम् अतएव ‘स्थिरां’ अचलां ‘मन्ये’ तर्जयामि । पश्चान्तरे ‘राक्षसेन उपायहस्तैः हस्तैः’ सामादिभिश्चतुर्भिः मुञ्जैः ‘निकृष्यमाणा’ नितरा कृष्यमाणाम् ‘इव लक्ष्यामि अपि’ पश्यामि च । दृढ एव बन्धो दत्तः कौटिल्येन किन्तु राक्षसेन चतुर्भिहस्तैर्वाकृष्टः बद्धो वा इति भावः । वृत्तसुपजातिः ।

5. कौटिल्यधी etc.—Analysis in व्याख्या । The woman is fickle, hence कौटिल्य has fettered her to stop from running away. But he has used but a single rope, viz. his धी only. नि is intensive निबद्ध = firmly fettered.

6. मौर्यनृपस्य—Some read मौर्यकुलस्य । But as even Maurya's rule is not yet firmly established, it is premature to speak of the लक्ष्मी of his कुल । Indeed कुल does not exist without a succession.

7. उपायहस्तैः—The उपायs are four—“भेदी दण्डः सामदानमित्युपाय-चतुष्टयम्” । The plural is deliberate. Only *one* rope, धी, and *four* hands to tug at it. करणे श्या ।

8. निकृष्यमाणाम्—Here again the नि is intensive. The pull is very *hard* (नि) because given with *four* hands. Hence the result is uncertain the rope may or may not break.

4. तदेवम् अनयोर्बुद्धिशालिनोः सुसचिवयोः विरोधे संशयितेव नन्दकुललक्ष्मीः ।

विरुद्धयोर्भृशमिह मन्त्रिसुख्ययोर्

महावने वनगजयोरिवान्तरे ।

अनिश्चयाद्गजवशयेव भीतया

गतागतैर्ध्रुवंमिव खिद्यते श्रिया ॥३॥

तत् यावदमात्यराक्षसं पश्यामि ( इति परिक्रम्य स्थितः ) ।

So at the conflict of these two resourceful worthy ministers the Fortune of the race of Nanda looks undecided. Here, as in a deep forest, Fortune like a female elephant frightened through uncertainty, seems to tire herself out by crossing over and recrossing between these two leading ministers who are fully opposed to each other like two wild tuskers. Now let me see minister Rakshasa (*Stops after going round the stage*).

### CHARCHA

1. बुद्धिशालिनोः—बुद्धा शालिते शोभते स्पष्टते इति बुद्धि + शाल + णिनि' साधुकारिणि कर्चरि etc. Qual. मन्त्रिसुख्ययोः ।

2. संशयिता—सम् + शी + अच् भावे doubt. संशयः जातः अस्याः इति संशय + इतच् तारकादि । She does not know if to stay with चाणक्या or to go back to Rakshasa.

3. अन्वयः ॥ इह महावने वनगजयोः इव भृशं विरुद्धयोः मन्त्रिसुख्ययोः अन्तरे गजवशया इव श्रिया अनिश्चयात् भीतया गतागतैः ध्रुवं खिद्यते इव । व्याख्या—'इह' अस्मिन् राज्ये 'महावने वनगजयोरिव भृशम्' अन्वयार्थं 'विरुद्धयोः' प्रारब्ध-विरोधयोः 'मन्त्रिसुख्ययोः' अमात्यवर्ययोः चाणक्यराक्षसयोः 'अन्तरे' मध्ये अन्तराले इत्यर्थं 'गजवशया इव' कारिण्या इव 'श्रिया' राजलक्ष्म्या 'अनिश्चयात्' अस्थिरत्वात् जयपराजययोः, जितस्यापि पुनर्जयदर्शनान् अतएव 'भीतया' वस्तया' सत्याश्रितस्य पराभवात् शङ्कितया इत्यर्थः 'गतागतैः' यातायातैः सुहुर्जितं परित्यज्य जयिसमाश्रयणैः इत्यर्थः 'ध्रुवं' निश्चितं खिद्यते इव' खेदमनुभवति इव । "जम्भी सजौ गिति रुचिरा चतुर्गृहेः" इत्यंशुलक्षणं रुचिराहृतम् ।

4. इह—The counterpart of this is महावने ।  
 5. मन्त्रिसुख्ययोः—मन्त्रिणां सुखी or मन्त्रिषु सुखी, तयोः ।  
 6. अन्तरे—Construe.—अन्तरे गतागतैः—By crossing and re-crossing the interval of space between them.

7. अनिश्चयात्—गिर्, or निस् + चि + अच् भावे निश्चय certainty, finality. न्निश्चयेः etc.—through absence of finality. The victor becomes the next moment vanquished, hence the absence of finality.

8. गजवश्या—वशा a female. “वशा नार्थी बन्धगव्यां हस्तियां दृष्टितर्थ्यपि” इति हेमः । वशा गजी गजवशा a female elephant. कर्मधा—with पूर्वनिपात of the जातिवाचक word गजी by the rule “पीटायुवतिस्लोक..... धूतैर्जातिः” ।

9. भीतया गतागतैः etc.—Frightened by uncertainty. Whenever the worsted antagonist comes-out the victor at last, she finds herself on the wrong side which frightens her and she hastens to cross over. This she has to do over and over again. Hence the fatigue.

10. इव—Some read इह which also occurs in the first line and therefore seems to be tautologous.

11. खिद्यते—खिद + खद् ते भावे । Nom. प्रिया and गजवश्या ।

5. ( ततः प्रविशति आसनस्यः पुरुषेण अनुगम्यमानः सचिन्तो राक्षसः ) । राक्षसः (सबाष्पम्)—कष्टं भोः कष्टम् ।

वृष्णीनामिव नीतिविक्रमगुणव्यापारशान्तद्विषां

नन्दानां विपुले कुलेऽकरुणया नीते नियत्या क्षयम् ।

चिन्तावेशसमाकुलेन मनसा रात्रिन्दिवं जाग्रतः

सैवेयं मम चित्रकर्म रचना भित्तिं विना वर्त्तते ॥४॥

(Now enters Rakshasa seated meditating and attended by a man-servant). Rakshasa—(In tears) How hard! Oh how

hard !! The vast family of the Nandas with enemies weeded out by the application of the virtues of Polity and Valour having been driven to extinction by relentless Fate as was that of the Vrishnis, that wonderful invention of moves by me, keeping wakeful day and night, with a mind troubled by a touch of care, goes without an object.

अन्वय ॥ इष्णीनामिव नीतिविक्रमगुणव्यापारशान्ताद्विषां नन्दानां विपुले कुले अकरुणया नियत्या चयं नीति चिन्ताविश्रसमाकुलेन मनसा राविन्दिवं जायतः मम इयं सा चित्रकर्मरचना भित्तिं विना वर्त्तते । व्याख्या—इष्णीनामिव' यदूनमिव 'नीति-गुणस्य' नयगुणस्य 'विक्रमगुणस्य' च शौर्यगुणस्यापि 'व्यापारेण' प्रयोगेणहेतुना 'शान्ताः' अपहृताः 'द्विषः' शत्रवी येषां तादृशानां 'नन्दानां विपुले कुले' विशाली वंशे 'अकरुणया' दयाहीनया 'नियत्या' दैवेन 'चयं नीति' नाशं गमिते सति 'चिन्तायाः आवेशेन' आविर्भावेन 'समाकूलं' सम्भ्रान्तं सन्तस्तमित्यर्थः यत् 'मनः' तेन राविन्दिवं अहर्निशं 'जायतः' जागरुकस्य 'मम इयं सा' एषा प्रथिता 'चित्रा' विद्ययकरी 'कर्म-रचना' उपायोद्भावना । अथ च चित्रकर्मणः 'आलिखनक्रियायाः' 'रचना योजना । 'भित्तिं' विना एव' अवलम्बनयुक्त्या निरालम्बा एव । अथ च 'भित्तिं' कुङ्कुरं 'विना एव' 'वर्त्तते' तिष्ठति । निरालम्बा सती इथा एव भवति इत्यर्थः । कस्य कृते अयं प्रयासः तन्न जाने इति भावः । प्रागुक्तलक्षणं शार्दूलविक्रीडितं वृत्तम् ।

### CHARCHA

1. इष्णीनाम्—इष्णि was a Kshatriya king of the race of यदु । By transference of epithets ( लक्षणा ) it stands here for the descendants of इष्णि । Hence it can take the plural number तेषाम् । Cp "रघूनामन्वधवत्ये"—Rag I. The race of यदु was extirpated in a drunken brawl brought on by the imprecation of अष्टावक्र । The necessity for the लक्षणा here is that इष्णि, though अत्रियवाचक, is not जनपदवाचक at the same time ; consequently it does not take a तद्राज affix by "जनपदशब्दात् चवियादज्" which disappears by "तद्राजस्य बहुषु—" ।

2. नीतिविक्रम etc.—नीतिच विक्रमश्च । तावैव गुणी etc., see व्याख्या ।

टु ष्टि wants to have शान्त as अन्तर्भाविन्यर्थ, *i. e.* equivalent to शमित । This is not necessary, though no harm.

3. नन्दानाम्—The father and the eight sons were all styled Nanda (See *Intro.*) Hence the plural is available.

4. रात्रिन्दिवम्—रात्री च दिवा च, इन्द्र by निपातत in the rule “अचतुर-विचतुर—” । The निपातन changes रात्रि into रात्रिम् । “विप्रतिषिद्धं चानधिकरणवाचि” इति एकवद्भावः “स नपुं सकम्” makes it neuter. Hence दिवा becomes दिव by “ऋस्वी नपुंसुके प्रातिपदिकस्य” । Thus derived the सप्तम्यर्थ is included in the प्रातिपदिक and becomes a प्रातिपदिकार्थ, hence प्रातिपदिकार्थे प्रथमा । The compound may also be derived with the constituents in the प्रथमा as in “स्वकालपरिमाणेन व्यस्तरात्रि-न्दिवस्य ते”—Kumara । Also comp “विभज्य नक्तन्दिवमस्तन्दिना”—Kirat. I.

5. जाग्रतः—जाग्र + शब्द कर्त्तरि जाग्रत् vigilant etc. “नाभ्यस्ताच्छतुः” इति न नुम् ।

6. सैवेयम्—जाग्रतो मे इयं सा चित्रकर्मरचना इति प्रकान्तार्थत्वात् न यद्वद्-व्यपेक्षा । टु ष्टि says “नन्दे जीवत्सु यादृशी तादृशी एव” । इयम् supposes the whole thing present before the mind's eye.

7. चित्र etc.—चित्र wondrous. कर्मन् work. रचना invention. Now see व्याख्या । टु ष्टि has विचित्रपीरुषव्यापारः । Note the double sense (See व्याख्या ) ।

8. भित्तिम्—भित्ति is आश्रय support, also wall ( See व्याख्या ) । “स्वामिनी विनैव सुधा व्याप्रिये”—टु ष्टिराज । The verse shows that Rakshasas efforts were half-hearted and lacked determination which presages failure.

6. अथवा—

नेदं विस्रृतभक्तिना न विषयव्यासङ्गमूढात्मना  
प्राणप्रच्युतिभीरुणा न च मया नात्मप्रतिष्ठार्थिना ।  
अत्यर्थं परदास्यमेत्य निपुणं नीतौ मनो दीयते  
देवः स्वर्गगतोऽपि शात्रववधेनाराधितः स्वादिति ॥५॥

Or—It is not with devotion ignored, that, accepting the slavery of another, attention is being turned by me very carefully to polity ; nor with mind dazed by attachment to the world ; nor with a dread of the loss of life ; nor again with a hankering after personal glory ; but that Sire even though gone to heaven might be served by the destruction of his enemies.

अन्वयः ॥ मया परदास्यमेत्य अन्यर्थे निपुणं नीतौ मनौ दीयते ( इति ) इदं विस्मृतभक्तिना न, विषयव्यासङ्गसूदात्मना न, प्राणप्रच्छुतिभीरुणा न आत्मप्रतिष्ठार्थिना न ( किन्तु ) स्वर्गगतः अपि देवः शाववधेन आराधितः स्यात् इति । व्याख्या— मया परस्य' नन्दे' तरस्य मलयकेतीरित्यर्थः 'दास्यमेत्य, सेवामङ्गीकृत्य 'अन्यर्थे' निपुणं' परमप्रयत्नेन 'नीतौ' नयव्यवहारे उपायप्रयोगे इत्यर्थः 'मनौ दीयते' व्याप्रियते इति 'इदं' विस्मृतं भक्तिः' स्वामिभक्तिः नन्दानुराग इत्यर्थः येन तादृशेन सता 'न' मलयकेतुः श्रितः सत्यं किन्तु इदं एव मे नन्दे भक्तिः इत्यर्थः । मन्ये बलवती ते विषयवासना, तत् सृते भर्त्सरि सानुरागोऽपि अन्यं स्वामिनं श्रितोऽसि । 'विषयेषु' भोगेषु यो 'व्यासङ्गः' आसक्तिः तेन 'सूदः' विवेकाविकलः 'आत्मा' यस्य तादृशेन सता 'न' अचला मे स्वामिभक्तिः भोगाभिलाषश्च नास्ति तथापि अन्यं श्रितोऽस्मि इत्यर्थः । यदि भक्तोऽसि निःसङ्गश्चासि तर्हि सृते भर्त्सरि अनुमरणमेव ते ज्यायः आसीत् तत् किं प्राणानाशात् द्विभेषि ? 'प्राणप्रच्छुतेः' आत्मत्यागात् यो 'भीरुः' भीतः तादृशेन सता 'न' मया नन्दे तरः संश्रितः । यद्येवं नूनं भवान् नीतिविभवेन चाणक्यं जित्वा जगति यशः कामयते ततः एव अन्यसंश्रयः । 'आत्मनः' निजस्य या 'प्रतिष्ठा' ख्यातिः तां यः 'अर्थयते' कामयते तादृशेन सता 'न' मया मलयकेतुराश्रितः । अत्र पराश्रये किं तर्हि भवतः आश्रयः ?—'स्वर्गगतः अपि' लोकान्तरितस्य 'देवः' स्वामी नन्दः 'शाववधेन' अरिविनाशेन 'आराधितः' स्यात् सेवितो भवेत् 'इति' हेतोरहं मलयकेतुः श्रितः । देवमनु मरणे महान्तो हि मे लोकाः स्युः सत्यं, किन्तु इहस्थेनैव देवस्य सेवनामङ्गं वरं मन्थे । तच्च सेवनं तस्य शत्रुवधेन सम्भवति नात्मन्या, अतोऽयं मे मलयकेतुसंश्रयव्यापारः इति भावः । शार्दूलविक्रीणितं वृत्तम् !



## OHARCHA

1. विष्कृतभक्तिना—See व्याख्या। Avoid विष्कृता भक्तिः अनेन ; this will give विष्कृताभक्तिना। The पूर्वपद should be in the neuter—“सामान्ये नपुंसकम्” see *ante*. Also cp “नां विदितभक्तिं कथयिष्यति” &c.—Sak.

2. विषय etc.—See व्याख्या। Some read रुद्ध for मूढ। Explain—‘विषयेषु’ यी ‘व्यासङ्गः’ तत्र ‘रुद्ध’ नियन्त्रणः ‘आत्मा’ यस्य—with mind intent upon attachment to the world.

3. आत्मप्रतिष्ठा etc.—प्रतिष्ठित्यनया इति प्रति + स्था + षष्ठ्यं करणे प्रतिष्ठा that by which one exists, *i. e.*, prestige, fame etc. गौरव। ‘प्रतिष्ठा नीरवे स्थिनौ’ इति हेमः। Now see व्याख्या।

4. शत्रुवधेन—शत्रु रेव इति शत्रु + षष्ठ्यं स्वार्थे प्रज्ञादि शत्रुवः। तस्य वधः। Living, I can serve master, even though he is dead, by killing his enemies.

5. स्यात्—शक्ति लिङ्। Service is practicable ( शक्य ) though service of a dead man sounds buer.

6. Remark—Note the significant succession of the epithets विष्कृतभक्तिना, विषयव्यासङ्गमूढात्मना etc. ( See व्याख्या )।

7. ( आकाशमवलोकयन् सास्त्रम् ) भगवति कमलालये श्चशमगुणज्ञासि । कुतः—

आनन्दहेतुसपि देवमपास्य नन्दं

सन्नासि किं कथय वैरिणि मौर्यपुत्रे ।

दानाम्ब राजिरिव गन्धगजस्य नाशे

तत्रैव किं न चपले प्रलयं गतासि ॥ ६ ॥

(Gazing at the sky—With tears ) Mighty Resider-in-a-lotus you are extremely unappreciative of merit. ( Do you ask ) How ?—Say O fickle one, why, forsaking Sire Nanda who was the source of your delight, you have become attached to the son begotten of Mura who is an enemy ? Why did you not perish even then ( with him ) like the line of temporal fluid at the death of the scent-elephant ( गन्धगज ) ?

CHARCHA

1. कमलालये—कमलानि आलयः अस्याः कमलालया, *i. e.*, पद्मालया which is a name of लक्ष्मी । “लक्ष्मीः पद्मालया पद्मा कमला श्रीर्हरिप्रिया” इत्यमरः ।

2. अगुणंज्ञा—गुणान् जानाति इति गुण + ज्ञा + क कर्त्तरि गुणज्ञा an appreciator of merit. न तथा । Or जानातीति ज्ञा ; गुणस्य ज्ञा, शेषषष्ठीतत् ।

3. अन्वयः ॥ हे चपले, कथम् आनन्दहेतुमपि देवं नन्दम् अपास्य वैरिणि मौर्य्यपुत्रे किं सक्तासि, गन्धगजस्य नाशे दानाम्बु राजिरिव तत्रैव किं न प्रलयं गतासि । व्याख्या—हे ‘चपले’ अक्षले ‘कथय ब्रूहि एतत् ‘आनन्दहेतुमपि सुखकारणमपि प्रीति-पात्रमपि इत्यर्थः; ‘देवं नन्दम् अपास्य’ त्यक्त्वा ‘वैरिणि’ रिपौ ‘मौर्य्यपुत्रे’ सुरागर्भसम्भवे तनये सपत्नीपुत्रे इति यावत् ‘किं सक्ता’ अनुरक्ता ‘असि’ ? किं कार्य्यमासीन्मि इति चेत् ‘गन्धाद्यस्य गजस्य नाशे’ मृत्युकाले ‘दानाम्बुः’ मदजलस्य ‘राजिः’ रेखा ‘इव’ तौत्रगन्धा मदधारा इव ‘तत्रैव’ तस्मिन्नेव काले नन्दनाशकाले इत्यर्थः ‘किं न प्रलयम्’ अदर्शनं ‘गतासि’ ? गन्धगजस्य हि असञ्ची मदगन्धः, ततः एव असौ गन्धगज इति कथ्यते । स गन्धः तेजैव गजेन सह लुप्यते नतु तत्करभेदं संक्रामति । त्वमपि नन्दनेव सह कथं न विलुप्ता । साध्वी सा मदरेखा असती खलु त्वमिति भावः । वसन्ततिलका इषं लक्ष्मणमुक्तं प्राक् ।

4. आनन्दहेतुम्—आनन्दस्य हेतुः । Even thus he was forsaken, hence भ्रमणगुणज्ञा ।

5. सक्ता वैरिणि—Hence again भ्रमणगुणज्ञा ।

6. मौर्य्यपुत्रे—सुरा + अत्र अपत्ये मौर्य्यः । स चासौ पुत्रश्च । तस्मिन् । Refers to चन्द्रगुप्त who was Nanda’s son by Mura—a Sudra woman ( See Intro. ). The emphasis is on मौर्य्य, *i. e.*, to the low birth of चन्द्रगुप्त । Hence too लक्ष्मी is भ्रमणगुणज्ञा ।

7. दानाम्बु etc.—This is here represented as a devoted wife of the गन्धगज following him at death. It is the peculiar odour of the temporal fluid that makes a tusker a गन्धगज ।

8. गन्धगजस्य—गन्धगज is a very rare kind of elephant. The odour belongs to the मदधारा and no other animal can stand it. Cf.—“सप्तच्छदशौरकटुप्रवाहमसञ्जनाप्राय. मदं तदीयम् । विलङ्घिताशीरष-तीप्रयथाः सेनागजेन्द्रा विसृष्टा बभूवुः ॥” —Raghu.

9. तत्र—तस्मिन् काले, *i. e.*, when Nandā died. Why did you not perish with Nanda.

10. चपले—Fickleness is emphasised to contrast it with the devotion of दानाम्बुराजि ।

8. अपिच, अनभिजाते,

पृथिव्यां किं दग्धाः प्रथितकुलजा भूमिपतयः  
पतिं पापे मौर्यं यदासि कुलहीनं व्रतवती ।

प्रकृत्या वा काशप्रभवकुसुमप्रान्तचपला  
पुरन्धीणां प्रज्ञा पुरुषगुणविज्ञानविमुखी ७ ॥

Moreover—Oh ! ill-born and wicked girl, are all kings born of illustrious races on earth reduced to ashes that you have chosen the stockless ( outcast, base-born ) son of Mura for your spouse ? Or, the mind of woman which is fickle like the tip of flowers that grow on *Kasa*, is averse to appreciate the merits of men.

अन्वयः ॥ हे पापे, पृथिव्यां प्रथितकुलजाः भूमिपतयः दग्धाः किं, यत् त्वं कुलहीनं मौर्यं पतिं व्रतवती असि । वा काशप्रभवकुसुमप्रान्तचपला पुरन्धीणां प्रज्ञा प्रकृत्या पुरुषगुणविज्ञानविमुखी ( भवति ) । व्याख्या—‘अपिच’ किञ्च यदि तत्रैव प्रलयं न गता तथापि हे ‘अनभिजाते’ अकुलीने हे ‘पापे’ ‘पृथिव्यां’ जगति ‘प्रथिते’ प्रख्याति ‘कुली’ वंशे ‘जाताः भूमिपतयः’ राजानो ‘दग्धाः किं’ चाणक्यकीपानखे सर्वे एव सञ्जीभूताः किं ‘यस्त्वं कुलहीनं’ कुलगुण्यं जारजमित्यर्थः ‘मौर्यं’ सुरागर्धसमुद्भवं वृषलं ‘पतिं व्रतवती असि’ अश्विणीः । अथ ‘वा’ इदमेव त्वामुपालभे ‘काशप्रभव’ काशदणजातं यत् ‘कुसुमं’ तस्य ‘प्रान्तः’ इव ‘चपला’ चञ्जला ‘पुरन्धीणां’ कामिनीनां ‘प्रज्ञा’ मतिः ‘प्रकृत्या’ स्वभावतः एव ‘पुरुषाणाम्’ आश्रयभूतानां जनानां ये ‘गुणाः’ तेषां ‘विज्ञाने’ परिग्रहे ‘विमुखी’ वामा आग्रहयन्त्या भवति । स्त्रियो हि यं त्यजन्ति यं वा भजन्तं तयोर्हयोरेकतरस्यापि गुणान् न पर्यालोचयन्ति । गुणवन्तमपि जहति गुणहीनमपि अयन्ति इति भावः । प्रागुक्तलक्ष्यं शिखरिणीवृक्षम् ।

### CHAROHA

1. अनभिजाते—अभिजात high-born. न तथा low-born. Addressed to श्विणी । This is mere abuse not a truth. श्विणी came out of the sea at the churning of the ocean.

2. नीर्यं कुलहीनम्—नीर्यं is Mura's son see ( ante. ). कुलहीनं हीनं कुलहीनम् । It is significant that the poet no-where calls चन्द्रगुप्त by a name derived from his father. In classical works युधिष्ठिर etc., are indifferently called पार्थ, कौन्तेय, or पाण्डव । So it may be suspected that चन्द्रगुप्त was an illegitimate child of मुरा । The suspicion is strengthened by the addition of कुलहीनम् here. There is a distinction between कुलहीन and अकुलौन । कुलहीन = stockless. अकुलौन = coming of an indifferent stock. Now if Mura were a married wife of Nanda, the issue would not be stockless altogether, only it would not get the stock of its father.

3. काशप्रभव etc.—काश is a grass allied to *Kusa*. प्रभवत्यस्यात् इति प्र + भू + षप षपादाने प्रभवः source. काशः प्रभवः अस्य etc. see व्याख्या । प्रभव here is superfluous. Or, is it intended to imply by it that the flower is still on the grass and not plucked ? It shakes less in hand.

4. पुरन्ध्रीणाम्—पुरं धारयतीति पुर + धृ + शिच् + खच् कर्त्तरि + ङीष् स्त्रियाम् [ गौरादि ] पुरन्ध्री a matron, पृषोदरादि । Another deriv. is पुरं धरति इति पुर + धृ + इ षीणादिक कर्त्तरि पुरन्धिः ( पृषोदरादि ) । This admits of ङीष् optionally by “कृदिकारादक्तिनः” । Hence पुरन्धिः and पुरन्ध्री in the feminine. For the first cf. “पुरन्धिभिश्च क्रमशः प्रयुक्तम्”—*Raghu*. Usually पुरन्ध्री is an elderly female. Here it is used for a woman in general. “स्यात्तु कृतस्त्रिनौ पुरन्ध्री” इत्यमरः ।

5. पुरुषगुण etc.—विवहत्तं सुखमस्याः विमुखी । विमुखा is an optional form ; for analysis see व्याख्या । लक्ष्मी is perverse ; not that she cannot see merit or demerit, but she will not.

9. अपि च, अविनोति, तदहम् आश्रयोन्मूलनेनैव त्वाम् अकामां करोमि । ( विचिन्थ ) मया तावत् सुहृत्समस्य चन्द्रगुप्तस्य कृते गृहजनं स्त्रियम् नगरादिर्न चरता न्याय-मनुष्ठितम् । कुतः ? कूसुमपुराभिधीनं प्रति अनुदासीन्ये

राक्षस इति तत्रस्थानाम् अस्मामिः सह एककार्याणां देव-  
पादोपजीविनां न उदमः शिथिलो भविष्यतीति । चन्द्रगुप्तशरीरम्  
अभिद्रोघुम् अस्मत्प्रयुक्तानां तीक्ष्णरसदायिनाम् उपसंग्रहाद्यं  
परकृत्योपजापार्थञ्च महता कोषसञ्चयेन स्थापितः शकटदासः ।  
प्रतिक्षणम् अरातिवृत्तान्तोपलब्धये तत्संहतिभेदनाय च व्यापा-  
रिताः सुहृदो जीवसिद्धिप्रभृतयः ।

Let me add, O ill-bred girl, that I will disappoint you by the demolition of your shelter itself. (*Reflecting*) The right thing indeed has been done by me by leaving my wife and child in the house of Chandanadasa, the best of friends, while marching out of the town. Why? Because (knowing that) Rakshasa is not indifferent to an attack on Kusumapura, the efforts of the dependents of revered Sire, staying there with a common object with us, will not slacken. With the object of buying over those who, employed by me, would administer poison to injure the person of Chandrapupta and with a view to counteract (*Or—thwart*) the enemies' measures, Sakatadasa has been stationed with a vast supply of funds. To get full news of the enemies every moment, and to cause a rupture in their relations, friends such as Jivasiddhi and others, have been employed.

अपीति । 'अपि च' अन्वयश्च हे 'अविनीते' अशिक्षिते विनयविहीने यतस्त्वमेवमन्था  
गुणं प्रति 'तत्' तस्मात् 'अहम् आग्रयस्य' त्वदवलम्बनस्य चन्द्रगुप्तस्य 'सन्मूलनेनैव' नाशे-  
नैव 'त्वामकामाम्' असिद्धिकामां 'करोमि' । 'विचिन्त्य' आश्रयोन्मूलनोपायं ध्यात्वा आह  
—'मया तावत् सुहृतामस्य चन्दनदासस्य गृहे गृहजन' दारापत्यं 'मिचिप्य' नगरात्  
निर्गच्छता ग्राह्यम् अनुष्ठितं युक्तमेव कृतम् । 'कृतो' न्यायमित्याह—'तत्रस्थानां'  
कुसुमपुरे स्थितानाम् 'अस्मामिः सह एककार्याणां' तुल्यप्रयीजनानां चन्द्रगुप्तेन्मूलना-

धिगमित्यर्थः 'देवपादानां' राज्ञो नन्दस्य वै 'उपजीविनः' सेवकाः तेषां 'उद्यमः' प्रयत्नः 'कुसुमपुरस्य अभियोग' निरोधं 'प्रति राक्षसः न उदासीनः' न यत्रहीनः यतः तस्य गृहजननः अत्रैवास्ति 'इति' एवं न शिथिलीभविष्यति मन्दीभविष्यति । मां यत्रपरं मत्वा तेऽपि यतिष्यन्ते । के ते विविधश्च तेषां यत्र इत्याह—'चन्द्रगुप्तस्य शरीरम् अभिन्दोर्धुम्' तं हन्तुमित्यर्थः 'अभ्याभि प्रयुक्तानां' व्यापारितानां 'तीक्ष्णरसदायिनां' विषदायिनां 'उपसंयद्दार्थं' सम्यगग्रहणार्थं 'परस्य' शत्रोः 'कृत्यानां' कार्याणाम् 'उपजापार्थञ्च' भेदार्थमपि विकलतापादनाय इत्यर्थः, 'महता' विपुलेन 'कोषसञ्चयेन' वित्त-सम्भारेण सञ्चितेन विपुलेन कोषेण इत्यर्थः 'शकटदासः स्थापितः' नियोजितः । 'प्रतिक्षणं' सर्वदा 'अरातेः' शत्रोः 'हृत्तान्तस्य' वार्त्तायाः 'उपलब्धये' प्राप्तये 'तेषां' शत्रूणां सङ्घतेः' संचातस्य 'भेदनाय' सङ्घताः शत्रवो भिद्यन्ताम् इत्युद्दिश्य 'जीवसिद्धि-प्रभृतयः सुहृदः व्यापारिताः' नियोजिताः ।

### CHARCHA

1. आश्रयोन्मूलनेन—आश्रीयते इति आ + श्रि + अच् कर्मणि आश्रयः resort. Now see व्याख्या ।

2. अकामाम्—अनाप्तः कामः अनया, or अविज्ञः कामः अस्याः etc.

3. देवपाद etc—पूज्यो देवः देवपादाः ;नित्यसमासः । गौरवे बहुवचनम् । देवपादान् उपजीवन्ति आश्रित्य वर्त्तयन्ति इति देवपाद + उप + जीव + णिनि कर्त्तरि ताच्छोल्थे । तेषाम् । उप + जीव is सकर्मक—'उपसर्गवशात् सकर्मकत्वम्' । पाद in the above implies पूजा । This is only when पाद is an उत्तरपद । It ceases to have that meaning in a वाक्य । Hence नित्यसमास by 'प्रशंसानचनैश्च' । 'मतस्त्रिकोपनिशाः स्युः प्रकाशस्त्वलभितयः । हस्तपाश्रुताः पाद-पालिमन्त्रिंकादयः ॥"—is an incomplete list of प्रशंसानचन words.

4. अभिद्रोर्धुम् तूक्ष्णरसदायिनाम् etc.—See ante. तीक्ष्णरस is poison.

5. परकृत्य etc.—उपजाप is भेद । 'समो भेदोपजापी' इत्यमरः । The object was to employ counter-moves to enemy—measures. This was to be done by intrigue.

6. कोषसञ्चयेन—This means सञ्चितेन श्रीषेण । Cf.—'भावावयने द्रव्यानयनम्' । सङ्घार्थे १या ।

7. मकटदासः—This is a miscalculation. We have seen in Act I how Rakshasa's hopes have been shattered in this respect. Further news follows below.

8. प्रतिक्षणम्—क्षणे क्षणे इति यथार्थं ( वीप्सार्थे ) अव्ययीभावः । “योग्यता-वीप्सा-पदार्थानतिवृत्ति सादृश्यञ्च यथार्थाः” ।

9. अराति etc.—See व्याख्या । तादर्थ्यं ४र्थी ।

10. तत्संघति etc.—See व्याख्या । सम् + इन् ( गतौ ) + क्तिन् भावे संघति union ; here सम् means 'together'. To disunite the united. तादर्थ्यं ४र्थी ।

11. जावसिद्धि etc.—राक्षस has been grievously deceived in जीवसिद्धि । ( See Act I—“जीवसिद्धिसावत् अस्मत्प्रणयिः” etc.). “भद्र-भटादयो जीवसिद्धिना भेदिताः इत्यस्य भ्रमः”—दुष्टिाराजः । But the fact is Rakshasa is not yet aware of the so-called defection of Bhadrabhata etc. ; for these were Chanakya's men. Chanakya employed them and told them means ( See Act I ) whereby Rakshasa will take them as his own friends.

01. तत् किमत्र बहुना,

इष्टात्मजः सपदि साम्बय एव देवः

शादूर्लपोतमिव यं परिपोष्य नष्टः ।

तस्यैव बुद्धिविशिष्टेन भिनन्नि मर्म

वर्मीभवेत् यदि न दैवमदृश्यरूपम् ॥ ८ ॥

So what is the use of saying much in this matter ? Unless Fate, with his form invisible, acts as a shield, I will rend with the arrow of my wit, the vitals of that very one rearing whom like a tiger-cub, Sirø, to whom the son was dear, instantly perished even with the whole family.

तदिति ॥ 'तत् अत्र' अस्मिन् विषये 'बहुना' उत्तरेण 'किम्' ? संक्षेपतो ज्ञेयम्—अन्वयः ॥ इष्टात्मजः देवः शादूर्लपोतमिव यं परिपोष्य नष्टः एव सपदि नष्ट तस्य एव मर्म बुद्धिविशिष्टेन भिनन्नि यदि 'अदृश्यरूप' देव' न वर्मीभवेत् । व्याख्या

—‘इष्टः’ प्रिय ‘आत्मजः’ पुत्रो यस्य तादृशः सुतभियः चन्द्रगुप्ते खेहवान् ‘देवः’ स्वामी नन्दः ‘शार्दूलपोतम् इव व्याघ्रशवकमिव ‘यं चाणक्यं परिपोष्य संवर्द्ध्य ‘सान्ध्य एष’ सर्वश एव अष्टाभिरपरैः सगोत्रैः पुत्रैः सहैव ‘सपटि’ अविलम्बित ‘नष्टः’ मृतः ‘तस्य चाणक्यस्यएव मर्म’ हृदययन्त्रिं ‘बुद्धिरूपेण’ विशिखं न वायेन ‘भिनन्नि’ चिप्रं भेतस्यामि विदारयिष्यामि ‘यदि अदृश्यरूपं गूढदेहं देवं’ नियतिः ‘न वर्मी भवेत्’ वर्मरूपतामापद्य तं न रक्षेत् । यत् यत् मया कृतं तेन तेन मन्ये मौर्यस्य पतनमवश्यम्भावि इति भावः ।

### CHARCHA

1. भिनन्नि—भविष्यत्सामीथ्ये वर्त्तमानम् ।

2. वर्मीभवेत् यदि न—‘Not shielding’ is not the cause of भेदन । भिनन्नि because of his misdeeds देव might foil me. Thus there is no हेतुहेतुमद्भाव consequently we do not get लिङ्, or लृट् in both भेदन and वर्मीभवन ।

3. अदृश्यरूपम्—अदृश्यं unseen. अदृश्यं रूपमस्य, बहु । Hence I cannot stop him. “देवं दृश्यं चेत् तदपि प्रतिकर्तुं शक्युयाम्”—टु णिड ।

11. (ततः प्रवशति कञ्चुको) कञ्चुको—

कामं नन्दमिव प्रमथ्य जरया चाणक्यनीत्या यथा

धर्मी मौर्यं इव क्रमेण नगरे नीतः प्रतिष्ठां मयि ।

( तं सम्प्रत्युपचीयमानमनु मे लब्धान्तरः सेवया

लोभो राक्षसवज्जयाय यतते जेतुं न शक्नोति च ॥८॥ §

( Now enters Chamberlain ) Chamberlain—Piety has been gradually led to permanency in me by Age extinguishing Desire as was Maurya in the city by Chanakya’s Polity killing Nanda. Now with a foot-hold secured through service, Avarice like Rakshasa aiming at it (Piety) which is growing, strives for victory but does not succeed in conquering.



## CHARCHA

1. कञ्चुकी—A Brahmana advanced in years appointed to guard the royal harem. “अन्तःपुरचरो वृद्धो विप्रो गुणगणान्वितः । सर्वकार्यार्थकुशलः कञ्चुकीत्यभिधीयते ॥”—Also see Sak. Act V. This is the कञ्चुकी of मलयकेतु ।

2. अन्वयः ॥ यथा चाणक्यनीत्या ( तथा ) जरया नन्दमिव कामं प्रमथ्य नगरे मौर्य इव मयि धर्मः क्रमेण प्रतिष्ठां नीतः । सम्प्रति सेवया लब्धान्तरो मे लोभः राक्षसवत् उपचौयमानं तम् अतु जयाय यतते जितुं न शक्नोति । व्याख्या—‘यथा’ यद्दत् ‘चाणक्यनीत्या’ कौटिल्यास्य मयेन तद्दत् ‘जरया’ वाङ्मकेन ‘नन्दमिव कामं’ भोगलिप्सां ‘प्रमथ्य’ उत्साद्य ‘नगरं’ कुसुमपुरे ‘मौर्ये इव’ चन्द्रगुप्त इव ‘मयि धर्मः’ क्रमेण ‘आनुपूर्व्या’ ‘प्रतिष्ठां नीतः’ स्थितिमापादितः । यथा कुसुमपुरे चाणक्यनीत्या नन्दसुन्दर्यौ मौर्यः प्रतिष्ठापितः तथा मयि जरया कामं विध्वंय धर्मः प्रतिष्ठापित इत्यर्थः । तथापि कुलधर्मण नाहं राजसेवां त्यजामि, तत् दूरं प्रसूतेऽपि वाङ्मके सम्प्रति अधुना ‘सेवया’ चिरपरिचरणेन ‘लब्धान्तरः’ प्राप्तावसरः अद्भुरित इत्यर्थः ‘मे लोभः’ गृह्णुता ‘राक्षसवत्’ अमात्यराक्षस इव ‘उपचौयमानं’ वर्द्धमानं ‘तं’ धर्मम् ‘अतु’ धर्ममभिलक्ष्य ‘जयाय यतते’ विजयाय उद्योगं तनोति ‘जितुं’ किन्तु विजितुं ‘न शक्नोति’ । चिरसेवया लोभो जातः किन्तु धर्मं न त्यजामि इत्यर्थः । एतेन मलयकेतुमाश्रित्य तथा यतते राक्षसचन्द्रगुप्तमभिमवितुम् इत्यपि कथितम् ।

3. प्रमथ्य—प्र + मथ् (बिलोडन) + क्यप् ।

4. जरया—जरसा is an optional form. जरस् is ordered in place of जरा by “जराया जरसन्वतरस्वाम्” ।

5. चाणक्यनीत्या—नीति is added to secure similarity of gender with the feminine जरा । The real agent is Chanakya.

6. क्रमेण—क्रम is परिपाटी । तेन । In due stages.

7. प्रतिष्ठाम्—प्र + ष्ठा + अच् भावे प्रतिष्ठा stability. This is different from प्रतिष्ठा in Sl. 5, ante.

8. तम्—द्वितीया owing to अतु which is a कर्म प्रवचनीय ।

9. उपचौयमानम्—जीर्ण is also उपचौयमाणम् । There is no contradiction in having नीत in the past and उपचौयमान in the present. Attainment of stability is a past event. That does not imply growth. It is now growing.

10. अतु—“अचचेत्यभूत्—इति कर्म प्रवचनीयत्वम् । उ षि notices the

reading अपि for अतु and rejects it, because the construction becomes a complex one. Thus—तं जेतुं यतते जयाय न शक्नोति । शक्नोति = प्रभवति ।

11. जेतुं न शक्नोति च—This implies despondency which दृष्टि thinks for : bodes Rakshasa's failure. “अनेन कञ्चु किनिर्वदेन राक्षसी-यमस्य चाणक्यानीत्या भावी उपसर्दः सूचितः’ ।

12. (परिव्रज्य उपसृत्य च) इदममात्यराक्षसस्य गृहम् । प्रविशामि । ( प्रविश्य अवलोक्य च ) स्वास्तु भवते ।

(*Going round and advancing*) This is minister Rakshasa's house. I enter. (*Entering and noticing*) Blessings unto you,

राक्षसः । आर्य्य अभिवादये । प्रियंवदक, आसनमानीयताम् ।

*Rakshasa*—Noble Sir, I bow. Priyamvadaka bring a seat.

पुरुषः—एदं आसनम् । उपविसदु अञ्जो [इदमासनम् । उपविशतु आर्य्यः ] ।

*Servant*—Here is a seat. Let Noble Sir sit down.

कञ्चुकी—(उपविश्य) कुमारो मलयकेतुः अमात्यं विज्ञापयति—“चिरात् प्रभृति आर्य्यः परित्यक्तोचितसंस्कार इति पीडयते मे हृदयस् । यद्यपि सहसा स्वामिगुणाः न शक्यन्ते विस्मृत्तं तथापि महिम्नापनां मानयितुमर्हत्यार्य्यः” । (इत्याभरणानि प्रदर्श्य ) इमानि आभरणानि कुमारेण स्वशरीरादवतार्य्यं प्रेरितानि धारयितुमर्हत्यार्य्यः ।

*Chamberlain*—(*Sitting down*) Prince Malayaketu speaks to minister thus—“My heart aches that Noble Sir has for long gone with proper decoration of his person renounced. Though master's virtues cannot be forgotten soon, still it behoves Noble Sir to entertain my request.” (*Showing the jewellery*).

These decorations have been taken off by the prince from his own person and forwarded ; it behoves Noble Sir to wear them.

### CHARCHA

1. भवते—“नमःस्वस्ति—” इति षष्ठी । Elliptical for स्वस्ति भवते भूयात् ।

2. परित्यक्त etc.—उचित is अभ्यस्त । सम्+कृ+घञ् करणे भावे वा संस्कार decoration, here सुट् comes by “सम्प्रत्ययेभ्यः—” । परित्यक्त उचितः संस्कारः अनेन ।

3. इति पोद्यते—This may mean इति हेतोः पोद्यते with कर्मकर्त्तरि लट् in पोद्यते । Or the meaning may be इति अनेन पोद्यते giving लट् कर्मणि ।

4. स्वामिगुणाः—स्वामिन् here is नन्द ।

13. राक्षसः—आर्य्यं जाजले, विज्ञाप्यताम् अस्मद्वचनात् क्रूमारः—“विस्मृता एव भवद्गुणपक्षपातेन स्वामिगुणाः । किन्तु ।

न तावन्निर्वीर्य्यैः परपरिभवाक्रान्तिरूपणैर्-

वहामग्रङ्गैरेभिः प्रतनुमपि संस्काररचनाम् ।

न यावन्निःशेषक्षपितरिपुत्रस्य निहितं

सुगाङ्गे हेमाङ्कं नृवर तव सिंहासनमिदम्” ॥१०॥

*Rakshasa*—Noble Jajali, let the prince be told in my words—“From an appreciation of your virtues master’s virtues are indeed forgotten. But—I will surely not show the slightest attempt at toilet on these limbs miserable through the heaping of indignities by the enemy and therefore pluckless, until, O best of men, with the circle of enemies utterly demolished, your throne, wrought in gold, is placed in the Suganga-Hall.

त्रिचुतेति ॥ ‘भवतो’ धे ‘भुषाः’ तेषु ‘पक्षपातेन’ आदरातिशयेन ‘स्वामिनी’ नन्दस्य ‘भुषाः’ विहित एव । अन्यथः ॥ ३ नृवर, वास्तु निःशेषक्षपितरिपुत्रस्य

तव हेमाङ्गम् इदं सिंहासनं सुगाङ्गे न निहितं तावत् परपरिभवाक्रान्तिरूपैः निर्वीर्यैः  
 एभिः अङ्गैः प्रतनुमपि संस्काररचनां न वदामि । व्याख्या—हे 'नृवर' नरश्रेष्ठ मल्ल-  
 केतो 'यावत्' यदवधि 'निःशेष' यथा यथा 'क्षपितं' नाशितं रिपुचक्रं 'परिमच्छल' यस्य  
 तस्य 'तव' शत्रुं क्षी निःशेषमुत्साद्य इत्यर्थः 'हेमाङ्ग' सुवर्णलाविकृतम् 'इदं सिंहासनं'  
 सुगाङ्गे तदाख्ये क्लृप्तमपुरप्रासादे 'न निहितम् मया 'तावत्' तदवधि 'परिभ्यः' शत्रुभ्यः  
 यः 'परिभवः' अवमानना तस्य 'आक्रान्त्या' आरोपणेन हेतुना 'रूपैः' दौर्गैः अतएव  
 'निर्वीर्यैः' असमर्थैः 'एभिः' मदीयैः 'अङ्गैः' प्रतनुमपि स्वल्पाच्च 'संस्काररचनां'  
 भूषणविन्यारुं 'न वदामि' न धारयामि । न हि स्वामिगुणस्मरणात् मया परित्यक्तः  
 शरीरसंस्कारः किन्तु अरयो दृष्यन्ति नाहं तेभ्यः प्रभवामि इति निर्वेदात् इति भावः ।

### CHARCHA

1. जाजलि—जाजलिन् is a sage. जाजलिनः अपत्यं पुमान् इति जाजलिन् +  
 अण जाजलः the इन् disappearing by "नस्तद्धिते" । जाजलस्य गोत्रापत्यं पुमान्  
 इति जाजल + इञ् or फिञ् जाजलिः or जाजलायनिः by "उदीचां वृद्धात्  
 अगोवात् ।" Cf.—"जाजलिनोऽपत्यं जाजलायनिः"—वर्द्धमान । उदीचाम् in  
 the rule shows that फिञ् is optional. This is an address to  
 कञ्चुकी ।

2. निर्वीर्यैः—निर्गतं वीर्यम् एभ्यः etc This is an inference, for  
 otherwise how could enemies offer insult? Qual. अङ्गैः ।

3. निःशेष etc.—निर्गतः शेषो यस्मिन् तत् यथा तथा । Qual. क्षपणक्रिया ।  
 क्षप is treated as a root of the चुरादि class though not enuncia-  
 ted by Panini. "वर्द्धते हि घातुगणः" । Cf.—"ममापि च क्षपयतु नीललोहित"  
 —Sak. Act VII. See व्याख्या also. Qual. तव ।

4. सुगाङ्गे—For सुगाङ्गप्रासाद see Act II.

11. कञ्चुकी—अमात्ये नेतरि सुलभमेतत् कुमारस्य ।  
 प्रतिमान्यताम् कुमारस्य प्रथमः प्रणयः ।

*Chamberlain*—Minister guiding, this is easily accomplished  
 unto prince; so let the first request of prince be respected.

राक्षसः—आर्य्य, कुमार इव अनतिक्रमणीयवचनो भवानपि ।  
तदनुष्ठीयते कुमारस्य आज्ञा ।

*Rakshasa*—Noble Sir, as of the prince, your words too cannot be disregarded, so prince's command is being carried out

कञ्चुकी ( नाट्येन भूषणानि परिधाप्य )—खस्ति भवते ;  
साधयाम्यहम् ।

*Chamberlain*—( Acting the putting on of jewellery ) Blessings unto three, I retire.

राक्षसः—आर्य्य अभिवादये । ( कञ्चुकी निष्क्रान्तः ) । प्रियं-  
वदक, ज्ञायतां कः अस्मद्दर्शनार्थी द्वारि तिष्ठतीति ।

*Rakshasa*—Noble Sir, I bow. ( Chamberlain departs ). Priyamvadaka, see who is waiting at the door desiring an interview with me.

पुरुषः—जं अमञ्चो आणवेदि [ यदमात्य आज्ञापयति ]  
( इति परिक्रम्य आहितुण्डिकं दृष्ट्वा ) अज्ज को तुमं [ आर्य्य  
कस्वम् ] ।

*Servant*—As minister commands. ( Going round and noticing the Snake-charmer ) Noble Sir, who are you ?

आहिं—भह्, अहं खु आहितुण्डिओ जिखविसो नाम ।  
इच्छामि अमञ्चस्य पुरदो सप्येहिं खेलिदुम् [ भद्र, अहं खुलु  
आहितुण्डिको जीर्णविषो नाम । इच्छामि अमात्यस्य पुरतः  
सप्येः खेलितुम् ] ।

*Snake-charmer*—Good man, I am a Snake-charmer Jirnavisha by name, I wish to play with snakes in presence of the Minister.

पुरुषः—चिह्नं जाव अमञ्चस्स णिवेदेमि [ तिष्ठ यावत् अमात्यस्य निवेदयामि ] । ( राक्षसमुपसृत्य ) अमञ्च, एसो खु सप्यजीवो इच्छदि सप्यं दंसेदुम् [ अमात्य, एष खलु सर्प-जीवो इच्छति सर्पं दर्शयितुम् ] ।

*Servant*—Wait till I inform the Minister. ( *Approaching Rakshasa* ) Minister, here is a Snake-charmer, wishes to show his snakes.

### CHARCHA

1. प्रतिमान्यताम्—प्रति + मान + णिच् + लोट्, ताम् कर्मणि let it be respected.

2. प्रणयः—प्रकर्षेण नीयते अनेन इति प्र + णी + षच् करणे प्रणयः request. उक्तकर्म of प्रतिमान्यताम् ।

3. अनतिक्रमणीय etc.—Your request too, I cannot disregard. भवानपि, *i. e.*, समसम्बन्धे भवानपि अनतिक्रमणीयवचनः (अनतिक्रमणीयं वचनं यस्य तादृश एव ) । etc.

4. परिधाप्य—परि + धा + णिच् + ल्यप् etc.

5 साधयामि—साध + णिच् + लट्, निप् I go. “प्रायेच खल्लकः साधिगेमिः स्थाने प्रयुज्यते” । This not restricted to dramas only—cf. “साप-यामाहमविघ्नमस ते देवकार्यं सुपपादयिष्यतः”—*Raghu*.

15. राक्षसः—(वामाक्षिस्सन्दनं सूचयित्वा आत्मगतम्) कथं प्रथममेव सर्पदर्शनम् ! ( प्रकाशम् ) प्रियंवदक, न नः कौतूहलं सर्पेषु । तत् परितोष्य विसर्जयेनम् ।

*Rakshasa*—(Acting the quivering of the left eye—to himself) How so ! The very first thing is the sight of snake !! ( *Aloud* ) Priyamvadaka, we feel no interest in snakes, so satisfy him and dismiss.

प्रियंवदकः—तथा । ( इति आहितुण्डिकमुपसृत्य ) अञ्ज, एसो खु दे दं सणकज्जे ष अमञ्चा पसादं करेदि । ष उष्य सप्य-

दंसणेन [ आर्य्यं एष खलु ते दर्शनकार्य्येण अमात्यः प्रसादं करोति, न पुनः सर्पदर्शनेन ] ।

*Priyamvadaka*—So be it ( *Approaching the Snake-charmer* ) Noble Sir, here, the Minister favours you ( with a gift ) for your work of exhibition, but not with a look at the snakes

आहितुण्डिकः—भद्रसुह, विस्सवेहिअमच्चं, ण केवलं अहं सप्पजीवी पाउडकवी कुव्व अहम् । ता जइ मे दंसणेण अमच्चो प्रसादं ण करेदि ता एदं पत्तअं वाचेदुत्ति [ भद्रमुख, विज्ञापय अमात्यं न केवलमहं सर्पजीवी प्राकृतकविः खल्वहम् । तस्माद् यदि मे दर्शनेन अमात्यः प्रसादं न करोति तत् एतत् पत्रकं वाचयत्विति ] ।

*Snake-charmer*—Gentle Sir, inform Minister that I am not a mere exhibiter of snakes. I am really a Prakrita poet, so if minister will not favour me with a sight, then let him read this sheet.

प्रियंवदकः—( पत्रं गृह्णत्वा राक्षसमुपसृत्य ) अज्ज, एसो खु अमच्चं विस्सवेदि “ण केवलं अहं सप्पजीवी पाउडकवी कुव्व अहम् । ता जइ मे अमच्चो दंसणेण प्रसादं ण करेदि तदो एदं वि दाव पत्तअं वाचे”दुत्ति [ आर्य्यं, एष खलु अमात्यं विज्ञापयति “न केवलमहं सर्पजीवी प्राकृतकविः खल्वहम् । तस्माद् यदि मे अमात्यो दर्शनेन प्रसादं न करोति तदा एतदपि तावत् पत्रकं वाचयतु” इति ] ।

*Priyamvadaka*—( *Taking the sheet and approaching Rakshasa* ) This man tells Minister this—“I am not a mere exhibiter of snakes ; I am really a Prakrita poet ; so if Minister will not favour me with a sight, let him at least read this sheet.”

CHARCHA

1. प्रथमनिव—This shows that the time was morning. The day opens in-auspiciously for Rakshasa with a sight of snakes.

2. परितोष्य—परि + तुष + णिच् + ल्यप् having satisfied him with gifts.

3. दर्शनकार्येण etc.—इश् + णिच् + ल्यट भावे दर्शन showing, exhibiting. 'दर्शनरूपं सर्पप्रदर्शनरूपं यत्ते 'कार्यं' सर्पे दर्शयसि इति यत्ते संशयबहुलं कर्तव्यं तेनैव तृष्टः 'अमात्यः प्रसादं करोति' पारितोषिकं ददाति 'म पुनः सर्पदर्शनेन' सर्पास्तु स नैव द्रव्यति ।

4. भद्रमुख—भद्रं सुखमस्य having a pleasing countenance etc. Case of address.

5. प्राकृतकविः—प्राकृत is the general name of languages derived from Sanskrit. प्राकृतेषु कविः, सप्सुपा ।

16. राक्षसः ( पत्रं गृह्णत्वा वाचयति )—

पाऊण निरवसेसं कुसुमरसं अत्तणो कुसलदाए

जं उगिरइ भमरो अखाणं कुणइ तं कज्जम् ॥ १६ ॥

[ पीत्वा निरवशेषं कुसुमरसमात्मनः कुशलतया ।

यदुद्गिरति भ्रमरः अन्येषां करोति तत् कार्यम् ॥ ]

( विचिन्त्य स्वगतम् ) अये, कुसुमपुरवृत्तान्तज्ञो भवत्-  
प्रणिधिरिति गाथार्थः । कार्यव्यग्रत्वान्मनसः प्रभूतत्वाच्च प्रणि-  
धीनां विस्मृतम्, इदानीं स्मृतिरूपलब्धा । व्यक्तम् आहितुण्डिक-  
च्छद्मना विराधगुप्तेन अज्ञेयं भवितव्यम् । (प्रकाशम्) प्रियं-  
वदक, प्रवेशयेजम् । सुकविरेषः शीतव्यमस्मात् सुभाषितम् ।

*Rakshasa*—(Taking up the sheet reads) That serves the purpose of others what the black-bee disgorges after having drunk through his skill the honey of flowers (Kusuma) till nothing is left (*Reflecting to himself*). His the drift of the verse is—"Your emissary that knows the news of Kusuma-



pura". Through distraction of mind from work and because of the largeness of the number of spies, I have forgotten all, only now is memory recovered. This must be Viradhagupta in the guise of a Snake-charmer. (Aloud) Priyamvadaka show him in : he is a good poet : we must listen to some fine sayings from him.

प्रिथ्वदकः—तद्वा [ वथां ] । (इति आहितुण्डिकमुपसृत्य)  
उपसप्यद् अज्जो [ उपसर्पतु आर्यः ] ।

*Priyamvadaka*—So be it. (*Approaching the Snake-charmer*)  
Let Noble Sir advance.

### CHARCHA

अव्ययः ॥ भ्रमरः आत्मनः कुशलतया ( नैपुण्येन ) निरवशेषं (सम्पूर्णं यथा तथा) कुसुमरसं पीत्वा यत् उदगिरति तत् अन्वेषां कार्यं करोति । व्याख्या—स्पष्टम् ।

1. कार्यव्यय etc.—विशिष्टमयमस्य व्ययम् keen. कार्येषु व्ययम्, सप सुपा । तस्य भावः etc. हेतौ प्रथो ।

2. व्यक्तम् etc —For आहितुण्डिक see *ante*. आहितुण्डिकरूपं कृत्वा, तेन, or आहितुण्डिक इति क्वचन अस्य आहितुण्डिककथा ; ते न । Qual. विराधयुतेन ।

*Remark*—The भ्रमर drinks कुसुमरस and gives it out for the formation of honey useful to others : so I a spy, have pumped out news from कुसुमपुर ( here कुसुम also refers to कुसुमपुर ) and shall narrate them for the purpose ( कार्यं ) of राक्षस ।

17. आहितुण्डिकः—( नाट्येन उपसृत्य विलोक्य च स्वगतम्—संस्कृतमाश्रित्य ) अयममात्यराक्षसः । स एषः—  
वामां बाहुलतां निवेश्य शिथिलं कण्ठे निवृत्तानना  
स्त्वन्धे दक्षिणया बलात्निहितयाप्यङ्गे पतन्त्या मुहुः ।  
गाढालिङ्गनसङ्गपौडितमुखं यस्योद्यमाशङ्कितो  
मौर्यस्योरसि नाधुनापि कुरुते वामेतरं श्रीः स्तनम् ॥१२॥  
( प्रकाशम् ) जेदु अमञ्जो [ जयतु अमात्यः ] ।

*Snake-charmer*—( *Acting advance and observing—to himself in Sanskrit* ) Here is Minister Rakshasa. He it is in fear of

whose rush, Sri even now does not lie close to Maurya's chest\*. ( *Aloud* ) Let Minister prosper.

राक्षसः ( विलोक्य )—अये विराध—( इत्यर्द्धोक्ते ) ननु प्ररुद्धश्मश्रुः । प्रियंवदक भुजङ्गैरिदानीं विनोदयितव्यम् तत् विश्वमप्रताम् इतः परिजनेन । त्वमपि स्वाधिकारमशून्यं कुरु ।

*Rakshasa—(Observing)* Ha ! Viradha—(when half uttered) with beards grown indeed ! Priyamvadaka, we have to enjoy it with snakes, so let attendants go hence and rest ; you too do not vacate your post.

प्रियंवदकः—तद्वा [तथा] । (इति सपरिवारो निष्क्रान्तः) ।  
*Priyamvadaka—So be it. ( Departs with attendants ).*

राक्षसः—सखे विराधगुप्त, इदमासनमास्वताम् ( विराध-  
गुप्तः नाटेन उपविष्टः ) ।

*Rakshasa—Friend Viradhagupta, sit down, here is a seat. ( Viradhagupta acts sitting down ).*

### CHARCHA

1. अये विराध etc.—विराधगुप्त is the name of the spy. See विराधगुप्तेन भवितव्यम् above. 'अर्द्धम् उक्तम् 'अर्द्धोक्तम्' तस्मिन् सति प्रह्वानि श्मश्रुषि इद्वा प्राङ् 'प्ररुद्धानि' प्रजातानि 'श्मश्रुषि' यस्य तथाविधो 'ननु' तादृश एव । स्वाभ्यर्थे क्लिश्यता परिहृतमनेन चौरकर्म, अहो देवम् ! ततः आवेगात् कार्यबाहुल्याच्च सुभाषितश्रवणं विस्मय्य आह—'भुजङ्गैरिदानीं विनोदयितव्यं कार्याभिधीनात् खिलस्य मनसो विनोदः कर्तव्यः । तत् तस्मात् 'परिजनेन इतः' गत्वा 'विश्रम्यतां ; त्वमपि स्वस्य अधिकार' धारदीर्घं 'अशून्यं कुरु' आत्मोपस्थित्या पूर्य ; सर्वे द्युमपसरत इत्यर्थः ।

2. भुजङ्गैः—भुजङ्गैः क्लृप्तिलगत्या गच्छन्ति इति भुज + म + श्चच् कर्त्तरि भुजङ्गाः or भुजङ्गमाः by "खञ्च डिहा वक्तव्यः" etc.

3. ननु प्रहृदयस्यु etc.—ननु is अवधारणे । “नत्वाक्षेपे परिप्रथे प्रत्युक्ता-  
वधारणे वाक्यारम्भेष्वनुनयामन्वणानुस्योरपि” इति हेमः । दृष्टि thinks that  
by uttering विराज्च the Minister apprehends that he has betrayed  
the spy to the attendant. So to allay suspicion he exclaims.  
‘ननु’ किन्तु असत्यमेतत् [ आक्षेपे ननु ] यतः अयं ‘प्रहृदयस्युः’ विराधगुप्तस्य अप-  
श्यन् । तत् तत्त्वत एव कश्चित् आहितुष्टिकोऽयम् । “परिजम्” प्रति रक्षसगोप-  
नार्थम् अर्होक्तिः” —दृष्टि । But such was not the case ; Rakshasa  
had no hesitation to tell his attendant who the Snake-  
charmer was. A few lines below in presence of Priyamva-  
daka Rakshasa says to his friend “सखे विराधगुप्त कथमेतत्” । See  
Note I above.

4. स्थाधिकारम्—अधिक्रियते व्यापार्यते अस्मिन् इति अधि + क्त + घञ्, अधि-  
कारणे अधिकारः post, place of work, i. e., the door.

18. राजसः (निर्वण्य) —अये देवपादपद्मोपजीविनः  
अवस्थेयम् । ( इति रोदिति ) ।

*Rakshasa*—( *Eyeing close* ) Alas ! Such is the plight of a  
dependant of the lotus-feet of Sire ( *weeps* ).

विराध—अलममात्य, शोकेन । नातिचिरात् अमात्यः  
अस्मान् पुरातनोमवस्थाम् आरोपयिष्यति ।

*Viradha*—Away with sorrow, Minister. Ere long Minister  
will raise us to our old staus.

राजसः—सखे, वर्णय कुसुमपुरवृत्तान्तम् ।

*Rakshata*—Away with sorrow, Minister. Ere long Minister  
will raise us to our old status.

विराध—अमात्य, विस्तीर्णः कुसुमपुरवृत्तान्तः । तत् कुतः  
प्रभृति वर्णयामि ।

*Viradha*—Minister, the story of Kusumapura is long, so  
from where shall I detail ?

राक्षसः—सखे चन्द्रगुप्तस्यैव तावत् नगरप्रवेशात् प्रभृति  
अस्मत्प्रयुक्तैः तीक्ष्णरसदायिभिः किमनुष्ठितम् इति आदितः  
श्रोतुमिच्छामि ।

*Rakshasa*—Friend, I wish to know from the very begin-  
ning what has been done by the administerers of poison em-  
ployed by us, commencing with the entry of Chandragupta  
into the city.

विराध—एष कथयामि । अस्ति तावत् शकयवनकिरात-  
काम्बोजपारसीकवाह्लीकप्रभृतिभिः चाणक्यमतिपरिगृहीतैः  
चन्द्रगुप्तपर्वतेश्वरवलैः उदधिभिरिव प्रलयोच्चलितसलिलैः सम-  
न्तात् उपरुद्धं कुसुमपुरम् ।

*Viradha*—Here I detail. The fact is—Kusumapura was  
besieged on all sides by the forces of Chandragupta and Par-  
vatesvara led by the counsells of chanakya—by Sakas, Yavanas,  
Kiratas, Kambojas, Parasikas, Vahlikas and others as by the  
seas with their waters overflowed at the time of universal  
destruction.

### CHARCHA

1. निर्वक्ष्य etc.—निर् + वर्ण + यिच् + ल्यप् + निर्वक्ष्य = निपुणं निरुप्य । For  
देवपाद etc. see para 9. चवस्था refers to absence of decoration etc.  
Viradhagupta too like Rakshasa, had renounced decorations  
( परित्यक्तोचितसंस्कारः para 12, प्ररुद्धमसुः para 17 ). His unkempt  
appearance excited pity and the Minister wept.

2. नातिषिरात्—If compounded, say नजर्थेन गजध्वजे सुप सुपा ।

3. पुरातनौ—पुरा भवा इति पुरा + क्यु + जीप् + क्षियाम् पुरातनौ old. तुट  
comes in by “सावक्षिर—क्यु क्य लौ तुट् च” ।

4. विशीर्षः etc.—वि + शृ + ञ् कर्मणि of vast expanse. कुतः has

K, R.—Mudra—10.

पद्यस्याद्यसिः, the पद्यनी being due to प्रद्यति । Examples are numerous in the book. Cf. पूर्वद्वारात् प्रद्यति, para 23 below etc. From outside, cf.,—“कार्तिकाः प्रद्यति” “शैशवात् प्रद्यति पेषिताम्” ।

5. अस्ति तावत्—अस्ति is an अव्यय in such cases. Cf. “अस्ति तावत् अहमव्ययम्—”, ante., “अस्ति तावत् अहममाख्येण—”, supra. दुष्टि takes it as अस + लट् तिप् the nom. being the sense of the वाक्य ( वाक्यार्थ ) from शकयवन etc. to कुमुदपुरम् ( उपरुद्धमस्ति ) ।

6. शकयवन etc.—शक is believed to be the Scythians who had established themselves to the North Western Frontier of India. Our शकाब्द, which commenced in 78 A. D., is derived from the शक kings. यवन is vague. Some take them as the Greeks. Kalidasa in Raghu, describes the damsels of Persia as यवनी । Their place also is at the North Western Frontier. किरातस were certain dwellers of the Himalayas. These “are stated by Mr. A. Barooah to have been inhabitants of the hilly tracts, just below the Himalaya near Kumaon and Nepal”—Telang. कम्बोज is to the west of the किरातस. कम्बोजाः अभिजनः एषाम् इति कम्बोज + अण् कम्बोजाः by “सिन्धुतटशिलादिभ्यः अचञी”—कम्बोज is of the सिन्धुदि class. पारसीकस are inhabitants of Persia. बाह्लीकस are inhabitants of North Punjab, not of Bactria as Prof. Wilson suggests. (See our Intro. to Sakuntala ). The list here is not of Kings, but of races or tribes. This is inferred from किरात and कम्बोज । शक, यवन, पारसीक and बाह्लीक are ambiguous. Thus शकानां निवासो जनपदः शकाः । शकानां (जनपदस्य) राजा इति शक + अण् शकः the अण् disappearing by “कम्बोजादिभ्यो लुक्वचन’ चीलाद्यर्थम्” । यवनानां निवासो जनपदः यवनाः । यवनानां (जनपदस्य) राजा इति यवन + अण् यवनः, the अण् disappearing as above. पारसीकानां निवासो जनपदः पारसीकाः । पारसीकानां राजा इति पारसीक + अण्, पारसीकः । बाह्लीकानां निवासो जनपदः बाह्लीकाः । तेषां राजा इति बाह्लीक + अण्, बाह्लीकः । Hence शक, यवन पारसीक and बाह्लीक may stand either, for the king or for the tribe ; but ( supposing किरात to be the name of a country also

like शक यक्ष etc.) किरातासं राजा इति किरात + अण्, कैरातः not किरातः कच्छीजानां राजा इति कम्बीज + अण्, कम्बीजः not कम्बीजः by "कम्बीजाङ्ग कर्"। Hence किरात and कम्बीज in the list are *tribes* not *kings*. The rest too therefore refer to *tribes* not *kings*.

7. प्रलयोद्धतित etc.—प्रलय deluge, universal destruction: प्रलये उद्धतितम् सुप्सुपा। ताडयं उद्धतितम् एषाम् etc. Qual. उदधितिः।

19. राक्षसः—( शस्त्रमाकुञ्च्य ससद्यमम् ) अयि मयि स्थिते कः कुसुमपुरम् उपरोत्स्यति ? प्रवीरकः, प्रवीरकः, क्षिप्रमिदानीम्—

प्राकारं परितः शरासनधरैः क्षिप्रं परिक्रम्यतां  
द्वारेषु द्विरदैः प्रतिक्षिपघटाभेदधमैः स्तूयताम् ।  
त्यक्त्वा मृत्युभयं प्रहर्त्तुमनसः शत्रोर्बले दुर्बले  
ते निर्यान्तु मया सहैकमनसो येषामभौष्टं ययः ॥ १३ ॥

*Rakshasa* ( *Drawing his sword in haste* )—Well, I living: who will besiege Kusumapura? Praviraka, Praviraka, now: then quick—Let archers rapidly patrol round the wall; let tuskers capable of dispersing the array of enemy-elephants take their stand at the gates; let those to whom fame is precious, giving up the fear of death, sally on with me with a view to strike with one mind at the enfeebled forces of the enemy.

### CHAROHA

1. उपरोत्स्यति—उप + हृ + लट् स्थिति will besiege.
2. प्रवीरकः—This is the name of some attendant who was serving *Rakshasa* during the siege.

१३. अथयः ॥ शरासनधरैः प्राकारं परितः क्षिप्रं परिक्रम्यताम् । प्रतिक्षिपघटा-  
भेदधमैः द्विरदैः द्वारेषु स्तूयताम् । येषां ययः अभौष्टं ते सद्युभयं त्यक्त्वा दुर्बले  
शत्रोर्बले एकमनसः प्रहर्त्तुमनसः ( सन्तः ) मया सह निर्यान्तु । व्याख्या—'शरासन-

धरेः' धनुर्धरैः धीढुभिः 'प्राकारं परितः' प्राचीरस्य समन्तात् 'क्षिप्रं' द्रुतपदं परिक्रम्यतां' परिक्रम्यताम् । तथा परिक्रममाण्णास्ते शत्रुं दूरस्थमेव बाणविहं कृत्वा वारयन्तु इत्या-  
 श्रयः । 'प्रतिपक्षाः' ये 'द्विपाः' गजाः 'तेषां' घटायाः' संघातस्य भेदे' विघटने  
 'क्षमेः' समर्थः 'द्विरद्वैः' अस्त्रादीयैर्गजैः 'द्वारेषु' तोरणेषु 'स्थीयताम्' । तत्र स्थित्वा  
 बाणैरनिवारितस्य रिपीः गजानां द्वारं प्रति सम्पातं कृन्तन्तु इति भावः । 'येषां'  
 वीराणां 'यशः अभौष्टं' प्रियं 'त्रि सत्युभयं त्यक्त्वा दुर्बले' बाणप्रहारैः 'गजसंमर्द्देश्च' क्षीणे  
 'श्रवीः वली' सैन्ये 'एकमनसः' एकचित्ताः भूत्वा 'प्रहर्तुमनसः' जिघांसवः सन्तः युगपत्-  
 प्रहारीयताः सन्त इत्यर्थः 'मया महं निर्यान्तु' बहिरागच्छन्तु । शत्रैर्निश्चिताः गजैः  
 विदलिताः स्वल्पावशिष्टप्राणाः शत्रवः मया निर्याय खड्गैर्न हन्यन्ते कुतो निरीध  
 इति भावः । शार्दूलविक्रीडितं वृत्तम् ।

4. प्राकारम्—प्रक्रियते इति प्र + कृ + घञ् कर्मणि प्राकारः wall, or प्रकारः  
 manner, by "सादकारयोः कृत्विमे" । द्वितीया]owing to परितः ।

5. शरासनधरैः—शराः अस्यन्ते एभिः इति शर + अस + ल्युट् करणे शरा-  
 सनानि । तेषां घराः etc. "कर्मण्यण्" would give शरासनधाराः ।

6. क्षिप्रम्—This is not a tautology, though another क्षिप्रम्  
 precedes and is connected with the verse. The first क्षिप्रम्  
 refers to quickness in the execution of the command given to  
 Praviraka, and the second to the rapidity of परिक्रमणक्रिया ।  
 Go rapidly, round, and that instatnly. उभयो क्रियाविशेषणत्वेऽपि भिन्न-  
 विषयत्वात् न पुनरुक्तिः ।

7. प्रतिद्विप etc.—घटनम् इति घट + अच् भावे घटा array- Now see  
 व्याख्या । We take the derivative meaning of घटा here, because  
 with the technical meaning, namely, a *body of elephants*,  
 द्विपघटा becomes tautologous. "घटा घटनगीष्ठीभघटनासु च योषिति"  
 इति मेदिनी ।

8. प्रहर्तुमनसः—प्रहर्तुम् मनः एषाम् । "तुहाममनसोरपि" इति मकारलोपः ।

9. दुर्बले—दुःखितानि बलानि अस्य etc. The army was not ori-  
 ginally दुर्बल but became दुर्बल through the onslaught of archers  
 and elephants, and hence afforded the right moment for a  
 sally. दृष्टि thinks this was merely to encourage the men that  
 were to go out, the enemy were really strong.

10. एकमनसः—Striking with *one* mind means *simultaneous* striking which offers the best chance to disperse the besiegers.

11. येषामभीष्टम्—अभि + इप् + क्त + कर्मणि वर्त्तमाने, desired. Being गत्यर्थे the root takes क्त वर्त्तमाने by “मतिबुद्धिपूजार्थेभ्यश्च” and then ‘क्तस्य च वर्त्तमाने’ gives षष्ठी in येषाम् ।

20. विराध—अमात्य, अलमावेगेन । वृत्तमिदं वर्ण्यते ।

*Viradha*—Minister, away with agitation ; it is the past being described.

राक्षसः ( निःश्वस्य )—कष्टं वृत्तमिदम् । मया पुनर्घातं स एवायं काल इति । ( शस्त्रसुत्सृज्य ) हा देव नन्द, क्षरामि ते राक्षसं प्रति प्रसादातिशयम् । त्वमत्र संग्रामकाले—  
यत्रैषा मेघनीला चरति गजघटा राक्षसस्तत्र यायाद्  
एतत् पारिप्लवाश्वःप्लुति तुरगबलं वार्य्यतां राक्षसेन ।  
पत्नीनां राक्षसोऽन्तं नयतु बलमिति प्रेषयन् सद्यमाज्ञा-  
मज्ञासौः प्रीतियोगात् स्थितमिव नगरे राक्षासानां सहस्रम् ॥१४  
ततस्ततः

*Rakshasa*—(*Sighing*) How hard ! This is past !! I thought, however, this was that very time. (*Laying down the weapon*) Alas ! Sire Nanda, Rakshasa remembers your favours. At the time of this fight sending out orders to me, such as “Rakshasa should rush where this body of elephants blue like cloud is marching”, “let this force of cavalry bounding like rushing waters be checked by Rakshasa”, “let Rakshasa drive this force of infantry to destruction”, you, through affection, thought as if: a thousand of Rakshasas were stationed in this city. Next, what next ?



## CHARCHA

1. लम्ब संयामकाले—This shows that Nanda was alive during the siege (See *Intro*).

2. अन्वयः ॥ अत्र संयामकालेऽलं “यतः एषा भिषनीला गजघटा चरति तत्र राक्षसी यायात्”, “पारिप्लवः प्रुति एतत् तुरगबलं राक्षसेन वार्यताम्”, “पत्नीनां बलं राक्षसः अन्तं नयतु” इति मङ्गलम् आज्ञां प्रेषयन् प्रीतियोगात् नगरे राक्षसानां सहस्रं स्थितम् अज्ञासीः इव । व्याख्या—‘अत्र संयामकाले’ अस्मिन् युद्धसमये ‘लं यत्र एषा’ दृश्यमाना ‘भिषनीला’ अभ्यश्यामा ‘गजघटा’ करिमंहतिः ‘चरति’ धावति ‘तत्र राक्षसी यायात्’ नान्यः कश्चिदलम् एतायै । ‘पारिप्लव’ चञ्चलं बन्धादिभङ्गात् द्रुतं प्रसरत् यत् ‘अन्धः’ जलं तस्य ‘प्रुतिः’ उत्प्लवनमिव प्रुतिर्घस्य तादृशम् ‘एतत्’ दृश्यमानं ‘पुरगबलम्’ अश्वरैव्यं ‘राक्षसेन वार्यताम्’ रुध्यताम् । स एव अस्मिन् क्षी नान्यः । ‘पत्नीनां’ पदातीनां ‘बलं’ दृश्यमानं सैन्यं राक्षसः अन्तं नयतु’ चयं गमयतु ‘इति’ अनेन प्रकारेण ‘मङ्गलम् आज्ञां प्रेषयन्’ प्रेरयन् ‘प्रीतियोगात्’ क्लृप्तवशात् [ हेती ५मी ] ‘नगरे’ कुसुमपुरे ‘राक्षसानां सहस्रं स्थितं’ युद्धाय सन्नद्धं ‘अज्ञासीरिव’ अबुद्धा इव । चण्डरा इत्तम् ।

3. गजघटा—For घटा see प्रतिद्विपघटा para 19.

4. पारिप्लव etc.—See व्याख्या । टुष्टि takes the चाञ्चल्य as due to the breeze at the time.

5. पत्नीनाम्—पद्यते इति पद + क्तिच्, or चीणादिक्ति कर्त्तरि पत्तिः ( masculine) infantry. “पदाति पत्ति पदग पादातिक पदाजयः” इत्यमरः । Three divisions of the army are here mentioned—इस्तिन्, अश्व पदाति । The fourth, रथ, is omitted, because it had come into disuse in those days. The division of इस्तिन् again has become absolute at the present time. The drift of the sloka is that Rakshasa who was an expert leader in all the divisions of the army and Nanda was not at ease unless these were personally led by Rakshasa. The technical meaning of पत्ति, namely “एके-भैकरथव्राणाः पत्तिः पञ्चपदाजयः”, does not suit the sense here, because it omits the separate mention of the infantry and introduces elephants and cavalry twice.

6. अज्ञासीः etc.—It was not possible for one man to lead all at the same time, yet Nanda required Rakshasa to do it. This

was due to his great esteem for Rakshasa ( भ्रौतिधीगात् ) which led them to think as if there were many Rakshasas in the city.

7. ततस्ततः—This is omitted by दृष्टि । But seems necessary to take off the interruption of the narrative.

21. विराध—ततः समन्तादुपरुद्धं कुसुमपुरम् अवलोक्य, बहुदिवसप्रवृत्तम् अतिमहत् उपरोधवेशसम् उपरि पीराणां परिवर्त्तमानम् असहमाने, तस्यामप्यवस्थायां पीरजनापेक्षया सुरङ्गामेत्य अपक्रान्ते तपोवनाय देवे सर्वार्थसिद्धौ, स्वामिविरहात् प्रशियिलीकृतप्रयत्नेषु युष्मद्बलेषु, जयघोषणाव्याघातादि-साहसानुमितेषु अन्तर्नगरवासिषु पुनरपि नन्दराज्यप्रत्यानयनाय सुरङ्गया वहिरपगतेषु युष्मासु, चन्द्रगुप्तनिधनाय युष्मत्प्रयुक्तया विषकन्यया घातिते तपस्विनि पर्वतेश्वरे—

*Viradha*—Next, Sire Sarvarthasiddhi seeing Kusumapura besieged all round, even in those circumstances having left for the hermitage by reaching a tunnel, out of regard for the citizens, unable as he was to stand the further continuance over them of the very great hardships of the siege which had already continued for many days ; your forces standing with efforts greatly relaxed owing to the absence of their master ; you, with the ( minds of the ) residents within the city guessed from such darings as obstruction to the proclamation of ( Chandragupta's ) victory, having gone out by the tunnel for the recovery of the kingdom of Nanda ; poor Parvatesvara having been killed with the poison-girl employed by you for the destruction of Chandragupta ;

ततः तसि । अन्ते नन्दे सर्वार्थसिद्धिं राजानं कृत्वा अयुध्यत भवान् 'ततः कुसुमपुरं समन्तात्' सर्वतः 'उपरुद्धम् अवलोक्य, पीराणां उपरि बहुदिवसप्रवृत्तं' दीर्घकालव्यापी

‘अतिमहत्’ महावीरम् ‘उपरोधस्य’ निरोधस्य ‘वैशसम्’ क्रूरताम् ‘असहमानै’ असह्यमाने  
 अनिच्छति ‘देवे सर्वार्थसिद्धौ तस्यामपि अवस्थायां’ रक्षके राजान्तरे असति अपि ‘पौरजनेषु’  
 या ‘अपेक्षा’ आदरः, क्लेशक्षेपं मा भूत् इत्येव रूपः तथा, [करणे तृतीया] ‘सुरङ्गा’ कश्चित्  
 विलमार्गम् ‘एव्य तपोवनाय अपक्रान्ते’ अपसृते सति । मयि गते राक्षसधन्द्रगुप्तेन  
 सन्धाति पौराणाञ्च उपरोधयातना शान्त्यति इति मत्वा राजनि गते सति, राजा नो  
 नास्ति इति वार्त्ता सूच्यक्ताभूत् सैन्येषु, ततो ‘युष्मद्वलिषु स्वामिविरहात् प्रशिक्षितलीकृत-  
 प्रयत्नेषु’ सत्सु नगरं भवान् शत्रुवशमकाशीत् । ततश्चाणक्यो नगरे मौर्थ्यस्य जयम-  
 चीषयत्, किन्तु पौरैः तव बाधा दत्ता, अन्यच्च तत्तत् राज्ञः अप्रियमनुष्ठितम् । एवम्  
 ‘अन्तर्नगरवासिषु’ पुराभ्यन्तरवासिषु ‘जयघोषणाश्याघानादिभिः’ साहसैः हठकर्मभिः  
 ‘अनुमितेषु’ ज्ञातेषु नन्दानुगता एते इति विदितेषु सत्सु प्रीत्माहितोऽभूत् भवान् ।  
 ततः एभिः पौरैः सहायैः चन्द्रगुप्तं निहत्य ‘पुनरपि नन्दराज्यप्रत्यानयनाय सुरङ्गया  
 बहिः अपगतेषु युष्मासु’ प्रागुपदिष्टो जीवसिद्धिः चन्द्रगुप्तस्य विषकन्यां प्राहिणोत् किन्तु  
 आणक्यस्य नौत्या ‘चन्द्रगुप्तनिधनाय युष्मत्प्रयुक्तया विषकन्यया तपस्विनि पर्वतेश्वरे  
 चातिते’ सति—

### CHARCHA

1. बहुदिवस &c.—बहुदिवसान् व्याप्य प्रवृत्तम् । अत्यन्तसंयोगे द्वितीया ।  
 रतम् ।—See व्याख्या ।

2. उपरोध etc.—उप + रुध + घञ् भावे उपरोधः siege. विशस is  
 क्रूर । तस्य भाव इति विशस + अण् वैशसम् cruelty, hardship. उपरोधस्य  
 वैशसम् etc.

3. तस्यामपि—सर्वार्थसिद्धिं knew that there was no other living  
 member of Nanda's race and the empire would go without  
 a king if he left. Even in such circumstances he left ( for  
 reasons see next ).

4. पौरजनापेक्षया—पौरजनेषु अपेक्षा । ईसौ तृतीया । Out of regard for  
 the citizens. He could not bear to see them suffer. He thought  
 if he left Rakshasa would capitulate and the citizens would  
 be relieved of their sufferings.

5. तपोवनाय—तपोवनं गन्तुम् इति कर्मणि ४थीं by “क्रियार्थोपपदस्य च कर्मणि स्थानिनः” ।

6. सर्वार्थसिद्धौ—सर्वार्थसिद्धि was a ज्ञाति of Nanda, an old man at the time. When Nanda died, Rakshasa set him up as king and continued the defence of the city (See *Intro*).

7. जयघोषणा etc.—सहस् is बल, हठ etc. सहसा कृतम् इति सहम् + षण् साहसम् daring. Or it may be derived from सहसा which is an अव्यय meaning the same. Cf.—“व्याघातो जयघोषणादिषु बलादस्मद्बलानां कृतः” —Act. III, Sl. 26.

22. राक्षसः—सखे पश्य आश्चर्यम्—

कर्णेनैव विषाङ्गनैकपुरुषव्यापादिनी रक्षिता

हन्तुं शक्तिरिवाजुं नं बलवती या चन्द्रगुप्तं मया ।

सा विष्णोरिव विष्णुगुप्तहतकस्यात्यन्तिकश्रेयसे

हैडिम्बेयमिवेत्य पर्वतनृपं तद्वध्यमेवावधीत् ॥ १५ ॥

*Rakshasa*—Friend, note the marvel—The potent poison-girl, the killer of a single individual, that by me was reserved to kill Chandragupta, like the javelin by Karna to kill Arjuna, did, for the lasting benefit of cursed Vishnugupta, as of Vishnu, reach and kill king Parvataka like Hidimba's son that was but his own victim.

विराध—अमाल्य, देवस्यात्र कामचारः, किं क्रियताम् ?

*Viradha*—Minister, it is Fate's freak in the matter. What could be done ?

राक्षसः—ततस्ततः ।

*Rakshasa*—Next, what next ?

अन्वयः ॥ या बलवती एकपुरुषव्यापादिनी विषाङ्गना शक्तिरिव कर्णेन अर्जुनमिव चन्द्रगुप्तं हन्तुं मयाः रक्षिता, सा विष्णोरिव विष्णुगुप्तहतकस्य आत्यन्तिकश्रेयसे तद्वध्यमेव हैडिम्बेयमिवेत्य पर्वतनृपम् एव्य अवधीत् । व्याख्या—‘या बलवती’ प्रबला असौघाद्व्यर्थः

'एकम्' एकमेव 'पुरुषं व्यापादयति' इति या तादृशी 'विधाङ्गना' विषलुल्या कथ्या 'शक्तिरिव' इन्द्रदाता एकत्री इव 'कर्णे'न' पृथायाः कानीनेन पुत्रेण अजु'नेमिव चन्द्रगुः हन्तुं मया रचिता' स्थापिता 'सा विष्णोरिव विष्णुगुप्तहतकस्य' चाणक्यहतकस्य 'आत्यन्तिकं' सार्वत्रिकं सार्वकालिकञ्च यत् 'श्रेयः' मङ्गलं तस्मै रक्ष्यं रक्षित्वा वध्यञ्च हत्वा सार्वत्रिकं मङ्गलं कर्तुं 'तस्य वध्यमेव' यस्य वधस्तस्य इष्टः तमेव 'हैडिम्बेयमिव' हिडिम्बासुतं घटीतृकचमिव पर्वतचृप' पर्वतकम् 'एत्य' प्राप्य 'अवधौत्' जघान । न केवलं चन्द्रगुप्तमहत्वा चाणक्यस्य नापकृतं तथा, अपि च चाणकास्य वध्यं पर्वतकं हत्वा तस्यैव कार्यं कृतम् इत्यात्यन्तिकं श्रेयश्चाणक्यस्य । हन्तव्यो मच्छत्र साणकास्य प्रीतिपात्रं चन्द्रगुप्तः, हतस्तु मन्मित्रं चाणक्यस्य शत्रुः पर्वतक इति 'पश्य आश्चर्यम्' । शार्दूलकिरीडितं वचनम् ।

## OHAROHA

1. पश्य—दर्शन here means ज्ञानमात्र । There is nothing before the eyes to see. Refers to story given in the verse.

2. एकपुरुष etc.—एकः पुरुषः । तं व्यापादयति इति एकपुरुष + वि + आ + पद + णि च + णिनि कर्त्तरि साधुकारिणि आवश्यके वा । Qual. विधाङ्गना and शक्तिः ।

3. शक्तिः बलवती—The बल was in एकपुरुषव्यापादन । It was powerless after killing its first victim.

4. विष्णोरिव—विष्णु is ऋषि who was the चाणक्य in the matter of the भारतयुद्ध of which the fall of घटीतृकच is an incident.

5. विष्णु गुप्त etc.—विष्णु गुप्त was a name of चाणक्य । हत एव हतकः, स्वार्थे कः । विष्णुगुप्तयासौ हतकश्च etc कुत्सितानि कुत्सकैः इति समासः ।

6. आत्यन्तिक etc.—आत्यन्त is नित्य permanent ; or परम supreme. आत्यन्ते भवम् इति उक्त्वा अध्यात्मादि । तादृशं श्रेयः । तस्मै ; तत्कर्तुमित्यर्थः । "क्रियार्थोपपदस्य—” इति कर्मणि षथी ।

7. हैडिम्बेयम्—हिडिम्बा was a राजसी whom भीम married, the issue being घटीतृकच । हिडिम्बायाः अपत्यं पुमान् इति हिडिम्बा + ट्क् ।

8. तदध्यम्—तेन वधः, or तस्य वधः etc. पर्वतक was a claimant to half of चन्द्रगुप्त's kingdom as price of help rendered during the siege. चाणक्य was therefore anxious to get rid of him by strata-

gem. Thus पर्वतनृप was विष्णुगुप्त's वध्य । हैडिन्विय was a Rakshasa not very favourably disposed towards the चार्थ्य ; he was therefore वध्य of विष्णु ।

१९. *Remark*—The simile is a happy one. The points are —(१) कर्ण and राक्षस ; (२) अर्जुन and चन्द्रगुप्त ( कर्ण's enemy is अर्जुन, राक्षस's enemy being चन्द्रगुप्त ) ; (३) विषाङ्गना and शक्ति ( both बलवती ; both एकपुरुषव्यापादिनी, both set apart for a special purpose, *viz.*, to kill the enemy ) ; (४) विष्णु and विष्णुगुप्त (both profound politicians and directing the struggle ) ; ( ५ ) हैडिन्विय and पर्वतनृप (both called in for help by the politicians at a crisis, but both marked out as victims of the very politician whom they were helping ) .

१०. कामचारः—चर + घञ् भावे चारः movement, action. कामिन चारः, सुपसुपा ।

२३. विराध—ततः पितृवधत्रासात् अपक्रान्ते कुमारे मलयकेतो, विश्वासिते पर्वतकभ्रातरि वैरोचके, प्रकाशिते च चन्द्रगुप्तस्य नन्दभवनप्रवेशे, चाणक्यहृत्केन आह्वय अभिहिताः सर्व एव कुसुमपुरनिवासिनः सूत्रधाराः यथा—“सांवत्सरिकादेशात् अर्द्ध रात्रसमये चन्द्रगुप्तस्य नन्दभवनप्रवेशो भविष्यति, ततः पूर्वद्वारात् प्रभृति संस्कृत्यतां राजभवनम्” इति । ततः सूत्रधारैरभिहितम्—“आर्य्य, प्रथममेव देवस्य चन्द्रगुप्तस्य नन्दभवनप्रवेशम् उपलभ्य सूत्रधारिण दारुवर्मणा कनकतोरणन्यासादिभिः संस्कारविशेषैः संस्कृतं प्रथमराजभवनद्वारम् अस्माभिरिदानीम् अभ्यन्तरे संस्कारः आधेयः इति । ततश्चाणक्यवटुना अनादिष्टेनैव सूत्रधारिण दारुवर्मणा संस्कृतं राजभवनद्वारम् इति परितुष्टेनैव सुचिरं दारुवर्मणो दास्यं प्रशस्य अभि-

हितम्—“अचिरादस्य दाक्ष्यस्य अनुरूपं फलम्, अधिगमिष्यसि दासवर्मन्” ।

*Viradha*—Next, Prince Malayaketu having seceded through fright from the murder of his father ; Vairochaka the brother of Parvataka, having been lured into confidence . and Chandragupta’s intended entry into the palace of Nanda having been made known , all carpenters living at Kusumapura were summoned by cursed Chanakya and informed thus—“As under instruction from the astrologers Chandragupta’s entry into the palace of Nanda comes off at mid-night, so let the palace be decorated commencing with the eastern gate.” It was then remarked by the carpenters—“Noble Sir, the first gate of the palace is already decorated by the carpenter Daruvarman by placing golden gateways and the like, he having previously known of Sire Ceandragupta’s entry into the palace of Nanda. Decorations have now to be put up by us in the interior”. Then the brat Chanakya, as if pleased that the palace-gate had been decorated by the carpenter Daruvarman even before ordered, long belauding the alacrity of Daruvarman, said this “Daruvarman, you will ere long get the reward suiting this keenness.”

### CHARCHA

1. पितृवध etc.—See दासयित्वा अपवादितो भानुरायणेन etc. Act I.
2. विश्वासिते etc.—Parvataka’s brother Vairochaka also was in the camp. His suspicions were allayed by Chanakya who represented to him that it was Rakshasa who had killed Parvataka, and that the promised half-share would be made over to him, now that Malayaketu had seceded.
3. सावित्सरिक etc.—संवत्सरं कथयन्ति बोधयन्ति वा इति संवत्सर + उञ्ज श्रेष्ठे सावत्सरिका; astrologers by “कालात् उञ्ज्” । सवित्सरिक is an ordinary attributive for an astrologer, the पारिभाषिक ( technical )

word being सांवत्सर । Thus “सांवत्सरो ज्योतिषिको दैवज्ञगणकावपि । स्यः मौहूर्तिक मौहूर्तज्ञानि कार्त्तान्तिका अपि” इत्यमरः ।

4. अर्द्धरात्र etc.—अर्द्ध रात्रेः इति अर्द्धरात्रि + अच् समासान्त अर्द्धरात्रः mid-night. एकदेशितत्—। स एव समयः etc. अच् is by “अहः सर्वैकदेशसंख्यात-पुण्याच्च रात्रेः” ; masc. by “रात्राङ्गाहाः पुंसि” । कालाधिकरणे ७मी ।

5. पूर्वद्वारात्—It is considered auspicious to enter by the eastern gate. प्रभृतियोगे ५मी । See नगरप्रवेशत् प्रभृति, para 18 above.

6. कनकतोरण etc.—तोरण is वहिर्द्वार । कनकस्य तोरणम् । तस्य न्यासः । स आदिर्घेषाम् etc.

7. प्रथम etc.—प्रथम is पूर्व ; hence प्रथमद्वार is the same as पूर्वद्वार the eastern gate.

8. संस्कार etc.—संस्काराणां ( deriv. ante. ) विशेषाः special decorations. Cf. Act III. Sl. 2.

9. चाक्षेयः etc.—आ + धा + यत् कर्मणि has to be applied.

10. चाणक्य etc.—वटु is a ब्राह्मण boy, as in “वटुपरिषदं पुण्यश्रीकः श्रियेव सभाजयन्”,—utlar ; “वटुभिरुपहतानां वहिर्षांकूटमेतत्” etc. Here it is a term of reproach, because applied to an adult. चाणक्यस्यासौ वटुश्च । “कुत्सितानि कुत्सनैः” इति समासः । For a deprecatory sense of वटु, cf.—पश्यत वटोः क्षत्रियावष्टम्बस्य गर्जितानि” spoken by Parasurama of शतानन्द ।

11. परितुष्टेनेव—As if pleased, really not pleased. This extra zeal of Daruvafman roused चाणक्य’s suspicions, but he dissimulated.

12. फलमधिगमिष्यसि—चाणक्य felt sure that there was treachery in it, and he uttered the apparently plain words “You will reap the reward”, but really he meant “You will feel the consequences”, of your treachery. The consequences will appear below.

24. राक्षसः ( सोढेगम् )—सखे कुतश्चाणक्यवटोः परि-  
तोषः ? अफलम् अनिष्टफलं वा दातवर्भक्षः प्रयत्नमवगच्छामि,



यदनेन बुद्धिमोहात् अथवा राजभक्तिप्रकर्षात् नियोगकालम्  
अप्रतीक्षमाणेन जनितः चाणक्यवटोश्चेतमि बलवान् विकल्पः ।  
ततस्ततः ?

*Rakshasa*—( *With anxiety* ) Friend, whence could satisfaction come to the brat Chanakya. Methinks Daruvarman's efforts were fruitless or bore bitter ( lit, unwelcome ) fruits, as, through delusion or excess of loyalty, strong suspicion had been raised by him in the mind of the brat Chanakya by not biding the time for the appointment. Next, what next ?

विराधः—ततश्चाणक्यहतकेन अनुकूललग्नवशात् अर्द्धराज-  
समये चन्द्रगुप्तस्य नन्दभवनप्रवेशो भविष्यति इति शिल्पिनः  
पौरांश्च गृहीतार्थान् कृत्वा तस्मिन्नेव क्षणे पर्वतेश्वरभ्रातरं  
वैरोचकम् एकासने चन्द्रगुप्तेन सह उपवेश्य कृतः पृथ्वीराज्य-  
विभागः ।

*Viradha*—Now, by the accursed Chanakya, who made the artisans and citizens understand that, in subservience to the auspicious moment, Chandragupta's entry into the palace of Nanda will come off at the time of mid-night, that very moment ( mid-night ) a division of the world-empire was made by making Parvataka's brother Vairochaka sit on the same seat with Chandragupta.

### OHARCHA

1. अफलम्—अविद्यमानं फलमस्मिन् । Qual. प्रयत्नम् ।
2. अनिष्ट etc.—न इष्टम् undesired, dire. अनिष्टं फलमस्य of dire consequences. Why अफलम् अनिष्टफलम् वा ? The answer follows—'यत्' यस्मात् 'बुद्धिमोहात्' मतिभ्रंशात् 'अथवा राजनि' नन्देयो 'भक्तिप्रकर्षः' अनु-  
रागातिवृत्तः; तथात् 'नियोगस्य' आदेशस्य 'कालम्' अप्रतीक्षमाणेन' अमानयता 'दक्षिण'

दारुवर्मणा 'आयक्यमटोश्चेतसि वक्षवान् विकल्पः' सन्देहः 'जनितः' । So Chanakya will take measures.

3. अनुकूल etc.—लग + क्त कर्त्तरि लग्न that which has touched (the horizon), *i. e.*, the constellation rising. अनुकूलं लग्नम् । तस्मात् वक्षन् आयत्तता through the influence of, *i. e.*, in deference to the favourable mement.

4. गृहीतार्यान्—गृहीतः अर्थः विषयः यैः etc. informed of the matter, who have understood the matter.

25. राक्षसः—किं वा अतिसृष्टः पर्वतकभ्रात्रे वैरोचकाय पूर्वप्रतिश्रुतः राजार्द्धं विभागः ।

*Rakshasa*—Did he really relinquish unto Parvataka's brother Vairochaka the previously promised half share of the kingdom ?

विराधः—अथ किम् ।

*Viradha*—What else (yes) ?

राक्षसः ( स्वगतम् )—नियतम् अतिधूर्त्तेन चायक्यवटुना तस्यापि तपस्त्रिनः कमपि उपाशुवधमाकलय्य पर्वतेश्वरविनाशेन जनितमयशः प्रमाष्टुं एषा लोकप्रसिद्धिरुपचिता । ( प्रकाशम् ) ततस्ततः ?

*Rakshasa*—( *To himself* ) Surely after having planned some sort of secret murder for that poor fellow too this publicity in the world has been secured by that very wily brat Chanakya to wipe out the infamy caused by the murder of Parvataka. ( *Aloud* ) Next, what next.

### CHARCHA

1. अतिसृष्टः—अति + सृज + क्त कर्मणि अतिसृष्टः meaniug. दत्तः ।
2. राजार्द्धं etc.—अर्द्धं is half. विभज्यते इति विभागः share ; कर्मणि

षञ् । राज्यस्य अङ्गम्, इतत् । तदेव विभागः—। Here एकदेशिसमास would give अङ्गराज्यम् by “अङ्गं नपुंसकम्”, because एकदेशिसमास bars षष्ठी-तत्पुरुष । This is after the सूत्रकार ( पाणिनि ) । But the भाष्यकार rejects the whole of the एकदेशिप्रकरण, hence इतत्—is available. “यथोत्तरं सुनीनां प्रामाण्यम्” । अङ्गराज्य presents no difficulty to him because it may be treated as a कर्मधारय ।

3. नियतम्—निश्चितम्, refers to the whole वाक्यार्थ following.

4. उपांशवधम्—उपांश, is an अव्यय meaning विजने secretly or secret. उपांश वधः सुप सुपा । Obj. of आकलयस्य । Also cp “अपौदं दुर्व्याधनेन उपांशविक्रितं कृतं स्यात्” and “अस्य त्वेकं उपांशव्रतम्—Mah.

5. आकलय—आ + कल + णिच्, स्वार्थे + ल्यप्, having devised.

6. लोकप्रसिद्धिः—प्र + सिध् + क्तिन् भावे प्रसिद्धिः publicity. लोके प्रसिद्धिः publicity in the world ; सुप सुपा ।

7. उपचिता—उप + चि + क्त + कर्मणि collected, secured. The idea is that the partition was thus publicly made to let people understand that चाणक्य had no motive to kill Parvataka, because the thought of cheating him out of his share of the kingdom had never occurred to him ; or, he would not have so readily parted with it now. Rakshasa does not know yet that rumour makes Rakshasa himself the murderer.

26. विराधः—ततः प्रथममेव प्रकाशिते रात्रौ चन्द्र-गुप्तस्य नन्दभवनप्रवेशे, कृताभिषेके किल वैरोचके विमल-मुक्त-मणिपरिच्छेपविरचितचित्रपटमयवारवाणप्रच्छादितशरीरे, मणिमयमुकुटनिविडनियमितरुचिरतरमौलौ, सुरभिक्षुसुम-दात्मवैकक्षकावभासितविपुलवह्नःस्थले, परिचिततमैरपि अन-भिज्ञायमानाकृतौ, चाणक्यहतकादेशात् चन्द्रगुप्तोपवाङ्मां चन्द्र-लेखां नाम गजवशाम् आरुह्य चन्द्रगुप्तानुयायिना राजलोकेन अशुभगम्यमाने, देवस्य नन्दस्य भवनं प्रविशति वैरोचके, शुभम्-

प्रयुक्तेन दारुवर्मणा सूत्रधारेण चन्द्रगुप्तोऽयमिति मत्वा तस्यो-  
परि पातनाय सज्जीकृतं यन्त्रतोरणम् । अत्रान्तरे वह्निर्निगृ-  
हीतवाहनेषु स्थितेषु चन्द्रगुप्तानुयायिषु नृपेषु, युष्मत्प्रयुक्तेनैव  
चन्द्रगुप्तनिषादिना ववैरकेण कनकदण्डिकान्तर्निहिताम् अस्मि-  
पुत्रिकाम् आक्रष्टुकामेन अवलम्बिता करेण कनकशृङ्खला-  
वलम्बिनी कनकदण्डिका ।

*Viradha*—Now, Chandragupta's entry into the palace of Nanda at night having been previously announced, Vairochaka— with coronation performed, (with his person covered by an armour of speckled plates formed of pure pearls and gems set in circles, with his knotted (braided?) locks rendered very attractive on being tightly restrained by a crown of jewels) (with his broad chest lighted up by two garlands of strings of fragrant flowers laid across, and with his features unrecognisable (lit. not being recognised) by even the most intimate— going to enter the palace of Sire Nanda, having, under instructions from cursed Chanakya, mounted the female elephant Chandralekha which is Chandragupta's mount and being followed by the body of princes that usually follow Chandragupta, the gate-way with the mechanism (of a catch) was held ready by Daruvarman the carpenter employed by you to let down on him, thinking that this was Chandragupta. At this stage the princes that follow Chandragupta having stopped outside with their mounts checked, the golden staff hanging by the golden chain (from the neck of the elephant) was taken up in his hand by Varvaraka the driver of Chandragupta who was really employed by you, with a desire to draw the knife that was secreted within the golden staff.

राक्षसः—उभयोरपि अस्थाने यत्नः ।

*Rakshasa*—The attempts of both were in the wrong place.

### CHARCHA

1. Analytical Expl.—‘ततः किल वैरोचके कृताभिवेकि, सति ‘युष्मत्प्रयत्नेन सुलधारिण दासवर्मणा’ प्रागुक्तपूर्वद्वारे विहितं ‘यन्तोरणं’ यन्त्रयुक्तं कनकतोरणं ‘तस्य’ वैरोचकस्य ‘उपरि पातनाय सञ्जीकृतम्’ [The toran was worked by machinery and had a bolt or catch which if withdrawn the entire structure would come down and crush the people below. Daruvarman got ready to let it down on Vairochaka ]. Wey ?—‘चन्द्रगुप्तोऽयमितिनन्वा’ । Whence the mistake ?—‘प्रथममेव रात्रौ चन्द्रगुप्तस्य नन्दभवनप्रवेशे ज्ञप्ताभिवेकि’ प्रचारिते सति ततः ‘वैरोचके देवस्य नन्दस्य भवनं प्रविशति’ सति [He knew the Chandragupta would enter the palace at that time, so, as he saw Vairochaka enter, he took him for Chandragupta ]. It was a bad mistake—‘चाणक्यद्वयकस्य आदेशात् चन्द्रगुप्तः उपवाह्यः वहनीयस्य तां चन्द्रगुप्तस्य वाहनमित्यर्थः ‘चन्द्रलेखां नाम गजवशाम् आरुह्य चन्द्रगुप्तस्य अनुयायिना राजलोकेन अनुगम्यमाने’ सति वैरोचके [ It was all Chanakya’s doing. He placed vairochaka on Chandragupta’s mount and gave him a retinue of princes who usually follow Chandragupta. This misled Daruvarman ]. But both Chandragupta and Vairochaka were known to him—‘परिचिततद्वैरपि अनभिज्ञायमाना’ अपरिगृह्यमाणा ‘अकृतिः’ यस्य तादृशे सति वैरोचके [ Even Vairochaka’s best friends could not make him out at the time ]. Why ?—‘सुरभौषां कुसुमानां यानि ‘दामानि’ मालिकाः तेषां ये ‘वैकचके’ उभाभ्यां स्कन्धाभ्यां विपरीतकक्षान्तरखन्धिष्वौ खणौ ताभ्याम् ‘भवभासितं विपुलं वक्षःस्थलं’ यस्य तादृशे सति वैरोचके [ Two weathers of flowers ran across his chest from shoulder to below the opposite arm-pit covering up the chest completely ]. A man is not known by his chest—‘मणिमयेन मुकुटेन निविष्टं दृढं यथा तथा ‘निबन्धितः’ अत एव ‘रुचिरतरः मौलिः’ चूडा यस्य तादृशे सति वैरोचके [ The diadem was a very close fit and his features were then unrecognisable ]. Still he could be known

otherwise—'विमलाः' या 'सुक्ताः मण्डयश्च' तेषां यः 'परिच्छेपः' मण्डलाकारेण विन्वासः तेन 'रक्षितः' यः 'चित्रः' नानावर्णः 'पटः' तन्मयो यो 'वारवाणः' वर्म तेन 'प्रच्छादितं शरीरं' यस्य तादृशे सति वैनीचके [ He was encased in a coat of mail made of plates inlaid with pearls and gems and could not be recognised ]. Well, what followed?—'अचान्तरे चन्द्रगुप्तस्य निषादिना' हस्तिपकेन 'वर्षरकेण कनकदण्डखेन' सुवर्णसूत्रेण 'अवलम्बितौ' गजस्कन्धात् लम्बमाना 'कनकदण्डिका' सुवर्णदण्डः 'करेण अवलम्बिता' गृहीता । What for?—'कनकदण्डिकायाः अन्तः' मध्ये 'निहिता' गुप्ताम् 'असिपुत्रिकां' कुरिकाम् 'आक्रष्टुकामेन' वर्षरकेण अवलम्बिता [ He wanted to draw out a dagger from inside the staff ]. Why?—युष्मत्प्रयुक्तेन एव वर्षरकेण [ He was *your* man and wanted to kill Chandragupta with it. He too thought that the rider was Chandragupta and not Vairochaka ]. Where were the retainers?—'निगृहीतानि' नियन्त्रितानि 'बाहूनानि' धेषां तथा-विधेषु 'चन्द्रगुप्तानुयायिषु सृषेषु बहिः' द्वारात् बहिः 'स्थितेषु' सत्सु [ Their mounts were checked and they were all halting outside ].

2. विमलसुक्ता etc.—Analysis above. परि + छिप + चञ् भावे परिच्छेप placing round, circumvention. Cf. "महार्णवपरिच्छेपं लङ्कायाः परिखालधुम्" । वार्यंते एभिः इति वारि + चञ् करले वाराः shielders ; बाणानां वाराः वारवाणाः armours ; राजदन्तादित्वात् वाणशब्दस्य परनिपातः ।

3. सुरभि etc.—विशिष्टः कक्षः अन्धात् विकक्षम् that above which the arm-pits lie, *i. e.*, the chest. विकक्षे भवम् इति विकक्ष + अण् + कन् स्वार्थे वैकक्षकम् a garland placed cross-wise on the chest from shoulder to the opposite arm-pit. "वैकक्षकन्तु तत् । यत् तिर्यक् चित्रसुरभि" इत्यमरः । Some read वैकक्ष्य which is of doubtful derivation and opposed to अमर ।

4. चन्द्रगुप्तोपशान्नाम्—उप + वह् + श्यत् कर्मणि उपवाह्य *that* which is to be carried. Now see Analysis. Qual. गजवपाम् ।

5. गजवशाम्—See गजवश्या, Sl. 3.

6. यन्त्रतोरणम्—यन्त्र machinery. यन्त्रकलितं यन्त्रसुक्तं यन्त्रयुक्तं वा तौरणम् etc.

7. कनकदण्ड etc.—दण्ड एव इति दण्ड + कण स्वार्थे + टाप स्त्रियाम् दण्डिका

a small staff as is used by *Mahouts*. कनकस्य दण्डिका । तस्याः अन्तः, तद्धिन् निहिता । Or अन्तः मध्ये निहिता इति अन्तर + नि + घा + क्त कर्मणि अन्तरिहिता । कनकदण्डिकायाम् अन्तरिहिता । In the latter case नि becomes णि by “नेर्गदन्द्—” and “अन्तःशब्दस्य अङ्गं किञ्चिणल्लेष उपसंख्यानम्” ।

8. अस्थाने—Not in the proper place. The proper place was of course Chandragupta.

27. विराध—अथ घनाभिघातम् उत्प्रेक्षमाणा गजबधूः अतिजवनतया गत्यन्तरमारूढवती । प्रथमगत्यनुरोधप्रत्याकलितमुक्तेन प्रभ्रष्टलक्ष्यं पतता यन्त्रतोरणेन आकृष्टकृपाणीव्यग्रपाणिः अनासादयन्नेव चन्द्रगुप्ताशया वैराचकं हतस्तपस्वी वर्वरकः । ततो दारुवर्मणा यन्त्रतोरणनिपातनात् आत्मवधमाकलय्य पूर्वमेव उत्तङ्गतोरणस्थलम् आरूढेन यन्त्रघट्टनवीजं लोहकोलकम् आदाय हस्तिनीगत एव हतस्तपस्वी वैरोचकः ।

*Viradha*—Thereat the female elephant, anticipating a heavy blow because of going too fast, adopted a different pace. Poor Varvaraka by whom the knife was drawn and whose hand was busy, was, by the gate-way that was worked by mechanism and was loosened and released with reference to the previous speed and hence fell wide of the mark, was killed even before he reached Vairochaka in expectation of Chandragupta. Now Daruvarman, who stood already mounted on the site of the lofty gate-way and expected his own death for letting the gate-way down, killed poor Vairochaka even as he was seated on the very elephant, having taken up the iron bolt which was the key to start the mechanism.

Anal.—‘अथ’ अनन्तरं कनकदण्डिकायाम् अवलम्बितायां, ‘गजबधूः’ अतिजवनतया अतिद्रुतधावनाङ्गीतीः स्थितेष्वपि इतरंगु द्रुतमेव धावति इति हेतुः इत्यर्थः धावनवारणाय

'घनं' गुरुकम् 'अभिघातं' दखिकाप्रहारम् 'उत्प्रचमाणा' शङ्कमाना सती, द्रुतं धावामि इति प्रहर्षुमुद्यतोऽयं शनैश्चेत् नैव प्रहरेत् इति मन्यमाना 'गन्धन्तरं' भिन्नगतिं मन्दगमनमित्यर्थः 'आरुढवती' अवलम्बितवती । ततश्च 'प्रभष्टं' च्युतं लक्ष्यम् 'उद्दिष्टं' वैरोचकं इत्यर्थः यस्मिन् कर्मणि तत् यथा तथा वैरोचकमनासाद्य इत्यर्थः 'पतता यन्तोरण्येन तपस्वी वर्वरको हतः' । How was that ?—'प्रथमा' पूर्वा या 'गतिः' द्रुतगतिरित्यर्थः तस्याः 'अनुरोधेन' अपेक्षया 'प्रत्याकलितं' विघटितं सुक्तं च यत् यन्तोरण्येन तेन हतः [ The gate, way was dropped in front with allowance for the speed. But the speed was slackened, hence the allowance proved too much, and instead of falling on the rider, it fell on the driver who was in advance of the rider ]. Then Varvaraka was killed ?—'आकृष्टा' कनकदखिकायाः मध्यात् निष्काशिता या 'ऋपाणी' कुरिका तस्यां तथा वा 'व्ययः' व्यापृतः 'पाणिः' यस्य तथाविधो वर्वरकः 'चन्द्रगुप्ताश्रया वैरोचकम् अनासादयन्नैव' हतः । Glad Vairochaka is spared—'ततः' पूर्वमेव 'उत्प्रचमं' अत्युच्चं 'तोरणस्थलम्' आरुढेन दारुवर्षणा 'यन्तोरण्येनियतातनात्' अपराधात् चाणक्याज्ञया 'आत्मनी वधम्' आकलय्य' तर्कयित्वा 'यन्तस्य' यत् 'घटनं' चालनं तस्य 'बीजं' हेतुभूतं 'लोहकौलकम्' अयःशङ्कुम् 'आदाय' गृहीत्वा 'तपस्वी' वैरोचकः हस्तिनीगत एव चन्द्रगुप्तभान्या 'हतः' ।

### CHAROHA

1. घनाभिघातम्—Justice Telang reads जघनाभिघातम्—a blow on the buttocks. But the driver sits on the neck, he cannot reach the buttocks of the beast, specially when there is a passenger behind him. We prefer घनाभिघातम् ।

2. उत्प्रचमाणा—उद् + प्र + ईच + मानच् कर्त्तरि expecting, anticipating. She saw the staff taken up and thought it was to give her a blow.

3. अतिजवनतया—जु + ल्युट् भावे जवनम् speed. अतिशयितं जवनमस्य अतिजवनम् moving with a great speed ? सामान्ये नपुंसकम् । तस्य भावः । तया । हेतौ श्या । हेतु of अभिघात—a blow will be struck because



she is moving very fast. The reason for सामान्ये सुपुंसकम् above is that पुंवहाव is not available here when तल् follows.

4. गत्यन्तरम्—अन्या गतिः etc. मयूर्ब्यंसकादि । It is usual here to say that she *quicken*ed her pace. But then the gate-way will fall *behind* and will not hit the driver at all. See our Expl. above. Also see next.

5. प्रथमगति etc.—प्रति + आ + कल + णिच् + क्त + कर्मणि प्रत्याकलित undone, unhinged. आकलन is to arrange, cf.—“उपांशुवधमाकलय्य”, para 25, ante. ; in the case of the तोरण it is to set it on its bearings ; hence प्रत्याकलन is to take it off the bearings. आदौ प्रत्याकलितं पश्चात् सुक्तं प्रत्याकलितमुक्तम् । प्रथमगत्यनुरोधेन प्रत्याकलितमुक्तम् etc., i.e., let down *in advance* just as in shooting at an object in motion. प्रथमगति was *fast*, hence the gate fell *too much* in advance, i. e. on the driver वर्वरक । See above.

6. आकृष्ट etc.—कृपाणी is a small sword, a dagger. विशिष्टमयमस्य व्यः busy. Now see व्याख्या ।

7. चन्द्रगुप्ताशया—चन्द्रगुप्तस्य चन्द्रगुप्तसम्बन्धिनी इत्यर्थः आशा, तथा । हेतौ श्या । The hope referred to Chandragupta, i. e., the hope was to kill him.

8. आकलय्य—आ + कल + णिच् + ल्यप्, having concluded.

9. पूर्वमेव—Long before the procession marched up to the gate. He was there to work the mechanism of the gate, of course unnoticed by others.

10. तोरणस्थलम्—तोरणस्य स्थलम्, the site of the gate, i. e., the place where the gate was.

28. राक्षसः—कष्टम् । अनर्थहयमापतितम् न हत-  
चन्द्रगुप्तः हतौ वैरोचकववरकौ दैवेन । अथ सूत्रधारो दारु-  
वर्मा कथम् ?

*Rakshasa*—How hard ! A double misfortune has befallen. Chandragupta is not killed, Vairochaka and Varvaraka are killed by Fate. How did the carpenter Daruvarman fare.

विराध—वैरोचकपुरःसरिण पदातिलीकेनैव लोष्टघातं हतः ॥

*Viradha*—Hit with brick-bats and killed by the very foot-men who preceded Vairochaka.

राक्षसः—( सास्रम् ) कष्टम् । अहो वत्सलेन सुहृदा दारु-  
वर्मणा वियुक्ताः स्मः । अथ तत्रत्येन भिषजा अभयदत्तेन  
किमनुष्ठितम् ?

*Rakshasa*—( *With tears* ) How hard ! Alas ! we are bereft of the loving friend Daruvaman. Well, what was done by the physician Abhayadatta of that place ?

विराध—सर्वमनुष्ठितम् ।

*Viradha*—All was done.

राक्षसः—( सहर्षम् ) किं हतो दुरात्मा चन्द्रगुप्तः ?

*Rakshasa*—( *With joy* ) Is the vile-hearted Chandragupta killed ?

विराध—अमात्य देवात् न हतः ।

*Viradha*—Minister, through luck he was not killed.

राक्षसः—( सविषादम् ) तत् किमिदानीं कथयसि सर्व-  
मनुष्ठितमिति ?

*Rakshasa*—( *Sorrowfully* )—Then why do you say now “all was done” ?

### CHARCHA

1. कथम्—How did he fare ? कथम्भूतः ।
2. वैरीचक etc.—पुरः सरिण गच्छति इति पुरस्+स्र+ट कर्त्तरि van-guard. वैरीचकः पुरःसरः यस्य etc.—बहु । Qual. पदातिलीकेन ।
3. पदातिलीकेन—लोक here means समूह multitude. Cf. “स राजलोकः कृतपूर्वसंवित्”—*Raghu*. पदातीनां लोकः etc. अनुक्ते कर्त्तरि श्या ।

4. लोष्टघातम्—लोष्ट clod, brick-bat. लोष्टैः इत्वा इति लोष्ट + हन + षमुल् भावे ।

5. भिषजा—भिषज्यति रोगान् जयति इति भिषज् + यक् स्वार्ये ( कण्डूदि ) + क्तिप् कर्त्तरि भिषक healer etc. तेन । षनुक्ते कर्त्तरि श्या ।

29. विराध—अमात्य, कल्पितमनेन योगचूर्णमिश्रितम् औषधं चन्द्रगुप्ताय । तत् प्रत्यक्षीकुर्वता चाणक्यहतकेन कनक-भाजने वर्णान्तरमुपलभ्य अभिहितश्चन्द्रगुप्तः—“वृषल, सविष-मिदम् औषधं न पातव्यम्,” इति ।

*Viradha*—Minister, a draught mixed with a treacherous powder was offered by him to Chandragupta, But Chanakya inspecting it, having noticed change of colour in a golden cup, said this to Chandragupta—‘Vrishala, this medicine is poisoned, it must not be taken.’

राक्षसः—शठः खल्वमौ वटः । अथ स वैद्यः कथम् ?

*Rakshasa*—The fellow is cunning indeed ! Well, how did the physician fare ?

विराध—तदेव औषधं पायितो मृतश्च ।

*Viradha*—He was forced to swallow that very draught and died.

राक्षसः—( सविषादम् ) अहो महान् विज्ञानराशिः उप-रतः । अथ तस्य शयनाधिकृतस्य प्रमोदकस्य किं वृत्तम् ?

*Rakshasa*—( *sorrowfully* ) Alas ! A vast mass of expert knowledge has disappeared. Well, what became of Pramodaka who was employed in his bed-room ?

विराध—यत् इतरेषाम् ।

*Viradha*—The same as of others.

राक्षसः—( सोढे गम् ) कथमिव ?

*Rakshasa*—( *Anxiously* ) How is that ?

CHARCHA

1. योगचूर्णं etc.—योग is विश्वघातिन that which kills the unsuspecting. “योगी विश्वघातिनि” इत्यादि हैमः । योग्यासौ चूर्णश्च a powder that looks harmless but kills. तेन मिश्रितम् । Qual. औषधम् ।
2. पायितः—पा + णिच् + क्त कर्मणि । पा रक्षणे gives पालित ।
3. उपरतः—उप + रत + क्त कर्त्तरि has ceased, i. e., is dead.
4. शयनाधिकृतस्य—श्री + ल्य ष्ट अधिकरणे शयनम् bed-room, शयने अधिकृतः employed in the bed-room, etc.

30. विराध—स खलु मूर्खः युष्माभिरतिसृष्टं महा-  
न्तम् अर्थराशिमवाप्य महता व्ययेन उपभोक्तमारब्धवान् । ततः  
‘कुतोऽयं धनागमः’ इति पृच्छ्यमानो यदा वाक्यभेदान् बह्वन-  
गमत् तदा चाणक्यहतकेन विचित्रवधेन व्यापादितः ।

*Viradha*—Fool as he was, he having come by the vast amount of money given by you, commenced enjoying at great expense. Then, on being asked ‘Whence is this accession of immense wealth’ when he made several divergent statements, he was killed by cursed Chanaka by an indescribably cruel death.

राक्षसः—(सोढे गम्) कथमत्रापि दैवेन उपहता वयम् ?  
अथ शयितस्य चन्द्रगुप्तस्य शरीरे प्रहर्त्तम् अस्मत्प्रयुक्तानां राज-  
गृहस्य अन्तर्भित्तिसुरङ्गाम् एव्य प्रथममेव निवसतां वीभक्षका-  
दीनां को वृत्तान्तः ?

*Rakshasa*—( *With agitation* ) How ! here too we are hit by fate ? Well, what news of Bibhatsaka and others who were

employed by us to strike at the person of Chandragupta when asleep and, having previously got in, were living in a hole within the walls of the palace ?

**विराधः—अमात्य, दारुणो वृत्तान्तः ।**

*Viradha*—Terrible news, Minister.

### CHAROHA

1. पृच्छामानः—कर्मणि लटः ; स्थाने शानच् ; he was questioned by चाणक्य ।

2. वाक्यभेदान्—वाक्यस्य भेदाः भिन्नानि वाक्यानि इत्यर्थः । “भाषानवने द्रव्यानयनम्” इति न्यायात् ।

3. अगमत्—गम + लुङ्, तिप्, reached, adopted. He gave different versions at different times.

4. विचित्रवधेन—विशेषेण चित्तः very startling. विचित्रो वधः death of a specially striking character, i. e., a particularly cruel death as a deterrent measure.

5. उपहृताः—उप + हृन् + क्त कर्मणि baffled, foiled.

6. अन्तर्भित्ति etc.—भित्तौ इति अन्तर्भित्ति in the wall ; विभक्ता अव्ययीभावः । अन्तर्भित्ति सुरङ्गा, सुपसुपा ।

7. प्रथममेव—Even before the procession came out.

31. राक्षसः—( सावेगम् ) कथं दारुणो वृत्तान्तः । न खलु विदितास्ते तत्र निवसन्तः चाणक्यहतकेन ।

*Rakshasa*—(With agitation) How terrible news ? Really they were not found living there by cursed Chanakya.

**विराध—अमात्य, अथ किम् ? प्राक् चन्द्रगुप्तप्रवेशात् शयनगृहं प्रविष्टमात्रेणैव निपुणमवलोकयता दुरात्मना चाणक्य-हतकेन कस्माच्चित् भित्तिच्छिद्रात् गृहोत्तमक्तावयवां निष्का-मन्तीं पिपीलिकापङ्क्तिम् अवलोक्य ‘पुरुषगर्भमेतत् गृहम्’**

इति गृहीतार्थेन दाहितं तच्छयनगृहम् । तस्मिंश्च दह्यमाने  
धूमावरुद्धदृष्टयः प्रथमविहितनिर्गमनमार्गम् अनधिगम्य द्वारं  
सर्वे एव वीभत्सकादयः ज्वलनमुपगम्य तत्रैव नष्टाः ।

*Viradha*—What else, Minister? Before Chandragupta's entry, the bed room was caused to be burnt down by the vile-hearted and accursed Chanakya with the truth guessed, that the house had people within, on noticing a row of ants issuing through a certain hole in a wall with fragments of boiled rice held ( in the mouth ), immediately on entering the room and watching closely. While it was being burnt, Bibhatsaka and others, with eyes closed (*Or*—sight obstructed) by smoke and not having reached the previously constructed door which was the way out, but having got into the fire, all perished there.

### CHARCHA

1. विदिताः—विद + क्त कर्मणि भूते । The rule “मतिबुद्धिपूजार्थंभ्यश्च” does not bar भूते क्त । अप्राप्तस्य वर्त्तमाने क्तस्य विधिः न तु प्राप्तस्य निषेधः ।

2. चाणक्यहतकेन—The rule “क्तस्य च वर्त्तमाने” does not apply, hence अनुक्ते कर्त्तरि ढतीया । Samasa ante.

3. प्राक् चन्द्रगुप्त etc.—‘पुरुषाः गर्भे’ यस्य तादृशम् ‘एतद्गृहम् इति’ अनेन प्रकारेण ‘गृहोतः’ विश्रातः ‘अर्थः’ तस्त्वं येन तादृशेन ‘दुरात्मना चाणक्यहतकेन तत् शयनगृहं दाहितम्’ । How could he know?—‘चन्द्रगुप्तस्य प्रवेशात् प्राक्’ असन्देहार्थं ‘शयनगृहं प्रविष्टमात्रेणैव निपुणं’ यथा तथा ‘अवलोकयता’ चाणक्येन ‘कथाश्रित् भित्तिच्छिद्रात् गृहीताः’ सुखे घृताः ‘भक्तस्य’ अप्तस्य ‘अवयवाः’ खण्डाः अवा तादृशीं ‘निष्क्रामन्तीं’ तस्माच्छिद्रात् बहिरागच्छन्तीं ‘पिपीलिकापङ्क्तिम् अवलोक्य’ दाहितम् । What happened to the men?—‘दह्यमाने च तस्मिन्’ गृहे ‘वीभत्सकादयः धूमेन अवरुद्धा दृष्टिः’ येषां तथाविधाः सन्तः ‘प्रथमं’ पूर्वमेव ‘विहितः’ क्ततः यः निर्गमनमार्गः निष्क्रामणपथः स एव यत् ‘द्वारं’ तत् ‘अनधिगम्य’ अप्राप्य ‘ज्वलनम्’ अग्निम् ‘उपगम्य’ द्वारं विचिन्वन्तः अघ्रावेव निपत्य ‘सर्वे’ एव तत्र एव नष्टाः ।

4. प्रविष्टमात्रेण—प्रविष्ट एव प्रविष्टमात्रम्. मधूरव्यंसकादि । तेन । Also see इटमात्रः' ante.

5. पुरुषगर्भम्—पुरुषा गर्भे यस्य, गङ्गादि which is an आकृतिगण list.

6. प्रथमविहित etc.—निर्गमन does not become निर्गमण owing to the prohibition “न भाभ्—” । Telang reads अभिहित for विहित । अभिहित is कथित, but this does not suit the context. The reading ‘प्रथमविहितमनधिगम्य द्वारं तत्रैव नष्टाः’ is also noticed by Telang and should be preferred.

32. राक्षसः—(सास्त्रम् ) कष्टं भोः कष्टम् । सखे, पश्य दैवसम्पदं दुरात्मनश्चन्द्रगुप्तहतकस्य । कुतः—

कन्या तस्य वधाय या विषमयी गूढं प्रयुक्ता मया

दैवात् पर्वतकस्तया स निहतो यस्तस्य राज्यार्द्धहृत् ।

ये शस्त्रेषु रसेषु च प्रणिहितास्तैरेव ते घातिता

मौर्यस्यैव फलन्ति पश्य विविधश्रेयांसि मन्नीतयः ॥ १६ ॥

*Rakshasa*—( *With tears* ) Terrible, O terrible ! Friend, mark the profusion of luck of the vile-hearted and accursed Chandragupta. Whence (do you ask) ? Through Fate, Parvataka, claimant to half his kingdom, was killed by the girl of poison whom I secretly employed for his (Chandragupta's) destruction ; those who were employed in the matter of weapons and poisons, were themselves killed by those very things. You see my measures mature blessings of sorts unto Maurya himself.

### CHARCHA

1. दैवसम्पदम्—दैव fate, luck. सम्+पद+क्लिप् भावे सम्पद profusion सम्पत्तिः । दैवस्य सम्पत् etc, ताम् । Obj. of पश्य ।

2. अन्वयः ॥ मया तस्य वधाय या विषमयी कन्या गूढं प्रयुक्ता दैवात् यस्तस्य राज्यार्द्धहृत् स पर्वतकः तथा निहतः ; ये शस्त्रेषु रसेषु न प्रणिहिताः ( दैवात् ) ते एव

तैः घातिताः । पश्य मन्त्रीतयः; मौर्यस्यैव विविधश्रेयांसि फलन्ति । व्याख्या—‘मया तस्य’ चन्द्रगुप्तस्य ‘वधाय या विषमयी कन्या गूढम्’ अन्यैरनुपलक्षितं ‘प्रयुक्ता’ प्रेरिता ‘दैवात्’ हं तोः दैवस्य अनुकूलतया इत्यर्थः ‘यः तस्य’ चन्द्रगुप्तस्य ‘राज्यार्हस्य हर्त्ता’ अर्द्धराज्यभाक् ‘स पर्वतकः तथा निहतः’ न तु सः । ‘यै’ जनाः मया ‘शस्त्रेषु’ अस्त्रप्रयोगविषयेषु ‘रसेषु च’ विषेष्वपि विषयेषु चन्द्रगुप्तं प्रति शस्त्रप्रयोगे विषयप्रयोगे च ‘प्रणिहिताः’ व्यापारिताः ‘दैवात्’ दैवप्रेरणया ‘ते एव’ मत्प्रेरिता जना न तु सः ‘तैः’ शस्त्रैश्च विषैश्च [ करणे तृतीया ] ‘घातताः’ हिंसिताः । एवं पदेपदे स्वयमचतः शत्रुश्च हतः, किमतः परं भाग्यबलम् ? ‘पश्य’ विभावय ‘मन्त्रीतयः’ मदीयाः प्रयोगाः मौर्यस्यैव’ न तु मम ‘विविधानि श्रेयांसि बहूनि इष्टानि ‘फलन्ति’ प्रतिपादयन्ति । पश्य शत्रोरदृष्टं मम च दृग्दृष्टम् । वीजसुष्यते मया, फलं पुनः शत्रुणा भुज्यते । शार्दूलविक्रीडितं वृक्षम् ।

3. विषमयी—विषं प्रकृतं प्रचुरमित्यर्थः अस्याम् इति विष + मयट् poisonous.
4. गूढम्—गुह्य + क्त कर्मणि सूद secreted. तत् यथा यथा secretly.
5. राज्यार्ह etc.—राज्यस्य अर्द्धम्, इतत्— । एकदेशिसमास gives अर्द्ध-राज्यम् ( see ante ), तत् हरति इति क्तिप् कर्त्तरि ।
6. प्रणिहिताः—प्र + नि + धा + क्त कर्मणि । Nom. is मया । नि becomes णि by “निर्गेदनद—” ।
7. तैरेव—एव goes with तै, see व्याख्या । तैः refers to शस्त्र and रस ।
8. घातिताः—हन + णिच् + क्त कर्मणि । Nom. मया । तानि ( i. e. , शस्त्र and रस ) तान् हतवन्ति = अहम् तैः तान् घातितवान् = मया तैः तैः घातिताः ।

33. विराध—अमात्य, तथापि खलु प्रारब्धमपरित्याज्य-  
मेव । पश्य—

प्रारभ्यते न खलु विघ्नभयेन नीचैः

प्रारभ्य विघ्नविहताः विरमन्ति मध्याः ।

विघ्नैः पुनः पुनरपि प्रतिहन्यमानाः

प्रारब्धमुत्तमगुणास्व मिवोद्वहन्ति ॥१७॥

*Viradha.*—Still, Minister, what is begun is not surely to be abandoned. Observe—By people of inferior merit, nothing indeed is undertaken through fear of obstruction. Average



people desist after commencing if hindered by obstructions. People of superior merit like thyself carry to completion what is undertaken even when being hindered often and often by obstructions.

### CHURCHA

1. अपरित्याज्यम्—परि + त्यज् + श्यत् कर्मणि परित्याज्य to be abandoned. न तथा । त्याज्य does not become त्याग्य owing to the prohibition “अथप्रकरणे त्यजेरुपसंख्यानम्” । Agrees with उत्तकर्म्म—प्रारब्धम् ।

2. अन्वयः । नीचैः विघ्नभयेन न खलु प्रारभ्यते । मध्याः प्रारभ्य विघ्नविहताः ( सन्तः ) विरमन्ति । तन्मिव उत्तमगुणाः विघ्नैः पुनः पुनः प्रतिहन्यमाना अपि प्रारब्धम् उच्यन्ति । व्याख्या—‘नीचैः’ अधमैः पातैः ‘विघ्नभयेन’ विपत्तिशङ्कया ‘न खलु प्रारभ्यते’ नैव कर्म प्रस्तूयते । ‘मध्यमाः प्रारभन्ते सत्यं किन्तु प्रारभ्य’ कर्म प्रस्तूय ‘विघ्नैः विहताः’ बाधिताः सन्तः ‘विरमन्ति’ निवर्त्तन्ते । ‘तन्मिव उत्तमाः, गुणाः येषां ते महापुरुषाः ‘विघ्नैः’ प्रत्युद्दिष्टैः ‘पुनः पुनः’ वारं वारं ‘प्रतिहन्यमाना अपि’ बाध्यमाना अपि प्रारब्धम् प्रकान्तं कर्म ‘उच्यन्ति’ धारयन्ति’ निष्पत्तिं नयन्ति इत्यर्थः । अतो ब्रवीमि महापुरुषेषु त्वया प्रारब्धमेतत् कार्यम् अपरित्याज्यमेव । वसन्ततिलका ३६म् ।

3. विघ्नभयेन—वि + हन् + क् करणे घञर्थे विघ्नः obstacle अन्तरायः । तच्चात् भयम् etc. हेतौ श्या ।

4. विरमन्ति—The परस्मैपद is due to “व्याङ् परिभ्यो रस्ः” ।

5. तन्मिव उच्यन्ति—उद् + वह् + लट् अन्ति carry to completion, Telang reads न परित्यजन्ति (= do not abandon), but also notices तन्मिवोच्यन्ति । Our reading is got from the Dasarupa. Both readings suit the context.

### 34. अपि च—

✓ किं शेषस्य भ्रव्यथा न वपुषि क्ष्मां न क्षिपत्येष यत्

किं वा नास्ति परिश्रमो दिनपतेरास्ते न यन्निश्चलः ।

किन्नुद्गीकृतमुत्सृजन् कृपणवच्छ्रायो जनो लज्जते

निर्व्युद्धं प्रतिपन्नवस्तुषु सतामेतच्च गोत्रव्रतम् ॥ १८ ॥

Moreover—Is there no pain of burden in the body of Sesha that he does not throw down the earth ? Or, is there no fatigue for the Sun that he does not stand motionless ? But (the fact is) a worthy man blushes by throwing up like a pluckless person what is once undertaken. Achievement in matters taken up is the family-vow of the worthy.

अन्वयः ॥ शेषस्य वपुषि किं भगव्यथा न, यदेष आं न क्षिपति ? किं वा दिनपतेः परिश्रमो नास्ति यत् निश्चली न आसी ? किन्तु श्लाघ्यो जनः अङ्गीकृतं कृपणवत् उत्सृजन् लज्जते । प्रतिपन्नवस्तुषु निर्व्युद्धम् एतद्धि सतां गौत्रव्रतम् । व्याख्या—‘शेषस्य’ नागराजस्य वामुकेः ‘वपुषि’ देहे ‘किं भगव्यथा’ पृथ्वीभारवहनपौष्ठा ‘न’ न भवति ‘यत्’ यच्चात् ‘एष’ शेषः ‘आं’ पृथ्वीं ‘न क्षिपति’ शिरसो नावतायरति ? अस्ति एव भगव्यथा इत्याशयः । ‘किं वा दिनपतेः’ सूर्यस्य अद्विरतगमनात् ‘परिश्रमो न’ न भवति ‘यत्’ एष ‘निश्चलः’ अचलः व्यक्तगमनः सन् ‘न आसी’ एकतो न तिष्ठति ? अस्त्वैव परिश्रम इत्यर्थः । ‘किन्तु’ वस्तुतस्तु ‘श्लाघ्यो जनः’ शेष इव सूर्य इव वा स्तुत्यो महापुरुषः ‘अङ्गीकृत’ स्वीकृतं कर्म ‘कृपणवत्’ कापुरुष इव ‘उत्सृजन्’ परित्यजन् ‘लज्जते’ जिह्रतेति । ‘प्रतिपन्नेषु’ अङ्गीकृतेषु ‘वस्तुषु’ विषयेषु ‘निर्व्युद्धः’ निर्बाधः [ भावे क्तः ] ‘एतद्धि’ एतदेव ‘सतां’ साधूनां ‘गौत्रव्रतम्’ कुलधर्मः । सन्तः प्रारब्धं समापयन्ति एव इत्यर्थः । तत् यततां भवान् सा भूत्से विघ्ननिर्वेदः ।

### CHARCHA

1. शेषस्य—Sesha is the king of snakes in पाताल on whose head the earth rests.

2. परिश्रमो दिनपतेः etc.—Here actual motion is attributed to the Sun, though we now know that the Sun only *appears* to move. The Earth's diurnal rotation is the cause of the *apparent* daily motion of the Sun. The line refers to this motion.

3. उत्सृजन्—उद् + सृज् + शठ् द्विती by लक्षणाद्वितीः “क्रियावाः” । उत्सर्ग is the द्वैतु of लज्जा ।

4. ज्ञाघ्य—ज्ञाघ + ण्यत् कर्मणि one to be proud of. *i. e.*, a worthy person.

5. निर्व्यूढम्—निर् + वि + बह + क्त भावे completion. निर्वाहः is a better reading. It is nom. to भवति understood—गोवन्नतम् being विधेयविशेषण of निर्व्यूढम् ।

35. राक्षसः—सखे प्रारब्धमपरित्याज्यम् इति प्रत्यक्षमेव एतत् भवताम् । ततस्ततः ?

*Raksahas*—Friend, that “what is undertaken is not to be abandoned” is indeed before your eyes. Next, what next.

विराध—ततः प्रभृति चन्द्रगुप्तशरीरे सहस्रगुणम् अप्रमत्त-  
स्त्राणक्यः ‘एभ्यः एतद् ईदृशं भवति’ इति अन्विष्य निगृहीत-  
वान् पुरवासिनो युष्मदीयान् आप्तपुरुषान् ।

*Viradha*—Cursed Chanakya, a thousand-fold more vigilant regarding the person of Chandragupta since then, has punished your trusted agents residing in the city, ferreting them out; thinking that such things are happening through them alone.

राक्षसः—(सोद्वेगम्) कथय कथय के के निगृहीताः ।

*Rakshasa*—( *With concern* ) Tell me, Oh tell me, who are punished.

विराय—प्रथमं तावत् क्षपणकी जीवसिद्धिः सनिकारं  
नगरान्निर्वासितः ।

*Viradha*—First of all the mendicant Jivasiddhi was expelled from the city with indignities.

राक्षसः—(स्वगतम्) एतावत् सहस्रम् । न निष्परिग्रहं  
स्थानभ्रंशः पीडयिष्यति । (प्रकाशम्) वयस्य, कामपराधमुद्दिश्य  
निर्वासितः ?

*Rakshasa*—( *To himself* ) This much is bearable. Expulsion from residence will not pain one who owns nothing. ( *Aloud* ) Friend, with reference to what offence is he banished.

विराधः—“एष राक्षसप्रयुक्तया विषकन्यया पर्वतेश्वरं व्यापादितवान्” इति ।

*Viradha*—That he killed Parvatesvara with the poison-girl employed by Kakshasa.

राक्षसः—(स्वगतम्) साधु कौटिल्य साधु !

परितहमयशः पातितमस्मासु च घातितोऽर्द्धराज्यहरः ।

एकमपि नीतिबीजं बहुफलतामिति यस्य तव ॥ १८ ॥

*Rakshasa*—( *To himself* ) Bravo ! you Kautilya, Bravo !—You of whom even a single germ of Polity attains the capacity to bear many fruits—the sharer of half the kingdom despatched, the infamy dodged and cast upon me too.

### CHARCHA

1. प्रत्यक्षम्—अक्ष is इन्द्रिय । अक्षाणि प्रतिगत प्रत्यक्षम् perceived by the senses, प्रादि तत्—। Or, taking अक्षि as the word, प्रतिमुखलमन्वाम् इति प्रत्यक्षि + अक्ष प्रत्यक्षम् (अव्ययीभाव) by “प्रतिपरसमनुभ्योऽच्छः” ।

2. सहस्रगुणम्—सहस्रं गुणाः यस्मिन् कर्मणि तत् यथा तथा । सहस्र is not necessarily exactly a thousand here.

3. एभ्यः, etc.—‘एभ्यः’ जनेभ्यः ‘एतत् ईदृशं’ एवम्प्रकारं कर्म राजद्रीह इत्यर्थः ‘भवति इति’ मत्वा ‘पुरवासिनी युष्मदीयान् प्राप्तपुरुषान्’ विश्वस्तजनान् ‘अन्विष्य निगृहीतवान् दृष्टितवान् ।

4. युष्मदीयान्—युष्माकम् इमे इति युष्मद् + छ । तव इमे gives लदीयाः ।

5. निष्परियहम्—परिगृह्यते इति परि + ग्रह् + अप् कर्मणि परियहः belong-ings. निरस्तः परियहः अनेन etc., one having nothing. बहु—। “इदुदुपधस्य—” इति षत्वम् ।

6. अन्वयः ॥ अर्द्धराज्यहरः घातितः, अयशः परितहतम्, अस्मासु पातितम् ! साधु कौटिल्य साधु ! यस्य तव एकमपि नीतिबीजं बहुफलतामिति । व्याख्या—‘अक्ष

राज्य' यः 'हरति' तादृशः पर्वतेश्वरः 'घातितः' व्यापादितः । तस्य फलं राज्यार्द्धरक्षा । ततश्च तेन जातं विशध्वघाती इति 'अयशः' निन्दा कलङ्कः जीवसिद्धेर्नियद्वेषण 'परिहृत' व्यंसितम् अपाकृतम् । अस्य फलम् आत्मशुद्धिः । ततः पुनः तत् अयशः 'अध्यासु' मयि 'पातितम्' आरोपितम् । फलमस्य शबोर्जनानुरागबिलीपः । तत् 'साधु' भीः 'कौटिल्य साधु यस्य तव एकमपि नीतिरूपं वीजं' चन्द्रगुप्तात् विषकन्याभ्यं शनम् इत्यर्थः 'बहूनि फलानि' यस्य तथाविधत्वम् 'एति' गच्छति लभते । एकेन प्रयोगेण त्वया व्रीणि फलानि साधितानि, वयन्तु बहूनि अपि प्रयुज्य चन्द्रगुप्तवधरूपम् एकमपि न साधयामः । तत् आध्यासि त्वं हताश्च वयम् इति निवेदः ।

7. *Remark*—टुखिि reads स्वधिनं परिहृतम् etc., which spoils the metre.

8. अर्द्धराज्यहरः—As already remarked पतञ्जलि rejects the एक देशप्रकरण of पाणिनि । So अर्द्धं च तत् राज्यञ्चेति अर्द्धराज्यम् half the kingdom. हरतीति हरः etc. अर्द्धराज्यस्य हरः । Cf. "राज्यार्द्धहृत्", Sl. 16. *ante.*, where after पतञ्जलि we have a इतत्—with अर्द्ध meaning exactly a half.

9. बहुफलताम्—The बहुत्व is established by enumerating three results—( १ ) अर्द्धराज्यहरः घातितः; ( २ ) अयशः परिहृतम्, ( ३ ) अयशः अध्यासु पातितम् । These results are in logical order of sequence ( see व्याख्या ) ।

10. यस्य तव—The Grammatical difficulty, viz., यस्य is not connected, is avoided in our construction ( see अन्वय ) ।

36. ( प्रकाशम् ) ततस्ततः ।

(*Aloud*) Next, what next.

विराध—ततः चन्द्रगुप्तशरीरमभिद्रोग्धुम् अनेन व्यापारिता दाक्षवर्मादयः इति नगरे प्रख्याप्य शकटदासः शूलमारोपितः ।

*Viradha*—Next, Sakatadasa was put to the stake ( by Chanakya ) proclaiming in the city that Daruvarman and others had been employed by him to injure the person of Chandragupta.

अयमीदृशो मृत्युः । अथवा स्वाम्यर्थमुपरतो न शोच्यस्त्वम्,  
वयमेवात्र शोच्या ये नन्दकुलविनाशेऽपि जीवितुमिच्छामः ।

*Rakshasa*—(With tears) Alas ! friend Sakatadasa, such a death is extremely unfit for you. Or, dead in master's cause, you are not to be pitied. We, who long to live even at the extinction of the Nanda family are alone to be pitied.

विराध—अमात्य, स्वाम्यर्थ एव साधयितव्य इति प्रयतसे ।

*Viradha*—Minister, you are exerting solely because master's cause has to be served.

राक्षसः—सखे—

अस्माभिरमुमेवार्थमालम्ब्य न जिजीविषाम् ।

परलोकगतो देवः कृतघ्नैर्नानुगम्यते ॥ २० ॥

*Rakshasa*—Friend—Sire, gone to the other world, is not being followed by us, ungrateful as we are, clinging not to a desire to live, but to this very object.

### CHARCHA

1. श्लक्ष्णरोपितः—Viradhagupta is not aware of the sham rescue of Sakatadasa. He had left Kusumapura then. Hence he knew not also of the pretended defection of Bhagurayana and others. Consequently दृष्टि's remark, as noted in Para 9, is out of place.

2. अयुक्तरूपः—अतिशयेन अयुक्तः इति अयुक्त + रूपप्, प्रशंसायाम् । प्रशंसा in such cases implies excess, cf. “अनुकारिणि पूर्वेषां पुक्तरूपमिदं तव”—Sak. Act. II.

3. शोच्यः—अवश्यम् शोचनीय इति शूच + श्यत् कर्मणि ।

4. स्वाम्यर्थ एव etc.—Construe स्वाम्यर्थः साधयितव्य इति एव प्रयतसे ; That is say, otherwise you would have renounced life and

followed master long before this. Cf. नेदं विखितभक्तिना—” etc. Sl. 5, *ante*.

5. अन्वयः ॥ असुमेव अर्थं न जिजीविषाम् आलम्बा कृतघ्नैः अस्माभिः पर-  
लोकगतो देवो न अनुगम्यते । व्याख्या—‘असुमेव’ भवदुक्तं स्वाम्यर्थसाधनरूपमेव  
‘अर्थं’ प्रयोजनं ‘न जिजीविषाम्’ जीवनेच्छाम् ‘आलम्बा’ आश्रित्य पुरस्कृत्य इत्यर्थः  
‘कृतघ्नैः’ अकृतघ्नैः ‘अस्माभिः परलोक’ लोकान्तरं ‘गतः देवः’ स्वामी नन्दः ‘न अनु-  
गम्यते’ न अनुस्वियते । जीवित्वा स्वाम्यर्थं साधयेयम् इत्येव जीवामः न तु जीवितं  
प्रियमिति ।

6. जिजीविषाम्—जीवितुमिच्छा इति जीव + सन् + अ भावे जिजीविषा love  
of life, etc. ताम् । Obj. of आलम्बा ।

7. कृतघ्नैः—कृ + क्त कर्मणि कृतम् service rendered, *i. e.* benefits  
received. तत् हन्ति विस्मरणेन इति कृत + हन + क कर्त्तरि ( मूलप्रिभुजादि )  
कृतघ्ना traitors, etc.

37. कथ्यताम् अपरस्यापि सुहृद्व्यसनस्य श्रवणे सज्जोऽस्मि ।

Speak, I am prepared to listen to other disasters also to  
friends.

विराध—एतदुपलभ्य चन्दनदासेन अपवाहितममात्य-  
कलत्रम् ।

*Viradha*—Hearing of this, Minister’s wife was sent away  
by Chandanadasa.

राक्षसः—क्रूरस्य चाणक्यवटोः विरुद्धम् अयुक्तमनुष्ठितं तेन ।

*Rakshasa*—What is done by him is improper, being ad-  
verse to the cruel brat Chanakya.

विराध—अमात्य, ननु अयुक्ततरः सुहृद्गोहः ।

*Viradha*—But Minister, injury to a friend is still more  
improper.

राक्षसः—ततस्ततः ?

*Rakshasa*—Next, what next,

विराध—ततो याच्यमानेन अनेन न समर्पितम् अमात्य-  
कलत्रं यदा, तदा अतिक्रुपितेन चाणक्यवटुना—

*Viradha*—Next, when he did not give up Minister's wife even on being requested, then by the enraged brat Chanakya, he was—

राक्षसः—(सोद्देगम्) न खलु व्यापादितः !

*Rakshasa*—( *In alarm* ) Not surely killed !

विराध—न हि ।—गृहीतगृहसारः सपुत्रकलत्रो बन्धना-  
गारे निक्षिप्तः ।

*Viradha*—Indeed not—cast into prison with son and wife and with all valuables in the house seized.

राक्षसः—तत् किं परितुष्टः कथयसि “अपवाहितं राक्षस-  
कलत्रम्” इति ? ननु वक्तव्यं “संयमितः सपुत्रकलत्रो राक्षसः”  
इति ।

*Rakshasa*—Then why do you say with satisfaction that Rakshasa's wife was sent away ? Really you should say Rakshasa is restrained with wife and children.

( प्रविश्य ) पुरुषः—जेदु अमच्चो एसो खु सअउदासो  
पडिहारभूमिसुवट्टिदो [जयतु अमात्यः । एष खलु शकटदासः  
प्रतिहारभूमिसुपस्थितः ] ।

*Servant*—( *Entering* ) Let Minister prosper. Here is Sakatadasa come at the site of the gate.

राक्षसः—भद्र, अपि सत्यम् ?

*Rakshasa*—Is that true, my good man ?



पुरुषः—किं अलिङ्गं अमच्चपादेसु विणिवेदेमि [ किमली-  
कम् अमाल्यपादेषु, विनिवेदयामि ] ।

*Servant*—Should I report an untruth unto revered  
Minister ?

राक्षसः—सखे विराधगुप्त, कथमेतत् ?

*Rakshasa*—Friend Viradhagupta, how is this ?

विराध—अमाल्य, स्यादेतदेव', यतो भव्य' रक्षति भवि-  
तव्यता ।

*Viradha*—Minister, it might be so, for Fate guards the  
blessed.

### CHAROHA

1. एतदुपलभ्य—एतत् refers to not शूलारोपणम्, but शूलारोपणाथे  
ग्रहणम् । Sakatadasa was led to execution when Chandanadasa  
was parleying with Chanakya (See Act I, ante ).

2. अपवाहितम्—अप + वह + णिच् क्त कर्मणि removed.

3. सुहृदद्रोहः—श्रीभन' हृदयमस्य सुहृत friend, by "सुहृदद्रुहदौ मिवा-  
मिवयोः" । सुहृदय is also available, but means 'one with a good  
heart'. तस्मै द्रोहः, सुप सुपा । Of course not a wilful द्रोह, but द्रोह in  
effect by handing over his wife to be punished.

4. गृह्णीत etc.—गृह्णस्य सार' अष्टवस्तु गृह्णसारम् । गृह्णीत' गृह्णसारमस्य etc.

5. बन्धनागारे—बन्ध + ल्युट्, अधिकरणे । बन्धनञ्च तदगारञ्च etc.

6. ननु बन्धव्यम् etc.—I make no distinction between Chan-  
danadasa and myself. If he is restrained, I am restrained too.  
So it is useless sending away my family for safety.

7. शकटदासः—Priyamvadaka was an old servant that knew  
Sakatadasa very well ; hence he speaks of him by name.

8. प्रतीहारभूमिम्—प्रतिङ्गियते अस्मिन् इति + ह + घञ् अधिकरणे प्रतिहारः  
or प्रतीहारः gate । तस्य भूमिः स्थलम् etc.

9. स्यात्—सम्भावनायां लिङ् ।

10. भव्यम्—भवति इति भू + यत् कर्त्तरि by निपातन in the rule “भव्यगेय—” । भव्य = auspicious, blessed . cf. “भव्यं यत् विपुरेण्यनं वपुः—” and “भव्यीसुक्तवृत्तिष्ठते जनः”—Kirat.

11. भवितव्यता—भू + तव्यत् कर्त्तरि बाह्यलकात् inevitable भवितव्यम्  
Destiny. तस्यभावः ।

38. राक्षसः—प्रियंवदक, किमद्यापि चिरयसि ? क्षिप्रं प्रवेश्येनम् ।

*Rakshasa*—Priamvadaka, why tarry even now ? Show him in quick.

पुरुषः—तथा ( इति निष्क्रान्तः ) ।

*Servant*—So be it ( *exit* ).

( ततः प्रविशति सिद्धार्थकेन अनुगम्यमानः शकटदासः । )

( *Now enter Sakatadasa followed by Siddharthaka* ).

शकटदासः—( स्वगतम् )

दृष्ट्वा मूर्ध्निमिव प्रतिष्ठितपदं शूलं धरित्रगास्तले

तल्लक्ष्मीमिव चेतनाप्रमथनीं मूर्द्ध्निवबध्य स्रजम् ।

श्रुत्वा स्वाम्युपरोधरौद्रविषमानाघाततूर्यस्वनान्

न ध्वस्तं प्रथमाभिघातकठिनं मन्ये मदीयं मनः ॥ २१ ॥

*Sakatadasa*—( *To himself* ) Methinks my mind, hardened by the previous blows, was not unnerved on seeing the stake like Maurya with its foot firmly planted on the surface of the Earth, suspending from the head the garland that takes away sense like the Fortune of the same (Maurya), and hearing the beating of the drums of execution grim and discordant like the news of Master's death.

अन्वयः ॥ मन्ये प्रथमाभिघातकठिनं मदीयं मनः मौर्यमिव धरित्वास्तले प्रतिष्ठितपदं शूलं दृष्ट्वा, तल्लक्ष्मीमिव चेतनाप्रमथिनीं स्रजं मूढा अवबध्य, स्वाम्यपरोधरौद्रविषमान् आघाततूर्त्यस्वनान् श्रुत्वा, न ध्वस्तम् । व्याख्या—‘मन्ये’ शब्दे ‘प्रथमाः’ पूर्वप्राताः ये ‘अभिघाताः’ प्रहाराः अभिषङ्गाः प्रभुनाश्रिपुप्रतिष्ठादयः इत्यर्थः तैः ‘कठिनं’ घनं ‘मदीयं मनः मौर्यमिव धरित्वाः’ धरायाः ‘तले’ पृष्ठे ‘प्रतिष्ठितपदं’ बद्धमूलं ‘शूलं दृष्ट्वा’ । ‘तस्य’ मौर्यस्य ‘लक्ष्मीमिव’ त्रियमिव ‘चेतनायाः’ संज्ञायाः ‘प्रमथनीं’ [ प्रमथिनीमिति लिपिकरप्रमादः ] विलोपिनीं ‘स्रजं’ वधमालां ‘मूढां’ शिरसा ‘अवबध्य’ लम्बयित्वा शिरसि वधमालिकां धारयित्वा इत्यर्थः । ‘स्वामिनः’ प्रभोः नन्दस्य यः ‘उपरोधः’ हिंसा ‘तत्तुल्यं’ रौद्रान् घोरांन् ‘विषमान्’ कर्कशानपि ‘आघातस्य’ सम्यग्विनाशस्य ये ‘तूर्त्यस्वनाः’ पटहध्वनयः तान् ‘श्रुत्वा न ध्वस्तं’ न उपहतम् । लीहं यथा मुद्गगादिभिरभिहतं दृढं भवति तथा मनो मे स्वामिनाशादिभिः पूर्वप्रातैः अभिघातैः घनं मूढा घोरमपि वधशूलं दृष्ट्वा न विव्यथे इत्यर्थः ।

### CHAROHA

1. चिरयसि—चिर is a long time. Hence *delay*. चिरं करोषि इति चिर + णिच् ( नाम धातु ) + लट् सिप् । Also cf. “चिरायते खलु आवुत्तः” —Sak Act VI.

2. प्रतिष्ठित etc.—पद is चरण ( शूल ) also अविलार ( मौर्य ) । See व्याख्या । This applies both to Maurya and शूल ।

3. तले—खले is Telang's reading, meaning the same. मौर्य is my eye-sore, yet I see him every day and stand unmoved. So the stake had no terrors for me.

4. चेतना etc.—प्रमथ्यते अनया इति प्र + मथ् + ल्युट् करणे प्रमथनी । चेतनाद्याः प्रमथनी इतत् । प्रमथिनी is a copyist's slip. प्रमथितुं शीलमस्याः इति प्र + मथ् + चिनुण् कर्त्तरि प्रमथिनी is correct, but it does not preserve the metre. My head reels, I lose my senses at the sight of Maurya's fortune. I have to stand it daily, so I stood unmoved wearing the wreath of death.

5. स्रजम्—The victim has to be garlanded before execu-

tion. Cf.—“बद्धसगावध्यताम् Act. VII, Sl. 4. दृष्टि reads सूत्रावबद्ध-  
सजम्—सूत्रि अवबद्धा या सक्ताम् । The sense has to be completed  
by adding दृष्टा । Hence we prefer our own reading.

6. स्वास्यपरोष etc.—उप + ष + घञ् भावे उपरोषः lit. *obstruction*,  
siege etc. Here *molestation* हिंसा, i. e., death. विभिन्नाः समेभ्यः  
विषमाः uneven, discordant. “सुविनिर्दुर्भ्यः सुपिसुतिसभाः” इति षत्वम् । रौद्र  
to the *sight*, and विषम to the *hearing*, दृष्टि reads स्वास्यपरोष  
where अपरोष means राज्यभंश । रौद्राश्च ते विषमाश्च, कर्मधा—। स्वास्यपरोषेन  
रौद्रविषमाः etc.

7. आघात etc.—आ सन्यक् हननम् इति आ + हन् + घञ् भावे आघातः ।  
तस्य तृथ्यः । तेषां स्वनाः । Obj. of युत्वा ।

8 ध्वस्तम्—ध्वंस + क्त कर्त्तेरि ध्वस्त perished. The nom. is मनः ।  
But मनस् does not see or tie or hear, how then दृष्टा ध्वस्तम्, अववध्य  
ध्वस्तम्, श्रुत्वा ध्वस्तम् ? The answer is, seeing etc. are attributed to  
मनस् । कर्मेन्द्रिय is subservient to मनस्, hence as दृष्टि remarks “दर्शन-  
श्रवणवन्धनक्रियाणां मन एव कर्त्तुं, अतो ध्वंसनक्रियया एककर्त्तृकत्वात् क्त्वाप्रत्ययः” ।

9A. प्रथमाभिघात &c.—The previous blows are—मौथ्यप्रतिष्ठा,  
मौथ्यलक्ष्मीस्थिरता, स्वामिनाश्च ।

9. मन्थ—दृष्टि reads यत् । Construe—यत् न ध्वस्तं तत् प्रथमाभि-  
घातकठिनम्—as it was not shattered, so it must have been  
hardened by previous blows.

39. (उपसृत्य अवलोक्य च सहर्षम् ) अयममात्यराक्षस-  
स्तिष्ठति य एषः—

अक्षीणभक्तिः क्षीणेऽपि नन्दे स्वाम्यर्थमुदहन् ।

पृथिव्यां स्वामिभक्तानां प्रमाणे परमे स्थितः ॥ २२ ॥

( उपसृत्य ) जयत्वमात्यः ।

( *Advancing and noticing with joy* ) Here is Minister  
Rakshasa who, even at the demise of Nanda, upholding the  
Master's cause with unabated devotion, stands in the world at  
the supreme measure of those who are devoted to their  
masters. ( *Approaching* ) Let Minister prosper.

राक्षसः ( विलोक्य सहर्षम् )—सखे शकटदास, दिष्ट्या  
कौटिल्यगोचरगतोऽपि त्वं दृष्टोऽसि । तत् परिष्वजस्व नाम् ।  
( शकटदासस्तथा करोति ) ।

*Rakshasa—( Noting with joy )* Friend Sakatadasa, luckily  
you are seen again, though you fell into the clutches of  
Kautilya ; so embrace me. ( *Sakatadasa does as bid* ).

राक्षसः—(चिरं परिष्वज्य) इदमासनमास्यताम् । (शकट-  
दासः नाटेन उपविष्टः) । सखे शकटदास अथ कोऽयं मे  
ईदृशस्य हृदयानन्दस्य हेतुः ?

*Rakshasa—( Embracing long )* Here is a seat ; sit down.  
( *Sakatadasa acts sitting* ), Well, friend Sakatadasa, who is  
the author of such delight to my heart ?

शकटदासः—( सिद्धार्थकं निर्द्दिश्य ) अनेन प्रियसुहृदा  
सिद्धार्थकेन घातकान् विद्राव्य वध्यस्थानात् अपहृतोऽस्मि ।

*Sakatadasa—( Pointing to Siddharthaka )* I have been led  
away from the place of execution by this dear friend Siddhar-  
thaka who put the executioners to flight.

राक्षसः—(सहर्षम्) भद्रं सिद्धार्थक किं पर्याप्तमिदम् अस्य  
प्रियस्य । तथापि गृह्यताम् । ( स्वगात्रादवतार्य भूषणानि  
प्रयच्छति ) ।

*Rakshasa—( With joy )* Good Siddharthaka, is this enough  
for such pleasure ? Still be it accepted ( *offers jewellery taking  
them off from his own person* ).

अन्वयः ॥ य एष नन्दे चीरेऽपि अचीरेभक्तिः स्वाम्यर्थम् उद्वहन् पृथिव्यां स्वामि-  
भक्तानां परमे प्रमाणे स्थितः । व्याख्या—‘य एष नन्दे चीरे अपि’ सृते अपि स्वयम्

‘अक्षीणम्’ अपरिहीनं ‘भक्तिः’ यस्य तादृशः सन् ‘स्वामिनी’ नन्दस्य ‘अर्थं’ कार्यम् ‘उदङ्गन्’ धारयन् ‘पृथिव्यां’ जगति ‘स्वामिनि’ प्रभौ ये ‘भक्ताः’ अनुरक्ताः तेषां ‘परमे’ सर्वाधिके ‘प्रमाणे’ मावायां ‘स्थितः’ वर्त्तमानो दृश्यते । आत्मदृष्टान्तेन इयं हि स्वामि-भक्तेः परमा मावा इत्युपदिशति इव इत्यर्थः ।

### CHARCHA

1 अक्षीण etc.—चि + क्त कर्त्तरि क्षीणः diminished (see next). न क्षीणम् अक्षीणम् । सामान्ये नपुंसकम् । तादृशं भक्तिरस्य ( see ante ).

3. क्षीणे—चि + क्त कर्त्तरि क्षीणः or चित्तः dead etc. Here दैन्य (pity) is implied, hence चि becomes क्षी optionally by “वा ऽक्रोशदैन्ययोः” । With क्षी the त of क्त becomes न by “चिद्यो दौर्घात्” । In note 1, we have स्वरूप कथन only ; hence, no आक्रोश or दैन्य being implied, क्षी is compulsory by “निष्ठायासख्यदर्थे” ; hence न is compulsory.

3. प्रमाणे etc.—प्रमीयते अनेन इति प्र + मा + ल्युट् करणे प्रमाणम् mea-  
sure. परम highest. Rakshasa was स्वामिभक्त in the highest possible measure.

5 कौटिल्य etc.—Cf. “धरणीगीचर” Act I, Para 6.

5. परिष्वजस्व—परि + स्वञ्ज + लोट् स्व do you embrace. “उपसर्गात् सुनोति—”इति पत्वम् ।

6. कौश्यं मे etc.—हेतु is कर्त्तृ agent. To whom do I owe this pleasure of seeing you back ?

7. घातकान्—घ्नन्ति इति घ्न + क्त कर्त्तरि घातकाः executioners.

8. विद्राव्य—वि + द्रु + णिच् + ल्यप् having chased away.

9. अपहृतः—अप implies दूरत्व । हृ is प्रापणे । अप + ह + क्त कर्मणि अपहृत led away. Here we have the primary sense ; stealing is a secondary meaning.

10. किं पर्याप्तम् etc.—‘इदं भूषणदानम् ‘अस्य प्रियस्य’ शकटदासविमोचन-  
रूपस्य इष्टस्य ‘पर्याप्तं’ समुचितं ‘किं’ नैव समुचितम् । Here पर्याप्त implies औचित्य not प्रभुता । Hence it is not अलमर्थं । Consequently we get षष्ठी instead of षष्ठी । If it be contended that औचित्य does not differ much from प्रभुता, then say “स एषां यामणीः” इति प्रापकात् षष्ठीविकल्पः । Cf. “प्रसुप्तं भूषणदानवयस्य यः”—Magha I 46.

40. सिद्धार्थकः—(गृहीत्वा पादयोर्निपत्य स्वगतम्) अञ्जु अञ्जोवदेसो । होदु, तह करिस्सम् । ( प्रकाशम् ) अमच्च एत्थ पढमपविट्ठस्स णत्थि कोवि परिचिदो जत्थ एदं अमच्चस्स पसादं णिक्खिविअ निव्वुदो भविस्सम् । ता इच्छामि अहं इमाए सुहाए मुद्दिदं अमच्चस्स एव्व भाण्डाअारे ठाविदुम् । जदा मे पओअणं तदा गेह्णिस्सम् [अयं खलु आर्योपदेशः । भवतु, तथा करिष्यामि । अमात्य अत्र प्रथमप्रविष्टस्य नास्ति कोऽपि परिचितः यत्रेमममात्यस्य प्रसादं निक्षिप्य निर्वृतो भविष्यामि । तस्मात् इच्छामि अहमेतया मुद्रया मुद्रितममात्यस्यैव भाण्डागारे स्थापयितुम् । यदा मे प्रयोजनं तदा ग्रहीष्यामि ] ।

*Siddharthaka*—( *Accepting and falling down at his feet—to himself* ) Such are noble master's instructions. Well, I will act accordingly. ( *Aloud* ) Minister, a new comer here, I have no acquaintance with whom having deposited this gift of minister's I may feel relieved. So I wish to have it placed in Minister's treasury stamped with this seal. I shall take back when I need it.

राक्षसः—भद्र, को दोषः । शकटदास, एवं क्रियताम् ।

*Rakshasa*—Good man, what is the harm. Sakatadasa, be it so arranged.

शकटदासः—यदाज्ञापयत्यमात्यः ( मुद्रां विलोक्य जनान्तिकम् ) अमात्य भवन्नामाङ्कितेयं मुद्रा ।

*Sakatadasa*—As Minister commands. ( *Seeing the seal aside* ) Minister, this seal is engraved with your name.

राक्षसः—(विलोक्य आत्मगतम्) सत्यं नगरात् निष्क्रामतो मम हस्तात् ब्राह्मण्या उत्कण्ठाविनोदार्थं गृहीता । तत् कथम् अस्य हस्तम् उपागता ? ( प्रकाशम् ) भद्र सिद्धार्थक, कुतस्तया इयमधिगता ?

*Rakshasa*—( *Looking at it—to himself* ) In truth, as I was coming out of the town, my wife took it from my hand to soothe her pining. How then could it reach this man's hand ? ( *Aloud* ) Good Siddharthaka, whence did you get it ?

### CHARCHA

1. आर्योपदेशः—आर्यस्य चाणक्यस्य उपदेशः । The instruction was given in whispers ( See Act I, *ante* ). He does not give out what the instructions are, but what follows is in accordance with them ( See Act V. ).

2. प्रसादम्—प्र + सद + घञ् भावे प्रसाद favour. By transference of epithets प्रसादप्रदचवस्तु is also प्रसाद ।

3. निर्बन्धः—निर् + बन्ध + क्त कर्त्तरि happy, relieved. Cf.—“सा तपस्विनी निर्बन्धा भवतु—Sak. Act IV.

4. एतया सुद्रया सुद्रितम्—This is in accordance with Chanakya's instructions.

5. भाण्डागारे—भाण्ड stores. भाण्डस्य अगारम् etc.

6. जनान्तिकम्—अन्तिक near समीप । जनानाम् अन्तिकम् । तत् यथा तथा । In a manner so that others present may not hear. “उक्तस्याश्रयणं कार्यात् पार्श्वस्थैः स्याज्जनान्तिकम्” ।

7. उत्कण्ठाविनोदार्थम् etc.—उद् + कण्ठ to pine + अ भावे उत्कण्ठा etc. तस्याः विनोदः (allaying) ; तस्मै इदम्, a नित्यतत्—of the इथीतत् class by “अथेन नित्यसमासो विशेष्यलिङ्गता च वक्तव्या” Cf. “एकैककामं दिवसे दिवसे मदीयम् etc.”—Sak. Act VI.

8. तत् कथम्स्य etc.—Rakshasa has just now got from Viradhagupta the report of the search of Chandanadasa's house



by Chanakya's men. Yet it is strange he suspects nothing or seeing the signet-ring in possession of Siddharthaka.

41. सिद्धार्थकः—अत्यि कुसुमपुरे मणिकारसेष्टी चन्दन-  
दासो नाम । तस्म गेहदुआरपरिसरे पडिदा मए आसादिदा  
[ अस्ति कुसुमपुरे मणिकारसेष्टो चन्दनदासो नाम । तस्य  
गृहद्वारपरिसरे पतिता मया आसादिता ] ।

*Siddharthaka*—There is a jeweller-banker at Kusumapura, Chandanadasa by name. It was found by me dropped at the precincts of the door of his house.

राक्षसः—युज्यते ।

*Rakshasa*—Quite likely.

सिद्धार्थकः—अमञ्च, एत्य किं जुज्जइ [ अमात्य, अत्र किं  
युज्यते ] ।

*Siddharthaka*—Minister, what is likely in it.

राक्षसः—भद्र, यत् महाधनानां गृहे पतितस्य एवंविधस्य  
उपलब्धिरिति ।

*Rakshasa*—Good man, the coming by of such a thing  
dropped at the door of the excessively rich.

शकटदासः—सखे सिद्धार्थक, अमात्यनामाङ्कितेयं मुद्रा ।  
तत् इतो बहुतरेण अर्थेन भवन्तम् अमात्यस्तोषयिष्यति,  
दीयतामेषा ।

*Sakatadasa*—Friend Siddharthaka, this seal is stamped  
with Minister's name ; so let this be given up, Minister will  
satisfy you with money much exceeding (the price of) it.

सिद्धार्थकः—अञ्ज, णं प्रसादो एसो जं इमाए मुहाए

अमञ्चो परिग्रहं करोति [ आर्य्यं ननु प्रसाद एष यत् अस्या सुद्राया अमात्यः परिग्रहं करोति । (इति सुद्रामर्पयति) ।

*Siddharthaka*—Well Noble Sir, it is a favour that Minister accepts this seal. ( *Delivers the Seal* ).

### OHARCHA

1. गृहहार etc.—परिसरन्ति गच्छन्ति अग्निं अनेन वा इति परि + हृ + ष कपणे अधिकरणे वा परिसरः out-skirt प्राप्तभूमिः । गृहहारस्य परिसरः ।

2. किं युज्यते—*Siddharthaka* suspects that *Rakshasa* has got the news of the raid in *Chandanadasa's* house and takes him for a spy. By युज्यते *Rakshasa* means—It is quite likely that his wife dropped it there.

3. महाधनानाम् etc.—महान्ति धनानि एषाम् etc. immensely rich. उप + लभ + क्तिन् भावे उपलब्धिः acquisition. This is no explanation. The ring is stamped with *Rakshasa's* name, how then could it go to *Chandanadasa*, be he ever rich ? Does *Rakshasa* want *Siddharthaka* to understand that being in difficulties, he had pawned it with *Chandanadasa* ? It could well be taken as a taunt if *Rakshasa* really suspected *Siddharthaka*. *Rakshasa* did not want to say that till *Siddharthaka* knew the facts.

4. इतः—अस्मात् अङ्गुरीयकात् । “पञ्चमी विभक्ते” इति प्रमौ ।

42. राक्षसः—सखे शकटदास, अनयैव सुद्रया स्वाधिकारे व्यवहर्त्तव्यं भवता ।

*Rakshasa*—Friend *Sakatadasa*, with this very seal, business will have to be conducted by you in your own office.

शकटदासः—यदाज्ञापयत्यमात्यः ।

*Sakatadasa*—As Minister commands.

सिद्धार्यकः—अमच्च, विष्वेमि [अमात्य, विज्ञापयामि] ।

*Siddharthaka*—Minister, may I speak ( *i. e.* make a request ) ?

राक्षसः—ब्रूहि विश्रब्धम् ।

*Rakshasa*—Speak unreservedly.

सिद्धार्थकः—जाणादि एष्व अमञ्चो जह चाणक्यवद्, अस्म विप्यिञ्चं कदुञ्च णात्थि पुणो पाडलिउत्ते पवेसो । त्ति इच्छामि अहं अमञ्चचलने एव सुस्मपिदुम् [ जानात्येव अमात्यः यथा चाणक्यवटूकस्य विप्रियं कृत्वा नास्ति पुनः पाटलिपुत्रे प्रवेशः । इति इच्छामि अहम् अमात्यस्य चरणे एव शुश्रूषितुम् ] ।

*Siddharthaka*—Minister indeed knows that serving an unpleasant turn to the brat Chanakya, one has no entrance into Pataliputra again ; so I wish to serve at Minister's feet.

राक्षसः—भद्र प्रियं नः । किन्तु त्वदभिप्रायापरिज्ञानान्तरितः अयमस्मदनुनयः । तदेवं क्रियताम् ।

*Rakshasa*—Good man, this is a pleasure to us. But this is *our* request suppressed through ignorance of your wishes. So do so.

सिद्धार्थकः—(सहषम्) अनुगिहोदोद्धि[अनुगृहीतोऽस्मि] ।

*Siddharthaka*—(With joy) I am favoured.

राक्षसः—शकटदास, विश्रामय सिद्धार्थकम् ।

*Rakshasa*—Sakatadasa, let Siddharthaka rest.

शकटदासः—तथा (इति सिद्धार्थकेन सह निष्कान्तः) ।

*Sakatadasa*—Be it so ( *departs with Siddharthaka* ).

## OHAROHA

1. स्थाधिकारे etc.—अधिक्रियते अस्मिन् इति अधि + क्त + घञ्, अधिकरण अधिकारः office. The office is that of general manager to Rakshasa. This appears from “शकटदास, एवः क्रियताम्” in para 40 which as-

sumes free access of Sakatadasa to Rakshasa's treasury. वि+अव+हृ+तव्य मावे व्यवहर्त्तव्य । व्यवहृ is here to transact business. This will work Rakshasa's ruin as will be seen in Act V.

2. चाणक्यवटुकस्य—See चाणक्यवटी: *ante*.

3. विप्रियम्—विभिन्नं प्रियेभ्यः or विरुद्धं प्रियैः विप्रियम् unpleasant etc.

4. कृत्वा नास्ति etc.—कृत्वा स्थितस्य जनस्य प्रवेशो नास्ति । Without स्थितस्य we shall have different nominative to कृत्वा and अस्ति which is irregular by the rule “समानकर्त्तृकयोः पूर्वकाली” ।

5. पाटलिपुत्रे—Pataliputra was the old name of Kusumapura.

6. किन्तु त्वदभिप्राय etc.—The entreaty is to be taken as *our* entreaty to you (अप्यदनुनयः) । If you say, I do not ask you, my reply is—‘तव’ यः ‘अभिप्रायः’ आशयः तस्य ‘अपरिज्ञानात्’ अनवगतेः ‘अन्तरितः’ आहतः अप्रकटितः अनुनयः—I did not make the request because I was not aware how you intended to dispose yourself in the city. Cf —“तद्वाञ्छान्तरितानि सम्प्रति विभो—” Act IV, Sl. 15.

7. विश्रामय—वि+श्रम+णिच्+लोट द्वि give rest. विश्रमय is expected because श्रम is मित and we have “मितां ङस्.” । The वृत्तिकार speaks of grammarians who connect वा with this rule from “वा चित्तविरागे” which precedes, and suppose the optionality thus introduced to be restricted to particular cases only (व्यवस्थित-विभाषा) । श्रम is one of those cases, क्रम is another etc. Hence विश्रामय or विश्रमय । See Malli, on “धुर्यान् विश्रामयेति सः”—*Raghu*, Canto I. Sl 56.

43. राक्षसः—सखे विराधगुप्त, वर्णय वृत्तशेषम् । अपि क्षमन्ते अस्मदुपजापं चन्द्रगुप्तप्रकृतयः ।

*Rakshasa*—Friend Viradhagupta, tell the remainder of the story. Do the officers of Chandragupta tolerate our overtures ( lit, whispering ) ?

विराध—अमात्य वाढं क्षमन्ते, यथा प्रकाशम् अनु-गच्छन्त्येव ।

*Viradha*—Minister, they tolerate undoubtedly ; as is current, they even accept them.

राक्षसः—सखे, किं तत्र प्रकाशम् ।

*Rakshasa*—Friend, what is current there ?

विराध—अमात्य, इदं तत्र प्रकाशम्—मलयकेतोरपक्रमणात् प्रवृत्ति कुपितश्चन्द्रगुप्तश्चाणक्यस्योपरि इति । चाणक्योऽपि अति-जितकाशितया असहमानश्चन्द्रगुप्तं तैस्तैराज्ञाभङ्गैः चन्द्रगुप्तस्य चेतःपीडाम् उपचिनोति । इत्यमपि ममानुभवः ।

*Viradha*—Minister, this is current there. Since the desertion of Malayaketu, Chandragupta has been angry with Chanakya ; Chanakya too, elated by success, intolerant of Chandragupta, by frequent supercession of orders aggravates the mortification of his soul (the wound of his feelings). Such is my impression too.

### CHARCHA

1. अपि क्षमन्ते etc.—‘अस्माकम् उपजापं’ अस्मदुपजापम् इत्यर्थः अस्माकं भेदमन्त्रम् ‘अपि क्षमन्ते’ सहन्ते किम् ? भेदवचनं शृण्वन्ति उत न शृण्वन्ति ।

2. वादम् etc.—‘वादम्’ असंशयम् उपजापं ‘क्षमन्ते’ । न केवलं क्षमन्ते ‘संध्याप्रकाश’ यादृशं तत्र प्रचारं गतं, ताः प्रकृतयः उपजापम् तादृशम् ‘अनुगच्छन्ति एव’ भेदमेव आद्रियन्ते । यथा and प्रकाशम् are taken as uncompoinded and एव is in the sense of अपि ।

3. किं तत्र—तत्र refers to Kusumapura.

4. अतिजित etc.—See “जितकाशी राजसेवकः”—*ante*. अतिशयेन जितकामी, प्रादितत् । तस्य भावः । इतौ तृतीया ।

5. इत्यमपि etc.—अपि here is misplaced ; it is connected with मन । अनुभूयते इति अनु + भू + अप् कर्मणि अनुभवः impression. He means to say that he can add his own testimony to what is rumoured there.

44. राक्षसः—( सहर्षम् ) सखे विराधगुप्त, गच्छत्वम्

अनेनैव आहितुण्डकच्छना पुनः कुसुमपुरम् । तत्र मे प्रिय-  
सुहृद् वैतालिकव्यञ्जनः स्तनकलसो नाम प्रतिवसति । स  
त्वया मद्वचनात् वाच्यः यथा—“चाणक्येन क्रियमाणेषु आज्ञा  
भङ्गेषु चन्द्रगुप्तः समुत्तेजनसमर्थः श्लोकैः उपश्लोकयितव्यः,  
कार्यञ्च अतिनिभृतं करभकहस्तेन सन्देष्टव्यम्” इति ।

*Rakshasa*— (*With joy*) Friend Viradhagupta, you go back to Kusumapura in this very guise of a snake-charmer. There my dear friend Stanakalasa lives in the garb of a bard. He has to be told by you this in my words—“whenever supercession of orders is being made by Chanakya, Chandragupta has to be lauded in verses capable of rousing him thoroughly and (the progress of) the work has to be reported very secretly through the hand of Karabhaka.

विराध—यदाज्ञापयत्यमाल्यः (इति निष्क्रान्तः)

*Viradha*.—As Minister commands (*exit*).

(प्रविश्य) पुरुषः—अमञ्च, एसोख्कु सअडदासो विस्सवेदि  
एदे तिस्सि अलंकारसंजोआ विकोअन्दि । ता पच्चकीकरेटु  
अमञ्चो [अमाल्य एष खलु शकटदासो विज्ञापयति एते त्रयः  
अलङ्कारसंयोगाः विक्रीयन्ते । तत् प्रत्यक्षीकरोतु अमाल्यः ]

*Servant*—(*Entering*) Minister, here Sakatadasa reports that these three well-made ornaments are going to be sold (for sale) ; let Minister inspect.

राक्षसः—( विलोक्य ) अहो महार्हाणि आभरणानि !  
भद्र, उच्यताम् अस्मद्वचनात् शकटदासः परितोष्य विक्रोतारं  
गृह्यन्ताम् इति ।

*Rakshasa*—( *Seeing them* ) Ha ! these are ornaments of great value. Good man, let Sakatadasa be informed in my name that these be secured after satisfying the seller.

पुरुषः—तथा (इति निष्काम्तः) ।

*Servant*—So be it (*exit*).

### CHARCHA

1. आह्वितुष्टिक etc.—See ततः प्रविशति etc. *ante*.
2. वैतालिकव्यञ्जनः—See *ante*, नानाव्यञ्जनाः प्रणिधयः ।
3. समुत्तेजन etc.—सम् + उद् + तिज + णिच् + ल्युट् भावे समुत्तेजन thoroughly rousing. तत्र समर्थाः । तैः । Qual. श्लोकैः ।
4. उपश्लोकयितव्यः—श्लोकैरुपस्तीतव्य इति उप + श्लोक + णिच् ( गामधातु ) + तव्य कर्मणि ।

5. अलङ्कारसंयोगः—अलङ्घियते एभिः इति अलम् + क्त + वज् करणे अलङ्काराः । सम्यक् योजनम् इति सम् + युज् भावे संयोगः proper setting, correct making. अलङ्काराणां संयोगाः = संयुक्ताः अलङ्काराः well-made ornaments—“भावानयने द्रव्यानयनम्” ।

6. महाहर्षिणि—अर्ह्यं ते पूज्यते इति अर्ह + वज् कर्मणि अर्हः ; worth, price. महान् अर्हः एषाम् of great value. These are Chandragupta's gift to Viswvasu etc. See Act 1, *ante*.

7. दृष्टान्ताम्—*Rakshasa's* nature was unsuspecting ; *Chanakya* knew this and took full advantage of it. But what is difficult to see is that, intimate as *Rakshasa* was with *Parvataka* he did not recognise the jewellery, or that it did not strike him as strange that such precious sets are being hawked about in this manner. For further development, see Act V.

45. राक्षसः—यावद्दहमपि कुसुमपुराय करभकं प्रेषयामि । ( उत्याय ) अपि नाम दुरात्मनश्चाणक्यात् चन्द्रगुप्तो भिद्येत । अथवा सिद्धमेव नः समीहितं पश्यामि । कृतः—

मौर्यस्तेजसि सर्वभूतलभुजामाज्ञापको वर्त्तते

चाणक्योऽपि मदाश्रयादयमभूद्राजिति जातस्त्रयः ।

राज्यप्राप्तिकृतार्थमेकमपरं तीर्णप्रतिज्ञार्णवं

सौहार्दात् कृतकृत्यतैव नियतं लब्धान्तरा भेत्स्यति ॥२२॥

( इति निष्कान्ताः सर्वे ) ।

इति द्वितीयोऽङ्कः ।

*Rakshasa*—( *To himself* ) I too will send Karabhaka to Kusumapura. ( *Rising* ) Would Chandragupta be really estranged from the vile-hearted Chanakya ? Or I see our wish already accomplished. ( *Do you ask* ) Whence ?—Maurya rests on majesty being the commander of all the guardians of the earth ; Chanakya again cherishes the pride—“This man has become king through my protection”. The very consciousness of having gained the end will, with a loop-hole found, surely divert from friendship the one that has gained his object on the acquisition of the kingdom, and the other that has crossed the ocean of his vow. ( *Exeunt all* ).

*End of the Second Act,*

### CHARCHA

1. कुसुमपुराय—कुसुमपुरमभिलक्ष्य । कर्मणि ४थीं by “किंवाचीपपदस्य—” ।
2. भियेत—भिद् + लिङ्, ईत कर्मणि । सम्भावनायां लिङ् । There is no such rule for लिङ्, but this is चापित by the भाष्य । Comp.—“ततः प्रभृति चन्द्रगुप्तशरीरे सहस्रगुणम् अप्रमत्तस्थाणक्य इति श्रुत्वा तद्वधोपाये निराशः सन् राजसः ‘आशा बलवतो राजन् शश्वो जेष्यति पण्डवान्’ इति न्यायेन अतःपरं स्नानकलसहारा मौर्यचाणक्ययोः मिथो विरोधेन स्वेष्टसिद्धिं समाशंसते अपि नाम इति”—*Dhundhi*.
3. समीहितम्—सम् + ईह + क्त भावे wish, *i. e.*, rupture between चाणक्य and चन्द्रगुप्त । Obj. of पश्यामि ।
4. अन्वयः—मौर्यः सर्वभूतलभुजां आज्ञापकः ( सन् ) तेजसि वर्त्तते :



चाणक्योऽपि 'मदाश्रयादयं राजा अभूत्' इति जातव्यः । राज्यप्राप्तिकृतार्थम् एकं तीर्णप्रतिज्ञार्णवम् अपरं (च) कृतकृत्यता एव लब्धान्तरा सती नियतं सौहार्दात् भित्स्थिति । व्याख्या—'मीर्थः' चन्द्रगुप्तः 'सर्वेषां भूतलभुजा' भूपालानाम् 'आज्ञापकः' प्रशास्ता सन् 'तेजसि वर्तते' प्रतापे तिष्ठति आत्मप्रतापं जानाति इत्यर्थः । 'चाणक्योऽपि मदाश्रयात्' ममैव आश्रयेण मामाश्रित्य इत्यर्थः 'अयम्' एषः चन्द्रगुप्तः 'राजा अभूत्' इति एवं मत्वा 'जातः अयो' गर्वो यस्य तादृशः सन्नास्ति । 'राज्यस्य प्राप्त्या' लाभेन 'कृतार्थं' सफलम् 'एकं' मीर्थं 'तीर्णः' प्रतिज्ञारूपः अर्णवः सागरो येन तादृशम् अतएव सफलम् 'अपरं' चाणक्यञ्च 'कृतकृत्यता एव' इयं कृतकार्यता एव 'लब्धः अन्तरः' अवकाशः यथा तादृशौ सती कृतकार्योऽहम् इति बुद्धिरेव सञ्जाता सती 'नियतं' निश्चितं 'सौहार्दात्' मित्रभावात् 'भित्स्थिति' अपसारयिष्यति । "उभौ कृतकृत्यतया परस्परं निरपेक्षी सन्तौ केनचित् निमित्तेन विरोधे सति पुनर्न सन्वास्यते इति भावः" इति द्रुष्टिः ।

5. तेजसि वर्तते—He is aware of his power because even kings obey him. Hence he will not tolerate disobedience of order even though it be on the part of Chanakya himself.

6. सर्वभूतल etc.—भूतलं भुञ्जन्ति रक्षन्ति इति भूतल + भुज + क्तिप्, कर्त्तरि the guardians of the world. तेषाम् ; कृतयोगे कर्मणि षष्ठी । Even such people serve him, hence the sense of power. आ + ज्ञा + णिच् + ण्वल्, कर्त्तरि commander.

7. सौहार्दात्—शीभनं हृदयमस्य इति सुहृत् friend. by "सुहृद्दुहृदौ मित्रमित्रयोः" । सहृदो भावः इति सुहृत् + अणो by "हायनान्तयुवादिभ्यः अण्" सुहृत् belong to the युवादि class. Next we have उभयपदवृद्धि by 'हृद्गणिसिन्धुने पूर्वपदस्य च' yielding सौहार्दं friendship. The युवादि list includes सुहृदय also, and this gives सौहृद—cf. "भावस्थिराणि जननान्तर-सौहृदानि"—Sak. Act. V. अपादाने प्रप्ती because भित्स्थिति ( भिद + छट्स्थिति ) implies motion.

8. लब्धान्तरा—Cf. "लब्धान्तरः सेवया"—ante.

## तृतीयोऽङ्कः ।

1. ( ततः प्रविशति कञ्चुकी ) । कञ्चुको ( सनिर्वेदम् )—  
रूपादीन् विषयान् निरूप्य करणैर्यात्कलाभस्त्वया  
लब्धस्तेष्वपि चक्षुरादिषु हताः स्वार्थावबोधक्रियाः ।  
अङ्गानि प्रसभं त्यजन्ति पटुतामाज्ञाविधेयानि तं  
न्यस्तं मूर्ध्नि पदं तवैव जरया तृष्णे मुधा ताम्यसि ॥ १ ॥

( *Then enters the Chamberlain* ). *Chamberlain ( With despondency )*—Oh Desire, foot has been placed by Age on your head itself ; you struggle in vain—the limbs that were obedient to your commands are rapidly losing their power : even the function of perceiving their own objects is lost unto the eyes and the other senses with which forms and other objects were discriminated and the manifestation of your own self attained by you.

अन्वयः ॥ हे तृष्णे मुधा ताम्यसि । आज्ञाविधेयानि ते अङ्गानि प्रसभं पटुतां त्यजन्ति । यैः करणैः रूपादीन् विषयान् निरूप्य त्वया आत्मलाभी लब्धः तेषु चक्षुरादिषु अपि स्वार्थावबोधक्रियाः हताः । जरया तव मूर्ध्नि एव पदे न्यस्तम् । व्याख्या—हे 'तृष्णे' भोगाभिलाष, त्वं 'मुधा ताम्यसि' इत्यादि परिस्यन्दसि । कुतः इत्याह—'आज्ञाविधेयानि' निर्देशवर्तीनि 'ते अङ्गानि' हस्तपादादीनि कर्मेन्द्रियाणि 'प्रसभं' हठात् द्रुतमित्यर्थः 'पटुतां त्यजन्ति' शक्तिं जहति, तत् कुतो भोगः, मुधा ताम्यसि । ननु ज्ञानेन्द्रियाणि मे भूयीऽपि कर्मेन्द्रियेषु पाटवमाधास्यन्ति इति चेत्, न, 'यैः करणैः' ज्ञानेन्द्रियैः 'रूपादीन्' रूपरसगन्धस्पर्शशब्दान् 'विषयान्' अर्थान् 'निरूप्य' अवधार्य 'त्वया आत्मलाभः' आत्मीयपत्तिः 'लब्धः' अधिगतः स्वयं समुत्पन्ना असि 'तेषु चक्षुरादिषु अपि

स्वार्थस्य' निजविषयस्य रूपादेः यः 'अवबोधः' ज्ञानं तद्रूपाः 'क्रियाः' व्यापाराः 'इताः' लुप्ताः । ज्ञानेन्द्रियाणि ते ज्ञानं नैव जनयन्ति तत् कुतः कर्मेन्द्रियाणां पाठवाधानं, कुतो वा भोगः, सुधा ताम्यसि । न केवलं ते कर्मकरा नष्टा अचिरात् त्वमपि न भविष्यसि । 'जरया' बार्हकेन 'तव मूर्ध्नि' एव पदं न्यस्तं तथा पाददलिता त्वं स्वयमेव म्रियसे सुधा ताम्यसि । वयःप्रकर्षात् हस्तपादादीनि मे अवशानि दर्शनश्रवणप्रभृतिन्यपि लुप्तानि विषयासक्तिस्य स्त्रीणां जाता इति कञ्चुकिनिवेदः ।

### CHARCHA

*N. B.*—Scene Chandragupta's Palace at Kusumapura.

1. सनिवेदम्—निर् + विद + वञ् भावे निवेदः despondency. तेन सह ।
2. करणैः—क्रियते एभिः इति क्त + ल्य ट् करणे करणानि senses. These are the senses of perception ( ज्ञानेन्द्रिय ) । करणे श्या
3. आत्मलाभः—आत्मनः निजरूपस्य लाभः । Desire arises after the object of desire is perceived, hence the self ( आत्मा ) of desire is got from the करणस—करणैः आत्मलाभो लब्धः ।
4. अज्ञानि—This refers to the कर्मेन्द्रियस ।
5. प्रसभम्—प्रगता सभा विज्ञारः अद्यात् प्रसभम् thoughtless, unhesitating etc. ; hence *rapid*. तत् यथा तथा । प्रसभं त्यजन्ति पटुताम् are rapidly losing activity, *i. e.*, failing.
6. आज्ञाविधेयानि—वि + धा + यत् कर्मणि विधेय one who is to be led, *i. e.*, obedient. आज्ञायाः विधेयानि । Cf.—“निद्राविधेयं नरदेवसैन्यम्” ।
7. न्यस्तं मूर्ध्नि पदम्—A colloquialism for brought fully under control.
8. जरया—जरया is an optional form by “जराया जरसन्वतरस्याम्” ।
9. सुधा—An अव्यय meaning *uselessly, for nothing*.

2. ( परिक्रम्य आकाशे ) भो भोः सुगाङ्गप्रासादाधिकृताः पुरुषाः, सुगृहीतनामा देवस्यन्द्रगुप्तो वः समाज्ञापयति—“प्रब्रह्म-कौमुदीमहोत्सवरमणीयतरं कुसुमपुरमवलोकयितुमिच्छामि,

तत् संस्क्रियन्ताम् अस्मद्दर्शनयोग्याः सुगाङ्गप्रासादोपरिभूमयः” इति । ( पुनराकाशे ) किं ब्रूथ—‘आर्य्य, किमविदित एवायं देवस्य कौमुदीमहोत्सवप्रतिषेधः’ इति । आः दैवोपहताः किमनेन वः सद्यःप्राणहरेण कथोपोद्घातेन ?

( *Going round the stage—gazing at the sky* ) Ho ! Ho ! Ye men employed at the Suganga Palace, Sire Chandragupta of auspicious name commands you thus—“I wish to see Kusu-mapura still more charming with the Kaumudi-festival commenced. So let the upper floors of the Suganga Palace that are suited for our observation, be decorated.” ( *Again in the sky* ) Do you say this—“Noble Sir, is this prohibition of the Kaumudi festival; really unknown to Sire,” Ah ! you Fate-stricken (or illfated) fellows, what is gained by you by this reference to a subject that entails instant loss to life.

### CHRNA

1. सुगाङ्ग etc.—सुगाङ्गाख्यः प्रासादः, तत्र अधिकृताः नियुक्ताः । Qual. पुरुषाः ।
2. सुगृहीत etc.—Cf. *ante* “सुगृहीतनाम्नः आर्य्यचाणक्यस्य” Act I.
3. प्रवृत्तः etc.—कु is पृथिवी । कौ पृथिव्यां मोदते इति कु + मुद + क कर्त्तरि कुमुदम् । तस्य इयम् इति कुमुद + अण् स्त्रियां कौमुदी the full-moon of Aswina and also of Kartika. The वाचस्पत्य quotes—‘आश्विने पौर्णमास्यान्तु चरेज्जागरणं निशि । कौमुदी सा समाख्याता कार्या लोकविभूतये ॥’ for the आश्विनपूर्णिमा, and—‘कुशब्देन महौ ज्ञेया मुद हर्षं ततो इयम् । धातुञ्चैर्नियमैश्चैव तेन सा कौमुदी स्मृता ॥’ for the कार्तिकपूर्णिमा । Our time is शरत् । Cf.—‘अहो शरत्समयसम्भृतशोभानां दिशामतिरमणीयता’ etc. below. But शरत् includes both आश्विन and कार्तिक । Cf. ‘शिशिरः पुष्पसमयौ यौषो वर्षा शरद्धिमम् । माषादिमासयुग्मेषु चतस्रः षट् क्रमादिभिः’ ॥ It is difficult to decide between the two, but the poet’s indications are more in favour of कार्तिक than of आश्विन । Thus in Sl. 7 and 8 below he says the rivers dried have up ; this may be

said of कार्तिक not of आश्विन । Again in Sl. 21 he says Hari is awake. But Hari sleeps the four months of आषाढ, श्रावण, भाद्र, आश्विन and awakes in शुक्ला एकादशी of कार्तिक, i. e., late in कार्तिक । “श्रुते विष्णुःसदाषाढे भाद्रे च षरिवर्त्तते । कार्तिके परिवृध्यते शुक्लपक्षे हरिर्दिने” ।

4. सुगाङ्ग etc.—भूमि floor. उपरिस्थिताः भूमय उपरिभूमयः top-floors ; प्राकपार्थिवादि etc.

5. अविदित एवायं देवस्य—अविदित has वर्त्तमाने क्त by “मतिबुद्धि”— and देवस्य takes अनुक्तं केर्त्तुं षष्ठी by “क्तस्य च वर्त्तमाने” ।

6. दैवीपहताः—उप + हन् + क्त कर्मणि उपहृत struck. दैवेन उपहृताः ।

7. सद्यः etc.—प्राणान् हरतीति प्राण + ह + षष् कर्त्तुं प्राणहरः । सद्यः प्राणहरः सुपसुपा । तेन ।

8. कथीपोद्गतैः—उप + उद् + हन् + घञ् भावे Introduction, reference etc. कथायाः उपोद्गतः etc. तेन । करणे ङ्या ।

### 3. शीघ्रमिदानीम्—

आलिङ्गन्तु गृहीतधूपसुरभीन् स्तम्भान् पिनङ्गस्रजः

सम्पूषेन्दुमयूखसंहतिरुषां सञ्चामराणां श्रियः ।

सिंहाङ्गासनधारणाच्च सुचिरं सञ्जातमूर्च्छामिव

क्षिप्रं चन्दनवारिणा सकुरुमः सेकोऽनुगृह्णातु गाम् ॥ २ ॥

Now—Let the glow of fine *chowries* having the lustre of en-massed beams of the full-moon quickly embrace the pillars that are scented because fumigated with myrrh and have garlands attached to them ; let sprinkling with sandal water and supply of flowers forthwith soothe the floor that is in a swoon as it were by the long upholding of the seat marked with lions.

अन्वयः ॥ इदानीं सम्पूषेन्दुमयूखसंहतिरुषां सञ्चामराणां श्रियः गृहीतधूप-सुरभीन् पिनङ्गस्रजः स्तम्भान् शीघ्रम् आलिङ्गन्तु, सकुरुमः चन्दनवारिणा सेकः सुचिरं सिंहाङ्गासनधारणात् सञ्जातमूर्च्छामिव गां क्षिप्रम् अनुगृह्णातु च । व्याख्या—‘इदानीं’

सम्प्रति 'सम्पूर्णः' कलासमयः यः 'इन्दुः' चन्द्रः पूर्णचन्द्र इत्यर्थः तस्य ये 'मयूखाः' किरणाः तीर्षां या 'संहतिः' राशिः तस्याः 'रुक्' कान्तिरिव 'रुक्' शेषां तादृशानां 'सञ्चामराणां' चमरीपुच्छरदानां श्रेष्ठचमरीपुच्छानाम् इत्यर्थः 'श्रियः' भासः 'गृहीताः' सेविताः ये 'धृपाः' तैः 'सुरभीन्' प्राणतर्पणान् अपिच 'पिनङ्गाः' बद्धाः लम्बिता इत्यर्थः खजः' मालिकाः येषु तान् 'सम्भान् शीघ्रम् आलिङ्गन्तु' उपश्लिष्यन्तु । सम्भान् धूपैर्वासयत ततस्तेभ्यः पुष्पमालिकाः चामराणि च लम्बयत इत्यर्थः । अतिविलम्बित एष संस्कारः तत् चिप्रमाधीयताम् । 'कुसुमैः सह' यः 'चन्द्रनवाग्रिणा' मलयजजलेन 'सिकः' सेचनं सः 'सुचिरं' सिंहाङ्गस्य' सिंहचिह्नितस्य 'आसनय्य' सिंहासनस्य इत्यर्थः 'धारणात्' बद्धनात् 'सञ्जाता मूर्च्छां' यस्याः तादृशीम् 'इव गां' 'चिप्रं' भट्टिति 'अनुगृह्णातु' सम्भावयतु समाश्रासयतु । सिंहस्य अङ्गरूपे आसने सुचिरं धारिता इयं गौः भयात् मूर्च्छिता, सलिलसेकादिना समाश्रासयतेनाम् इति च गन्वते । चन्द्रनवासितेन जलेन भूमिः प्रोचर्षणं कृत्वा तदुपरि कुसुमास्तरणं कल्पयत इति विशदार्थः ।

### CHARCHA

1. गृहीत etc.—See व्याख्या । Qual. सम्भान् । The fumigation with myrrh lends an odour that lasts for a considerable time, Hence the pillars have become सुरभि ।

2. पिनङ्ग etc.—अपि + नङ् + क्त कर्मणि अपिनङ्ग or पिनङ्ग । Cf. "बटि-भागुरिरक्लीपमवाप्यीरुपसर्गयोः । आपञ्चापि हलन्तानां यथा वाचा निशा दिशा ॥ Also see "अतिपिनङ्गेन वक्त्रलेन" etc.—Sak. Act I.

3. सम्पूर्णन्दु etc.—See व्याख्या । If the moon is full, the rays are brightest. सम् + हन + क्तिन् भावे संहतिः massing together. सम्पूर्णन्दुमयूखानां संहतिः = संहताः सम्पूर्णन्दुमयूखाः marsed or solidified moon-light—"भावानयने द्रव्यानयनम्" । See व्याख्या । Qual. सञ्चामराणाम् ।

4. सिंहाङ्गासन etc.—Here अङ्ग is apparently, superfluous. सिंहासन would express the meaning as well. It is however introduced for the sake of the other meaning suggested by the form in गाम् ( See next ).

5. सञ्जातमूर्च्छां गाम्—गौ means भूमि and also cow. "भूमौ पशौ

गोशब्दः” इति हलायुधः । The cow is in a swoon because a lion had held her in his lap ( अङ्ग ) ; also the Earth is in a swoon because the heavy throne lay on her for a long time. गाम् is obj. of अनुग्रहात् ।

4. किं ब्रूथ—“आर्थ्य, इदमनुष्ठोयते देवस्य शासनम्” इति ? भद्रास्त्वरध्वम्, अयमागत एव देवश्चन्द्रगुप्तः, य एषः—

सुविश्वैरङ्गैः पथिषु विषमेष्वप्यचलता

चिरं पुर्व्येणोटा गुरुरपि भुवो यास्य गुरुणा ।

धुरं तामिवोच्चैनववयसि वोढुं व्यवसितो

मनस्वी दम्यत्वात् खलति च न दुःखं वहति च ॥ ३॥ ❀

Do you say this—‘Here, Noble Sir, Sire’s command is being obeyed.’ Hasten, Good fellows, here Sire Chandragupta has indeed arrived. He it is who—Attempting to bear in young age the very same mighty burden of the Earth which, though heavy, was borne long by his father, the veteran, with well-trusted ministers not swerving even on uneven courses, bears it with difficulty because he is still to be trained, yet does not falter strong-mined as he is.

अन्वयः ॥ विषमेषु अपि पथिषु अचलता पुर्व्येण अस्य गुरुणा सुविश्वैः अङ्गैः गुरुः अपि या चिरं ऊटा तामिव उच्चैः भुवो धुरं नववयसि वोढुं व्यवसितः य एष मनस्वी दम्यत्वात् दुःखं वहति च न खलति च । व्याख्या—‘विषमेषु’ गहनेषु नतोन्नतेषु च ‘अपि’ किं पुनः समेषु ‘पथिषु, कार्यविधिषु मार्गेषु च ‘अचलता’ स्थिरैः ‘पुर्व्येण’ धुरन्वरेण वृषभेण च ‘अस्य गुरुणा’ पिता नन्देन ‘सुविश्वैश्च अङ्गैः’ ‘प्रत्ययितैः सप्तभिः प्रकृतिभिः दृढैर्देहावयवैश्च ‘गुरुः’ दुर्बहा ‘अपि या’ १० : ‘श्वरम् ऊटा’ धृता ‘तामिव उच्चैः’ गुर्वी ‘भुवो धूरं’ पृथिव्याः भारं ‘नववयसि’ तारुण्ये अपरिणते वयसि ‘वोढुं’ भारतितुं ‘व्यवसितः’ प्रवृत्तः ‘य एष मनस्वी’ महामनाः महीत्साद् इत्यर्थः चन्द्रगुप्तः ‘दम्यत्वात्’ असमाप्तश्चित्वात् ‘दुःखं वहति च’ क्लेशेन धारयति च ‘न खलति च’ न

भ्रश्यति च । वी चकारौ यौगपद्यं सूचयतः । बालत्वादयं राज्यरचाकर्मणि क्लिशते  
सत्त्वं किन्तु महोत्साहतया किञ्चिदपि नास्य हीयते इति भावः । शिखरिणीवृत्तम् ।

CHARCHA

1. सुविश्रम्भः—वि + श्रम्भ or स्वम्भ + क्त कर्त्तरि विश्रम्भः or विश्रम्भः con-  
fiding ; hence trustworthy ( अङ्ग being प्रकृति ) ; also strong  
( when अङ्ग means देह ) अतिशयेन विश्रम्भाः etc. Qual. अङ्गैः ।

2. अङ्गैः—The अङ्गs are “स्वामिन् अमात्य, सुहृत्, कीष, राष्ट्र, दुर्ग, बल”  
also देह body. करणे ङ्या । Nanda could bear the burden well and  
long because besides being a veteaan he bore it along with his  
strong body of officers ( अङ्ग ) । The idea of a beast of burden  
carrying a weight runs right through the stanza. सुविश्रम्भ अङ्ग =  
strong body ( for an ox ).

3. पथिषु - पथिन् course of action ( for the king ) ; also track  
( for the ox ).

4. विषमेऽु—सम smooth, even. विभिन्नाः ; समेभ्यः विषमाः ( See  
*ante.* ) ; hard to negotiate (for a king) ; cp. “विषमोपि विद्याद्यत्तेनयः”—  
Kirat II. uneven (for an ox).

5. अचलता—चल + शब्द चलन् faltering. न चलन् steady. Applies  
to both.

6. धुर्येण—धुर् responsibility ( for a king ) ; weight ( for an  
ox ). धुरि साधु इति धुर् + यत् धुर्यः equal to the work ( for the  
king ) ; trained carrier ( for an ox ) etc.

7. गुरुणा—गुरु father. The reference is to Nanda. This  
refutes द्रुष्टि's statement that सर्वार्थसिद्धि's son was Maurya who  
again was the father of Chandragupta ( See *Intro.* ).

8. नववयसि—The implication is that he was inexperienced ;  
hence likely to commit mistakes. ( See under मनस्वी ) । नव re-  
quires emphasis, hence ought not to have been compounded.

9. व्यवसितः—वि + अव + सी + क्त कर्त्तरि is ready.

10. मनस्वी—प्रशस्तं मनः अस्य इति मनस् + विनि मत्वर्थे । This is the  
reason why न खलति—commits no mistakes though नववयसि  
व्यवसितः । It is curious that the Chamberlain gives all the



credit to the मनस्विता of चन्द्रगुप्त for the successful management of state affairs and ignores Chanakya altogether, though he is not slow to recognise the help which Nanda got from his ministers. It will not perhaps do to say that this is what is expected in a स्तुतिवाद of चन्द्रगुप्त । Possibly spite plays its part here, for we find below चाणक्य exclaiming “अहो राजपरिजनस्य चाणक्योपरि विद्वेषपक्षपातः” and at the end of the Act when the king discards चाणक्य the कञ्चुकिन् is heard saying “दिष्ट्या देव इदानीं देवः संवत्सः” ।

11. दम्यत्वात्—दम + यत् दम्यः one requiring training ( for a king ) ; also a young bull. द्वैतौ शसौ । This explains why दुःखं वहति । Experience alone procures ease at work. Chandragupta feels uncomfortable through want of experience ; but commits no mistakes because he is मनस्वी ।

12. खलति—Makes mistakes ( for a king ) ; also slips, stumbles ( for a beast of burden ).

5. ( नेपथ्ये ) इत इतो देवः ।

( ततः प्रविशति राजा प्रतीहारौ च )

( In the dressing room ) This way Sire this way. ( Then enter the king and the Warder ).

राजा—( स्वगतम् ) राज्यं हि नाम राजधर्मानुवृत्तिपरस्य नृपतेर्महदप्रोतिस्थानम् । कुतः—

परार्थानुष्ठाने रद्ध्यति नृपं स्वार्थपरता

परित्यक्तस्वार्थो नियतमयथार्थः क्षितिपतिः ।

परार्थश्चेत् स्वार्थादभिमततरो हन्त परवान्

परायत्तः प्रीतेः कथमिव रसं वेत्ति पुरुषः ॥ ४ ॥

King—( To himself ) A kingdom is indeed a source of

great trouble to the king intent upon observing the duties of a king. (Do you ask) Whence?—In serving others' end self-interest forsakes the king. Verily with self-interest abandoned the name "Lord of the Earth" is not true to its sense. If others' interest is preferable to self-interest, then alas ! the king has a master to serve. How can a man controlled by a master know the taste of pleasure ?

### CHARCHA

1. नाम—अव्यय here implying कृत्सा । “नाम प्रकाश्यसंभाव्यश्रीषो-  
पगमकृत्सने” इत्यमरः । Chandragupta here disparages the duties  
of a king.

2. राजधर्म etc.—राज्ञी धर्मः duties of a king. तस्य अनुष्ठतिः अनु-  
सरणम् observance of etc. सा परमस्य etc. Qual. वृपतेः ।

3. अव्ययः ॥ परार्थानुष्ठाने स्वार्थपरता वृपं रहयति । परित्यक्तस्वार्थः क्षिति-  
पतिः नियतम् अयथार्थः । पराधः स्वार्थात् अभिमततरश्चेत् हन्त परवान् । पराधतः  
पुरुषः प्रीतेः रसं कथमिव वेत्ति । व्याख्या—‘परस्य’ आत्मतरस्य पुरुषस्य यः ‘अर्थः’  
प्रयोजनं तस्य ‘अनुष्ठाने’ साधनकर्मणि ‘स्वार्थपरता’ आत्मप्रयोजनव्ययता ‘वृपं’ रहयति’  
व्यजति । परकार्यं करणेन राज्ञः स्वकार्यं नाशः इत्यर्थः । यातु स्वकार्यं परकार्यं मेव  
अनुष्ठेयमिति चेत्—‘परित्यक्तः’ उत्सृष्टः ‘स्वार्थः’ येन तादृशः ‘क्षितिपतिः’ भूभर्ता  
‘नियतं’ नूनम् ‘अयथा’ मिथ्या ‘अर्थः’ अभिधेयः यस्य तादृशो भवति : स हि स्वनाम्नः अर्थे  
व्यभिचरति क्षितिपतित्वमेव जहाति इत्यर्थः । मैवं, स्वकार्यात् परकार्यं व्याधः । तत्  
वः परकार्यं करोति स एव तत्त्वतः क्षितेः पतिः इति चेत्—‘परस्य अर्थः स्वार्थात् अभि-  
मततरश्चेत्’ यदि प्रियतरः ‘हन्त’ कष्टं । ‘परवान्’ परस्य विधेयीऽयं क्षितिपतिः । भवतु  
किं तेन इति चेत्—‘परधतः’ पराधीनः ‘पुरुषः प्रीतेः’ सुखस्य ‘रसं’ स्वादं ‘कथमिव’  
केन वा प्रकारेण ‘वेत्ति’ जानाति ? न केनापि । श्रिखरिणीवृत्तम् ।

4. अयथार्थः etc.—यथा implies पदार्थानतिष्ठति agreement with  
facts. न यथा disagreement with facts, hence untrue. क्षितिपति  
is the master of the whole world. The whole world has to  
serve him ; if then calling himself क्षितिपति he serves another,  
he is not true of his name क्षितिपति—he is अयथार्थः, क्षितिपतिः ।

5. परवान्—परः अस्ति प्रप्रलेन अस्य etc. a dependant ; cf. "परवती खलु तवभवती"—Sak. Act II.

6. अपि च दुराराध्या हि राजलक्ष्मीः आत्मवद्विरपि  
राजभिः। कुतः—

तीक्ष्णादुद्विजते मृदौ परिभवत्रासान्न सन्निष्ठते

मूर्खं द्वेष्टि न गच्छति प्रणयितामत्यन्तविद्वत्स्वपि ।

शूरेभ्योऽप्यधिकं विभेत्युपहसत्येकान्तभीरुनहो

श्रीर्लब्धप्रसरेव वेशवनिता दुःखोपचर्या भृशम् ॥ ५ ॥

Moreover, Royal Fortune is hard to serve even by kings with a command over self. How ( do you ask ) ?—From the stern she suffers anxiety ; in the mild she does not abide through apprehension of insults. Fools she hates , with the highly erudite again she cultivates no friendship. The ever-timid she ridicules ; and the valourous she dreads mightily. Fortune, Ho ! like a public woman that has gained sway ( over one ) is extremely hard to please.

### CHARCHA

1. दुराराध्या—आ + राध + णिच् ( स्वार्ये ) + ख्यत् कर्मणि आराध्या । दुःखेन आराध्या । With दुर् as an उपपद we get दुराराधा attaching खल् ।

2. आत्मवद्विः—Mallinatha in Raghu has "उदयादिस्विकृतिः मनसः सत्वमुच्यते ; आत्मवान् सस्त्ववान् प्रीक्तः—इत्युत्पलमालायाम्" । Hence आत्मवद्विः=सस्त्ववद्विः by those possessing strength of character. Qual. राजभिः which has अनुक्ते कर्त्तरि ष्या ।

3. अन्वयः ॥ अहो ! लब्धप्रसरा वेशवनिता इव श्रीः भृशं दुःखोपचर्या । तीक्ष्णात् उद्विजते, परिभवत्रासात् मृदौ न सन्निष्ठते । मूर्खं द्वेष्टि, अत्यन्तविद्वत्स्वपि प्रणयिता न गच्छति ; एकान्तभीरुन् उपहसति, शूरेभ्योऽपि अधिकं विभेति । व्याख्या—'अहो' आश्चर्यम् 'लब्धः' प्राप्तः 'प्रसरः' आधिपत्यं यथा तादृशी 'वेशवनिता इव' वारवधूरिव श्रीः' राजलक्ष्मीः 'भृशं' सुतरां 'दुःखोपचर्या' आयाससेव्या भवति । कथमित्याह—इयं 'तीक्ष्णात्' गुरुदृष्ट्यात् पौरुषैकपरायणात् भूपात् 'उद्विजते' शङ्कते, प्रजाविप्लवेन

आश्रयो मे नश्येदिति । 'परिभवात्' अवमाननात् यः 'वासः' भयं तच्चात् 'सदौ' लघुदण्डे चामामात्रपरे भूपे 'न सन्निष्ठते' न स्वीर्य्यमापद्यते । 'सूक्ष्मं' अपखितं भूपं 'इष्टि' दूरत एव जहाति । 'अत्यन्तम्' अतिशयेन ये 'विदांसः' पखिताः भूपाः तेषु 'अपि प्रणयितां' प्रीति 'न गच्छति' न लभते । राजा चेत् विद्वान् स हि सर्वानवज्ञाय शक्ततां गमयेत् इति । 'एकान्तं' सदैव ये 'भौरवः' भीताः तान् 'उपहसति' अवमन्यते । 'शूरेभ्यः अपि' वीरेभ्यश्च 'अधिकं विभेति' कदा वा म्रियते समरे इति ।

4. परिभव etc.—परिभव insult see *ante*. The mild court insult. Insult to the king is an insult to his Sri. Cf.—“सदु-र्भवव्यवज्ञातस्त्रीच्छादुद्भिजते जनः” । The object is to show the diffi- culty of the situation—one can be neither तौष्ण nor सदु, what then is he to be ? But there is a way out—the happy mean. Cf.—“काले काले च सम्राते सदुस्त्रीष्णोऽयवा भवेत्” also “तेजः क्षमा वा नैकान्तं कालज्ञस्य मद्दौपते.”—*Magha* II-83. “सदुव्यवहितं तेजो भोक्तुमर्थान् प्रकल्पते” —*Magha*. II-85. and “समवृत्तिरूपेति मादवं समये यश्चतनोति तिष्ठतान् । अधितिष्ठति लीकमीजम् स विवस्वानिष मेदिनीपतिः”—*Kirat* II.

5. सन्निष्ठते—सम् + स्था takes आत्मनेपद by “समवप्रविभ्य स्थाः” ।

6. अत्यन्त etc.—अत्यन्तं विद्वान्, सुपसुपा etc.

7. एकान्त etc.—एकः अन्तः स्वरूपं यच्चिन्, , तद् यथा तथा भौरवः always timid, सुपसुपा ।

8. लब्धप्रसरा—प्र + सृ + अप् भावे बाहुलकात् प्रसरः advance. लब्धः प्रसरो यया etc. One with ascendancy established.

9. दुःखोपचर्या—चर + यत् भावे चर्या service. उपनता चर्या उपचर्या service rendered. दुःखा उपचर्या अस्याः । The necessity for this round about derivation of उपचर्या arises from the fact that if उप be taken as an उपसर्ग the affix here should be षत् and not यत् । Cf.—“गदमदचरयमश्नानुपसर्गे । उपसर्गे तु उपचार्या इति षति” ।

7. अन्यच्च, कृतककलङ्गं कृत्वा स्वतन्त्रेण किञ्चित् कालान्तरं व्यवहर्त्तव्यम् इत्यार्यादेशः । स च कथमपि मया पातकमिव अभ्युपगतः । अथवा शक्यत् आर्योपदेशसंस्क्रियमाणमतयः सदैव स्वतन्त्रा वयम् । कुतः—

इह विरचयन् साध्वीं शिष्यः क्रियां न निवार्यते  
 त्यजति तु यदा मार्गं मोहात् तदा गुरुरङ्गुशः ।  
 विनयरुचयस्तस्मात् सन्तः सदैव निरङ्गुशाः  
 परतरमतः स्वातन्त्र्यप्रभ्यौ वयं हि षराङ्गुखाः ॥ ६ ॥ १

Here is another matter—Preceptor's command is that affairs have to be managed ( by me ) independently for a short while after getting up a mock quarrel with him. This, like a sin has been accepted by me with great reluctance. Or, we are always independent with our views being constantly corrected and improved by Preceptor's instructions. ( Do you ask ) How?—In the world, the pupil is not checked doing a good work ; the Preceptor is a curb when he quits the right track through delusion. Hence, the good, with a liking for discipline are always curbless. We are indeed supremely averse to ( lit. stand with face averted from ) an independence other than this.

### CHAROHA

1. कृतक etc.—कृत एव कृतक; artificial, got up. तादृशः कलहः । Cf.—“पुत्रकृतकः पदवीं स्वगतिं”—Sak. Act IV.
2. स्वतन्त्रेण—स्वः आत्मा तन्त्रं प्रबानमस्य etc. Qual. मया understood.
3. कालान्तरम्—कालस्य अनन्तरम् अवकाशः etc.
4. व्यवहृतव्यम्—वि + चव + ह + तव्य भावे has to managed ; business has to be conducted.
5. आर्थोपदेश etc.—आर्थस्य उपदेशेन संस्क्रियमाणा मतिर्येषाम् । The सूट् in संस्क्रियमाणा is by “संपर्युषिभ्यः करीतौ भूषणे” ।
6. वयम्—Construe वयम् आर्थोपदेशेन संस्क्रियमाणमतयो वयं स्वतन्त्रा भवानः । Do not say आर्थोपदेशेन संस्क्रियमाणमतयो वयं स्वतन्त्रा भवानः, for then आर्थोपदेश etc. becomes an ordinary विशेषण and “अद्यदी दयोश्च” does not apply owing to the prohibition “उविशेषणानां प्रतिषेधः”

the plural is therefore not available. Cf. “अस्मान् साधु विचिन्व संयमधनान्”—Sak. IV.

7. अन्वयः ॥ इह शिष्यः साध्वीं क्रियां विरचयन् न निवार्यते, यदा तु मीढात् मार्गं त्यजति तदा गुरुः अद्भुशः ( भवति ) । तस्मात् विनयरुचयः सन्तः सदैव निर-  
द्भुशाः ( भवन्ति ) । अतः स्वातन्त्र्येभ्यः वयं परतरं हि पराङ्मुखाः । व्याख्या—‘इह’  
अस्मिन् जगति ‘शिष्यः’ कावः ‘साध्वीं क्रियां विरचयन्’ अनिन्व्यं कर्म कुर्वन् ‘न निवार्यते’  
न निषिध्यते, तत्र स्वतन्त्र एव शिष्यः इत्यर्थः । ‘यदा तु’ यदा पुनः ‘मीढात्’ मूढतया  
“मार्गं त्यजति” सदाचारमतिक्रामति तदा ‘गुरुः’ तस्य सम्बन्धे ‘अद्भुशः’ नियामकः भवति  
ते निवारयति इत्यर्थः ‘तस्मात्’ हेतोः ‘विनये’ सुशिष्यायां ‘रुचिः’ स्पृहा येषां तादृशाः  
शिष्यापन्नपातिनः ‘सन्तः’ साधवः ‘सदा एव निरद्भुशाः’ अबाधाः, सदाचारमतिक्रान्ताः  
कदापि न निवार्यन्ते इत्यर्थः । ‘अतः’ अस्मात् इदमतीत्य इति यावत् [ ल्यब्लोपे कर्मणि  
५मी ] धानि ‘स्वातन्त्र्याणि’ स्वेच्छाचाराः तेभ्यः ‘वयं परतरं हि’ नितान्तमेव पराङ्मुखाः  
विदग्धाः । यादृशं स्वातन्त्र्यं सदाचाररताः सन्तो नित्यं हि लभन्ते तादृशमेव प्रार्थयामहे  
नाधिकं कश्चित् कालमपि इति भावः । दृष्टिराजंस्तु “वयन्तु ‘अतः’ एभ्यः [ पञ्चम्या-  
स्तसिल ] उक्तविधेभ्यः कश्चित्कालं स्वातन्त्र्येण व्यवहर्तव्यम् इत्यादिष्टेभ्यः स्वातन्त्र्येभ्यः  
‘परतरम्’ अत्यन्तं ‘पराङ्मुखाः’ सर्वथा ईदृशं स्वातन्त्र्यं नेच्छामः । किञ्चित् कार्यानुरोधात्  
आर्यादेशेन इदं स्वातन्त्र्यम् आत्मनि अध्येस्य स्वतन्त्रवत् व्यवहरामः इति भावः । यथा  
आर्यानुरोधात् इदं स्वातन्त्र्यं कथञ्चित् अभ्युपगतम् । ‘अतः परतरं’ अतः उत्तरे काले  
[ कालाध्वनीरत्यन्तसंयोगे द्वितीया ] ‘स्वातन्त्र्येभ्यो वयं पराङ्मुखाः’ । ‘अतः परं’ कदापि  
स्वातन्त्र्यं नेच्छामः आर्याधीना एव सर्वदा वर्त्तमहे इति इति भावः । इत्यं व्याचष्टे ।

8. सन्तः सदैव निरद्भुशाः—The good are always unrestrained. I believe, I am among the good. So, with a taste for discipline, I am *always* स्वतन्त्र ; what then does Preceptor mean by asking me to be स्वतन्त्र for a short while ? Is the स्वातन्त्र्य to be of a different character altogether ?

9. अतः—ल्यब्लोपे ५मी । इदमतीत्य etc. see व्याख्या । Other than the स्वातन्त्र्य that is allowed to those good souls that have a रुचि for विनय । दृष्टि wants—(i) अतः एभ्यः i. e. इदम् + भ्यम् ( ५मी ) + तसिल् स्वार्थे ; qual. स्वातन्त्र्येभ्यः—we are greatly averse to such स्वातन्त्र्य । (ii) अतः अस्मात् परतरम्—परशब्दयोगे ५मी—subsequent to this. परतरम् taking अत्यन्तसंयोगे ष्या ।

10. स्वातन्त्र्यम्—स्वतन्त्रस्य भावाः इति स्वतन्त्र + च्यञ् स्वातन्त्र्याणि independence. तेभ्यः । “ध्रुवमपाये—” इति प्रसौ, because पराङ्मुख implies motion ( See below ). Here सौवतन्त्रा was expected, स्व being of the द्वारादि class, just as we get दौवारिक instead of द्वारिक । The defence is स्वतन्त्र should be included in the स्वागतादि list and then like स्वागतिक, स्वाभाविक, स्वार्थिक etc. स्वातन्त्रा may be allowed by the rule “स्वागतादीनाञ्च” । Professor Chakravarti rightly observes that हरदत्त takes स्वागतादि as a closed list. —But वर्द्धमान is opposed to this view, he says on स्वागतादि list—“येषां ट्यागभी न दृश्यते ते अत्र द्रष्टव्याः,” implying thereby that the list is an open once ( चाकृतिगण ) ! वर्द्धमान’s view seems to be preferable.

11. पराङ्मुखाः—परा अश्नति इति परा + अश् + क्तिन् कर्त्तरि पराक् averted. पराक् सुखमेषाम् etc.

8. ( प्रकाशम् ) आर्य्य वैहीनरे, सुगाङ्गमार्गमादेशय ।

( *Aloud* ) Noble Vaihinari, show me the way to the Su ganga Palace.

कञ्चुकी—इत इतो देवः । ( नाटेन परिक्रम्य ) अयं सुगाङ्ग-  
प्रासादः । शनैरारोहतु देवः ।

*Chamberlain*—This way, Sire, this way. ( *Acting going round* ) This is the Suganga Palace. Let Sire ascend slowly ( cautiously ).

राजा—( नाटेन आरुह्य—दिशः अवलोक्य ) अहो शरत्-  
समयसम्प्रतशीभानां दिशामतिरमणीयता ! कुतः ?—

शनैः श्यानोभूताः सितजलधरच्छेदपुलिनाः

समन्तादाकीर्णाः कलविरतिभिः सारसकुलैः

चितासित्राकारैर्निशि विकचनत्तत्रकुमुदै-

र्नभस्तः स्यन्दन्ते सरित इव दीर्घा दश दिशः ॥ ७ ॥ ३

*King—( Acting ascent and observing the quarters )* Oh, the beauty of the quarters with grace added by the autumnal season ! Whence ( do you ask )—Having gradually become dry, having become crowded all round with flocks of herons with a sweet cackle, having become strewn at night with fine-looking lily-like stars unveiled, the ten quarters, with masses of white clouds like sand-banks, extended from the summit of the sky like so many streams of great length.

CHARCHA

1. वेहीनरि—वहीनरस्य गोवापत्यं पुमान् इति वहीनर + इञ् = विहीनर + इञ् = वेहीनरिः । 'The word becomes विहीनर by "वहीनरस्य इत्वं वक्तव्यम्" । This is after Katyayana. Patanjali refers to the view of another grammarian कुण्डरवाङ्मव who says "नेष वहीनरः । कस्तर्हि ? विहीनर एषः । विहीनो नरः कामभोगाभ्याम् विहीनरः । विहीनरस्य अपत्यं वेहीनरिः" । "पृषोदरादित्वात् नलोपः" इति कैयटः ।

2. शनैः—Gentle. Perhaps the time was *night*, and it was necessary to step with caution.

3. शतत्समय etc.—शरदेव समयः । तेन सम्भृता । तादृशी शोभा यासाम् etc.

4. अन्वयः ॥ शनैः श्यानीभूताः सितजलधरच्छेदपुलिनाः कलविरुतिभिः मारसकुलैः समन्तात् आकीर्णाः दश दिशः चित्राकारैः विकचनच्चतकुमुदैः चिताः ( सत्यः ) दीर्घाः सरित इव नभस्तः स्यन्दन्ते । व्याख्या—'शनैः' क्रमेण 'श्यानीभूताः' वर्धणमुक्ताः 'सिताः' धवलाः 'जलधरच्छेदाः' मेघखण्डाः 'पुलिनानि' इव सन्ति यासां ताः [ उपमितसमासः । ततः अच् मत्वर्थीयः ] 'कलविरुतिभिः' अव्यक्तमधुरध्वनिभिः 'मारसकुलैः' क्रीडणप्रवृत्तिभिः 'समन्तात्' सर्वासु दिक्षु 'आकीर्णाः' व्याप्ताः 'दश दिशः' निश्चि' रात्री 'चित्राकारैः' अद्भुतदर्शनैः 'कुमुदैः' इव 'विकचैः' अपाहतैः प्रकटितैः इत्यर्थः प्रफुल्लञ्च 'नच्चतैः' तारकाभिः 'चिताः' आकुलाः समाकीर्णाः सत्यः 'दीर्घाः' आघताः 'सरित् इव' नद्य इव 'नभस्तः' गगनात् 'स्यन्दन्ते' प्रसरन्ति ।

5. श्यानीभूताः—श्यै + क्त कर्त्तरि श्यान dry. अश्यानाः श्यानाः भूताः इति श्यान + चि + भू + क्त कर्त्तरि 'become dry. श्यै + क्त = श्या + क्त = श्या + न by "संयोगादेरातो धातोर्यष्वत्" । If however the reference is to solidifica-



tion or sense of touch, then श्या + क्त = शी + क्त by “द्रवमूर्त्तिस्पर्शयो,—” । The gives a further change into शी + न in the case of solidification only. Thus शीनं घृतम्—The *ghee* has solidified ; शीतं जलम्—The water is cool. Hence we have three forms—श्यान, शीन, शीत । ( “श्यः चत्पश्ने” ) ।

6. सित etc.—जलानां धराः जलधराः । तेषां क्तिदाः (खल्काः) । सिताः जलधर-क्त्तिदाः । ते पुलिनानि इव सितजलधरक्त्तेदपुलिनानि । ताति सन्ति आसाम् इति सितजलधरक्त्तेदपुलिन + अच् मत्वर्थे । Qual. दिशः ।

7. निशि—It seems चन्द्रगुप्त visited the place at night.

8. विकच etc—विगताः कचाः एषां विकचानि with the hair removed, *i. e.*, with the shroud of cloud ( also sun-light ) off तादृशानि नक्षत्राणि । तानि कुमुदानीव etc.

9. नभस्तः—ट् षिड् sees double sense here. “नभस्तः वियत्तः श्रावण-भासाच्च” । ‘नभाः श्रावणिकश्च स’ इत्यमरः” । It is not quite clear what is gained by this reference to श्रावण ।

10. स्यन्दने—स्यन्दृ ‘drops ऊ ; hence इड विकल्पः । Also see “युङ्गो लुङि” ; “वङ्गाः स्यसनीः” ; “न वङ्गाश्चतुर्भ्यः” । अस्यदत्, अस्यन्दिष्ट—अस्यन् । स्यन्त्स्यति—सन्दिष्यते—स्यन्त्स्यते ।

9. अपि च—

अपामुहृत्तानां निजसुपदिशन्त्या स्थितिपदं

दधत्या शालीनामवनतिमुदारे सति फले ।

मयूराणामुग्रं विषमिव हरन्त्या मदमहो

कृतः कृत्स्नस्यायं विनय इव लोकस्य शरदा ॥८॥

O! it seems moreover, the whole world has been taught manners ( lit. the teaching of manners has been done unto the whole world ) by autumn, pointing out their natural place and location to waters that had overflown ( also—broken their bond), imparting a stoop to paddies the crop becoming matnre, removing the turbulence of pea-fowls unbearable like poison.

अन्वयः ॥ अही उद्भूतानाम् अपां निजं स्थितपदम् उपदिशन्त्या, शालीनां फली उदारे सति अवनतिं दधत्या, मयूराणां विषमिव उयं हरन्त्या शरदा कृतस्त्रस्य लीकस्य अयं विनयः कृत इव । व्याख्या—‘अही’ आश्चर्यम् ! किमित्याह—‘उद्भूतानां’ लङ्घिततीराणाम् ‘अपां’ जलानां नदीस्थानां कासारस्थानाञ्च ‘निज’ स्वाभाविकं ‘स्थितिपदम्’ वासस्थानम् ‘उपदिशन्त्या’ दर्शयन्त्या ‘शालीनां’ धान्यविशेषाणां ‘फली’ प्रसवे ‘उदारे’ परिणते ‘सति अवनति’ नम्रतां दधत्या कुर्वत्या ‘मयूराणां’ शिथिलां ‘विषमिव उयम्’ असन्नं ‘मद्’ गर्वं ‘हरन्त्या’ अपनयन्त्या ‘शरदा कृतस्त्रस्य’ समयस्य ‘लीकस्य’ जगतः ‘अयम्’ एषः साक्षात् दृश्यमानः ‘विनयः’ शिवा ‘कृत इव’ । शरत्-प्रभावात् षोडश्यां विहाय शमे तिष्ठति जगत् इति भावः ।

CHAROHA

1. उद्भूतानाम्—उद् + वृत् + क्त कर्त्तरि उद्भूताः overflowed. Also उत्क्रान्ताः वृत्तम् उद्भूताः those that have overstepped bounds. During the rains there is an overflow of waters and surrounding lands are flooded. This is turbulence and has to be checked by autumn.

2. उपदिशन्त्या—उप + दिश + श्ठ advising, pointing out.

3. स्थितिपदम्—स्थितेः पदम् the site of location, *i. e.*, the natural bed. Autumn brings the waters back and thus teaches them manners.

4. उदारे सति—Paddy points upwards even when in crop. This is insolence. Autumn matures the crop and then the paddy bends down under the weight—it is thus taught manners.

5. मयूराणां मदम्—During the rains pea-fowls dance about in great hilarity. This too is insolence. Autumn cools them down and teaches them manners.

6. Remark—टुष्टिः observes—“अनेन पद्येन उद्भूतस्य मलयकैतीः भाषिनियङ्गः, राक्षसस्य विषवदव्यु, विक्रमनीतिविषयकमदापहरणं साम्राज्यकालशालिनी महीव्रतेः अन्वयस्य विनयस्य च समासोक्त्या सूचिता”—a far-fetched suggestion undoubtedly.

## 10. इमामपि—

भर्तृस्तथा कलुषितां बहुवल्गभस्य  
 मार्गे कथञ्चिदवतार्यं तनूभवन्तीम् ।  
 सर्वात्मना रतिकथाचतुरेव दूती  
 गङ्गां शरन्नयति सिन्धुपतिं प्रसन्नम् ॥८॥

Having somehow brought down this highly turbid, but now thinning Ganga to the way to her many-wived husband, Autumn, like a female messenger clever at talking of love, leads her, clear ( or—disabused ) all over, to the lord of streams.

अन्वयः ॥ नदीपक्षे—तथा कलुषितां तनूभवन्ती सर्वात्मना प्रसन्नम् इमां गङ्गा-  
 मपि रतिकथाचतुरा दूती इव शरत् बहुवल्गभस्य भर्तृमार्गे कथञ्चित् अवतार्यं सिन्धुपतिं  
 नयति । व्याख्या—‘तथा’ तेन प्रकारेण ‘कलुषिता’ प्रावृषि कर्दमसम्पर्कात् आविलां  
 सन्प्रति शरदि ‘तनूभवन्ती’ कृशीभवन्ती’ ततश्च ‘सर्वात्मना’ उत्तानेषु च गभीरेषु च  
 सर्वत्र ‘प्रसन्नं’ विमलाम् ‘इसा’ दृश्यमाना ‘गङ्गामपि रतिः’ भर्तृरि भावप्रकर्षस्य या  
 ‘कथा’ तत्र ‘चतुरा’ दक्षा ‘दूती इव शरत् बहुवः’ पत्राः ‘वल्गभाः’ प्रिया यस्य तथाविधस्य  
 अतएव अनुपसर्पणीयस्य ‘भर्तृः मार्गे’ तत्प्रापणपथे आत्मस्थितिपटे इत्यर्थः ‘कथञ्चित्’  
 बहुवल्गभत्वादेव कृच्छ्रेण ‘अवतार्यं’ नीत्वा ‘सिन्धुपतिं’ सागरं ‘नयति’ प्रापयति ।  
 प्रावृषि सर्वतः प्रधाविता गङ्गा अधुना शरदि निजप्रवाहाणाम् उचितेन मार्गेण बहति इति  
 भावः । नाशिकापक्षे—बहुवल्गभस्य भर्तृः तथा कलुषितां तनूभवन्ती गङ्गामपि कथञ्चित्  
 मार्गे अवतार्यं रतिकथाचतुरा दूती इव शरत् सर्वात्मना प्रसन्नमिमां सिन्धुपतिं  
 नयति । व्याख्या—‘बहुवल्गभस्य भर्तृः’ सम्बन्धे बहुवल्गभत्वादेव ‘तथा कलुषितां’ मनो-  
 मालिन्यवतीम् अतएव ‘तनूभवन्तीम्’ कृशीभवन्तीम् अनुपसर्पणात् दृष्टे रविषयीभवन्तीम्  
 इत्यर्थः ‘गङ्गामपि’ नाशिकां ‘कथञ्चित् मार्गे’ ‘अवतार्यं’ उत्तमार्गगमनात् रञ्जिता  
 ‘रतिकथाचतुरा दूतीव शरत् सर्वात्मना’ साक्ष्येन ‘प्रसन्नम्’ अकलुषाम् ‘इमां  
 सिन्धुनामकं पतिं नयति’ ।

## OHARCHA

1. भर्तुः—Construe भर्तुः मार्गे also कलुषिताम् ।  
 2. मार्गे—मार्ग is the old bed. There was सम्मार्गगमन through the rains ; also मार्गे, means सम्मार्गे कुलमार्गे see व्याख्या ।

3. कथञ्चित्—The rush of waters towards surrounding lands was very great and was not easily stopped by शरत् । In other words—The rush did not cease immediately at the advent of शरत् but after the season had advanced.

4. अवतार्य—अव + तृ + णिच् + ल्यप् having brought down. The waters had gone up the adjoining lands.

5. तनूभवन्तीम्—अतनुः तनुः भवन्ती इति तनु + च्चि + भू + शब्द स्त्रियांम् etc. 'चू च' इति दीर्घः । तनूभवन precedes the प्रसन्नता, of the waters. Hence, with क्त in प्रसन्नाम्, it is better to have तनूभूताम् instead of तनूभवन्तीम् ।

6. रति etc.—रति is love. She is estranged from her lord, but the messenger artfully leads the conversation so as to create in Ganga a fresh interest in her lord and thus restores her love for him.

7. सिन्धुपतिम्—सिन्धु river ( fem ). सिन्धुनां पतिः i. e., the sea. Also सिन्धु sea ( masc. ) सिन्धु नामा पतिः etc. “देशे नदविशेषेऽसौ सिन्धुर्ना सरिति स्त्रियाम्” इत्यमरः ।

8. Remark—Here again ट्टिष्ठि observes—“चतुरदृतीव अति-गभीरा चाणक्यनीतिः सागरवत् अलिगभीराश्च चन्द्रगुप्तं सर्वात्मना सर्वप्रकारेण प्रापयति” on which the same remark applies as in Sl. 8. above.

11. (समन्तात् नाट्येन अवलोक्य) अये, कथम् अप्रसूक्त-  
 कौमुदीमहोत्सवं कुसुमपुरम् ? आर्यं वैहीनरे, अथ अस्मद्-  
 वचनात् आघोषितः कुसुमपुरे कौमुदीमहोत्सवः ?

(Acting observation all round) Ha ! how is it that Kusuma-  
 pura goes with the Kaumudi festival uncommenced ? Noble

Vaihinari, was the celebration of the Kaumudi festival at Kusumapur proclaimed in my name ?

कञ्चुकी—अथ किम् ?

*Chamberlain*—What else (yes) ?

राजा—तत् किं न गृहीतमस्मद्बचनं पौरैः ?

*King*—Is it then that my command was not respected (heeded to) by the citizens ?

कञ्चुकी—(कर्णौ पिधाय) शान्तं पापम् ! शान्तं पापम् !  
पृथिव्याम् अस्रवलितपूर्वं देवस्य शामनं कथं पौरैषु खलित्यति ?

*Chamberlain*—(Blocking his ears) Begone sin ! Begone sin ! Never yet ineffective in the whole world, how could Sire's command be ineffecting among the citizens ?

राजा—तत् कथम् अप्रवृत्तकौमुदीमहोत्सवम् अद्यापि  
कुसुमपुरम् ?—

धूर्त्तरन्वीयमानाः स्फुटचतुरकथाकोविदैर्वेशनार्थी

नालकुर्वन्ति रथ्याः पृथुजघनभराक्रान्तिमन्दैः प्रयातैः ।

अन्योऽन्यं स्रङ्गमाना न च गृहविभवैः स्वामिनो मुक्तशङ्काः

साकं स्त्रीभिर्भजन्ते विधिमभिलषितं पार्वणं पौरमुख्याः ॥१०

*King*—Then how is it that even now Kusumapura has not commenced the Kaumudi festival ? Public women, followed by pimps versed in free clever conversation, do not adorn the streets with steps slow through the imposition of the weight of their vast hips. Nor again do the leading citizens, relieved of apprehension from the king, vie with each other in the richness of their house and adopt along with their women the desired measures enjoined at conjunction.

CHARCHA

1. अप्रवृत्त etc.—A बहुव्रीहि । Cf.—“प्रवृत्तकौमुदीमहोत्सवरमणीवतरम्” Para 2, ante.
2. वैहीनरि—See Para 8 ante.
3. शान्तं पापम्—See Act I ante.
- \* 4. अखलितपूर्वम्—खल + कर्त्तरि खलित miscarried. पूर्वं खलितम् । “भूतपूर्वं च१ट” इति ज्ञापकात् पूर्वशङ्कस्य परनिपातः । न खलितपूर्वम् ।
5. अन्वयः ॥ वेशनार्थः स्फुटचतुरकथाकोविदैः धूर्तैः अन्वीयमानाः ( सत्यः ) पृथुजघनभराक्रान्तिमन्दैः प्रयातैः रथ्याः न अलकुर्वन्ति । स्वामिनो मुक्तशङ्काः पीर-सुख्याश्च गृह्विभवैः अन्वीयन् स्पृहमानाः (सन्तः) स्त्रीभिः साकम् अभिलषितं पार्वणं विधिं न भजन्ते । व्याख्या—‘वेशनार्थः’ वारवनिताः ‘स्फुटाः’ स्पष्टाः अगूढा इत्यर्थः ‘चतुराः’ कुशलाः याः ‘कथाः’ वाचः तासु ‘कोविदैः’ विचक्षणैः ‘धूर्तैः’ विटैः ‘अन्वीय-मानाः’ अनुगम्यमानाः सत्यः ‘पृथोः’ स्थूलस्य ‘जघनस्य’ यो ‘भरः’ गुरुता तस्य ‘आक्रान्ता’ आरोपणेन ‘मन्दैः’ धीरैः ‘प्रयातैः’ पादचारैः ‘रथ्याः’ राजमार्गान् ‘न अलकुर्वन्ति’ न मण्डयन्ति । ‘स्वामिनः’ भूपात् ‘मुक्तशङ्काः’ निभेयाः अर्थरुचौ मन्दे गते विज्ञापहरणशङ्का नास्ति इति निःशङ्काः ‘पीरसुख्याश्च’ नागरिकवर्था अपि ‘गृह्वस्य’ स्वभवनस्य ‘विभवैः’ सस्यग्निः ‘अन्वीयन् परस्परं’ ‘स्पृहमानाः’ आह्वयमाना इव परस्परेष्वेया भवनवैभवं प्रदर्शयन्तः सन्त इत्यर्थः स्त्रीभिः साकं निजवधूभिः सह ‘अभिलषितं’ काङ्क्षितं ‘पार्वणं विधिं’ पूर्णिमाचारं कौमुदीकृत्यमित्यर्थः ‘न भजन्ते’ न प्रतिपद्यन्ते नानुतिष्ठन्ति इत्यर्थः । तत् नूनं लङ्घितं मच्छामनम् अप्रवृत्त एव कौमुदीमहोत्सवः इत्याद्यपः कश्चुकिनः ।
6. धूर्तैः—धूर्त् pimp विट । “धूर्त्तु खण्डलवने धुरुरे ना विटे-त्रिभु” इति मेदिनी ।
7. स्फुट etc.—कौति इति कुशब्द + विच् कर्त्तरि कौः the Vedas ( the प्रातिपदिक is कौ ) । वेत्ति इति विद् + क कर्त्तरि विद्ः knower. कौः वेदस्य विद्ः कौविदः a Vedic scholar ब्रूषः । “सन् सुधीः कौविदो ब्रूषः” इति विश्वः । Hence an expert, an adept. Now see व्याख्या ॥ अनु + इ + ज्ञानच् कर्मणि = अन्वीयमानाः followed.
8. वेशनार्थः—वेश brothel. “वेशो वेश्वागृहेऽपि च” । तस्य नार्थः ।
9. पृथु etc.—आ + क्रम + क्तिम् भाषे आक्रान्ति application, imposition. This seems superfluous (अधिकपद) । Now see व्याख्या ।
10. अन्वीयम्—अन्वम् अन्वम् स्पृहमानाः implies reciprocity व्यतिहार

hence the duplication. “कर्मव्यतिहारिसर्वनाम्नो द्वे वाच्ये समासवच्च बहुलम्” । The double form is usually treated as a Samasa, but अन्य and पर are exceptions by “अन्यपरयोर्न समासवत्” । Thus the विभक्ति is retained. Next by the Vartika “असमासवद्भावे पूर्वपदस्थस्य सुपः सर्वत्रव्य” we get अन्यः अन्यं स्पृह्यमानाः = अन्योन्मं स्पृह्यमानाः ।

11. स्वामिनः—स्वं धनमस्य अस्मीति स्व + आमिच मत्वर्थे स्वामिन् master. In this book it generally means King. Cf.—“अमात्य स्वाम्यर्थ एव साक्षयितव्यः” Act II, Para 36 ; “स्वाम्यर्थमुद्वहन्.....स्वामिभक्तानाम्.....” Act II, Para 39 etc. तस्मात् । “भीतार्थानाम्—” इति प्रसी । The point is, नन्द's rapacity was well-known, the rich were often subjected to extortion during his rule and people took good care to hide their wealth from royal view. Chandragupta was of a different type altogether : hence there was no risk in a display of wealth before his eyes. टुष्टि takes “स्वामिनः as 1st case plural, qual. पौरसुख्याः । स्वामिनो गृहस्वामिनो वसनभूषणादिसम्बद्धिं स्पृह्यया अन्योन्मं आधिक्येन दर्शयन्तः पौरसुख्याः” etc. स्वामिनः पौरसुख्या = rich leaders of citizens.

12. पार्वणम्—पर्वन् a joint : hence conjunction *i. e.*, अमावस्या and पौर्णमासी । Here the latter. तत्र भव इति पर्वन् + अण् पार्वणः that which appears at that time of full-moon. The अण् here is irregular, because “तत्र भवः”, “तत्र जातः”, “तस्य इदम्”, “तेन प्रीतम्” etc. are technically called शैषिक senses ( शैषि ) । But in the case of a कालवाचक word the शैषिक affix usually allowed is ठञ् by “कालात् ठञ्” । It is true पर्वन् is not primarily a काल, but if there is reference to काल even in the remotest degree, the affix is none other than ठञ् । “यथा कथञ्चित् गुणवत्त्वापि काले वर्त्तमानात् प्रत्यय इत्यते”—*Vrittikara*. Hence पार्वण has to be condemned ( अप-भ्रंश ) । The correct form being पार्विक with ठञ् “कथं तद्धिं शार्वरस्य तमसो निषिद्धये इति कालिदासः, ‘अनुदितौषसरागा’ इति भारविः, समान-कालीनं, प्राक्कालीनम् इत्यादि च ? अपभ्रंशा पृथैते इति प्रामाणिकाः—*Bhattoji*. Note that पार्विकम् preserves the metre also.

12. कञ्चुकी—एवमेवैतत्

*Chamberlain*—It is indeed so.

राजा—किमेतत् ?

*King*—What is it ?

कञ्चुकी—देव इदम् ।

*Chamberlain*—Sire, it is this.

राजा—स्फुटं कथय ।

*King*—Speak out plainly.

कञ्चुकी—प्रतिषिद्धः कौमुदीमहोत्सवः ।

*Chamberlain*—The Kaumudi festival has been prohibited.

राजा—(सक्रोधम्) आः केन ?

*King*—(With warmth) Ha ! by whom ?

कञ्चुकी—देव नातःपरं विज्ञापयितुं शक्यम् ।

*Chamberlain*—Sire, beyond this cannot be reported.

राजा—न खलु आर्यं चाणक्येन अपहृतः प्रेक्षकाणाम्  
अतिशयरमणीयञ्चक्षुषो विषयः ।

*King*—Really, by Noble Chanakya has not been removed  
this excessively delightful object of sight of on-lookers.

कञ्चुकी—देव कोऽन्यो जीवितुकामो देवस्य शासनम्  
अतिवर्त्तत ।

*Chamberlain*—Sire, who else with a desire to live would  
over-rule Sire's command ?

राजा—शोणोत्तरे, उपवेष्टुमिच्छामि ।

*King*—Sonottara, I wish to sit down.

प्रतोहारी—देव एदं सिंहासनम् [देव इदं सिंहासनम्] ।

*Warder*—Sire, here is your throne.



राजा—( नाट्येनः उपविश्य ) आर्य्यं वैहीनरे, आर्य्यचाणक्यं  
द्रष्टुमिच्छामि ।

*King—(Acting sitting down) Noble Vaihinari, I wish to see Noble Chanakya.*

कञ्चुकी—यदाज्ञापयति देवः ( इति निष्क्रान्तः ) ।

*Chamberlain—As Sire commands (exit).*

### CHARCHA

1. विज्ञापयितुम्—वि + ज्ञा + णिच् + तुभुत् । Usually this is the antithesis of आज्ञापयितुम् । The former being used when a junior reports to senior and the latter refers to the command of a senior to a junior.

2. जीवितुकामः—जीवितुं कामः अस्ति । The म of जीवितुम् disappears by the dictum “तुङ्गाममनसोरपि” ।

3. अतिवर्त्तत—अतीत्य वर्त्तते इति अति + हत + लिङ्, ईत । शक्ति लिङ् ।  
Or सभावनायां लिङ् ।

4. शोचोत्तरे etc.—Here the king pretends that he is so much affected by this unpleasant news that he can no longer keep standing.

13. ( ततः प्रविशति आसनस्थः रूभवनगतः कोपानु-  
विष्टां चिन्तां नाटयंश्चाणक्यः ) चाणक्यः—कथं स्पृहते मया सह  
दुरात्मा राजसः !—

कृतागाः कौटिल्यो भुजग इव निर्याय नगराद्-

यथा नन्दान् हत्वा नृपतिमकरोम्यैर्य्यं वृषलम् ।

तथाहं मीर्य्येन्दोः श्रियमपहरामोति कृतघ्नीः

प्रकर्षं महद्द्वेषे रतिशयितुमेष व्यवसितः ॥११॥ ।

(Then enter on a seat, in his own house, Chanakya acting meditation mixed with anger) Chanakya—How so ! The vile-

hearted Rakshasa vies with me ! This fellow has ventured to surpass the grandeur of my wit ( lit. supremacy ) having made up his mind thus—"I will wrest the fortune of the moon-like Maurya just as Kautilya who, on being insulted, made Maurya, killed the Nandas."

अन्वयः ॥ "यथा कौटिल्यः कृतागाः ( सन् ) भुजग इव नगरात् निर्याय मन्दान् हत्वा मौर्यैर्दण्डं वृपतिम् अकरोत् तथा अहं मौर्येन्दोः श्रियम् अपहरामि" इति कृतधीः एष महद्बुद्धिः प्रकर्षम् अतिशयितुं व्यवसितः । व्याख्या—'यथा कौटिल्यः' चाणक्यः 'कृतम्' आचरितम् 'आगः' अपराधो यस्मिन् तादृशः सन् 'भुजग इव' सर्पवत् 'नगरात्' कुसुमपुरात् निर्याय' बहिर्गत्वा 'मन्दान् हत्वा मौर्यैः' सुरागर्भजातं 'दण्डं' चन्द्रगुप्तं 'वृपतिम् अकरोत्' राजानं व्यधात् राज्यं अभिषिक्तवान् तथा 'अहम् इन्दुतुल्यस्व' चन्द्रकल्पस्य 'मौर्यस्य' चन्द्रगुप्तस्य 'श्रियं' लक्ष्मीम् 'अपहरामि' अपनयामि 'इति' अनेन प्रकारेण 'कृता' कल्पिता 'धीः' मतिः येन तादृशः विहितसङ्गल्यः 'एषः' राक्षसः 'महद्बुद्धिः' मदीयायाः मतेः 'प्रकर्षं' सम्पदम् 'अतिशयितुम्' अतिवर्तितुं बुद्ध्या महद्बुद्धिं व्यतीत्य स्थातुम् इत्यर्थः । 'व्यवसितः' प्रकान्तः यतते इत्यर्थः । स हि मन्वते महद्बुद्धेरपि आत्मनो बुद्धिः प्रकृष्टा, अहो धमः इति भावः ।

### CHARCHA

1. कोपानुबिद्धाम्—अनु + व्यध + क्त कर्मणि अनुबिद्धः tinged. कोपेन अनुबिद्धा tinged with anger रापरञ्जिता etc.

2. दुरात्मा—See ante. Or say आत्मन् is बुद्धि । दुष्टः आत्मा अस्य fool दुर्बुद्धिः । "आत्मा यत्रो धृतिर्बुद्धिः स्वभावो ब्रह्म वर्षं च" इत्यमरः ।

3 भुजग—भुजेन कुटिलगत्वा गच्छतीति भुज + गम + उ कर्त्तरि । भुजङ्ग and भुजङ्गम् are got with खच् ।

4. अपहरामि—I shall wrest. This implies death of चन्द्रगुप्त and installation of another king, Malayaketu, in his place. For the sake of the दृष्टान्त these two facts should have been expressly stated. ढुद्धि thinks that चाणक्य suppresses them on

purpose with a view to say that Rakshasa lacks constructive skill and is only trying to destroy. "ममेव नास्य बुद्धिबलं परन्तु मत्सर्मावेषे 'अशक्तोऽहं गृहकारभ्ये शक्तोऽहं गृहभङ्गने' इति न्यायेन मौढ्यापकारमात्राय प्रयतमानः"—*Dhundhi*.

5. प्रकर्षम्—प्र + कृष + घञ् भावे प्रकर्षः excellence, majesty.

6. अतिशयितुम्—अति + शी + तुमुन् to excell. उपसर्गबशात्: सकर्मकत्वम् ।

7. व्यवसितः—वि + अव + सी + क्त कर्परि is bent upon. Nom. एषः which refers to राक्षस ।

14. ( आकाशे लक्ष्यं बद्ध्वा ) राक्षस राक्षस, विरम्यताम् अस्मात् दुर्व्यं सनात्—

उत्सिक्तः कुसचिवदृष्टराज्यतन्त्रो

नन्दोऽसौ न भवति चन्द्रगुप्त एषः ।

चाणक्यस्त्वमपि च नैव केवलं ते

साधर्म्यं मदनुकृतेः प्रधानवैरम् ॥१२॥

( *Fixing his gaze in the air* ) Rakshasa, O Rakshasa, stop from this mad pursuit. This one is Chandragupta, not that haughty Nanda with affairs of state supervised by bad ministers. You too are certainly not Chanakya. In the matter of your imitation of me the common attribute is merely the enmity with the principal ( king ).

अन्वयः ॥ एषः चन्द्रगुप्तः, उत्सिक्तः कुसचिवदृष्टराज्यतन्त्रः असौ नन्दः न भवति । त्वमपि च नैव चाणक्यः । केवलं प्रधानवैरं ते मदनुकृतेः साधर्म्यम् । व्याख्या—'एषः, अयं मया कृतो राजा नास्मा 'चन्द्रगुप्तो' भवति, 'उत्सिक्तः' गवितः 'कुत्सितैः' अनभिज्ञैरित्यर्थः 'सचिवैः' अमात्यैः 'दृष्टं' निश्चितं 'राज्यस्य तन्त्रम्' इति-कार्त्तव्यता यस्य तादृशः 'असौ नन्दः' अयं न भवति । नन्दात् विलक्षणः अयं चन्द्रगुप्तो-दुर्बलदृष्टव्यता दत्यर्थः । विना च दैलक्ष्यं 'त्वमपि च नैव चाणक्यः' असि । वस्तु-वस्तु 'केवलम् एकं' 'प्रधानेन' मुख्येन राज्ञा सह इत्यर्थः यत् 'वैरं' शत्रुता तदेव 'ते' तव

या 'मदीया अनुकृतिः' अनुकरणं तस्याः 'साधर्म्यं' तुल्यता । ममेव तवापि राज्ञा विरोधः, एतन्मात्रम् आवधीः समता । पचान्तरे नन्दात् व्यायान् चन्द्रगुप्तः स्वस्य चाणक्याङ्घ्रिनः इति प्रसङ्ग एव नास्ति सादृश्यस्य, तद्विरम्यताम् अस्माद्द्व्यंसनात् ।

CHARCHA

1. दुर्व्यंसनात्—व्यस्यते विप्यते अनेन इति वि + अस + ल्यट् करणे for an engrossing pursuit. दुष्टं व्यसनम् etc. तस्मात् । "जुगुप्साविराम—” इत्यपादाने ५मी ।

2. कुसचिव इति—See व्याख्या । Telang reads राज्यभ्रूरः for राज्यतन्त्रः, but दृष्ट does not seem to be suitable with respect to भार which is usually spoken of as ऊद, घृत etc. तन्त्र is इतिकर्तव्यता decision, adoption of measures etc. राज्यस्य तन्त्रम्—the steps to be taken at emergencies of state. "इतिकर्तव्यता तन्त्रमुपायस्य विसाधकः” इति विकारुशेषः । Cf.—“अस्मात् आरीपितराज्यतन्त्रभारः”—Act 1, ante, also “प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तन्त्रयित्वा”—Sak. Act V.

3. साधर्म्यम्—समानी धर्मः सर्धमः with समान changed to स । स एव इति सधर्म + व्यञ् स्कार्थे । Or समानी धर्मः अस्य इति सधर्म + अणिच् सधर्मा । सधर्मणः भावः इति सधर्मन् + व्यञ् साधर्म्यम् resemblance.

4. मदनुकृतेः—सम अनुकृतिः अनुकरणम् etc, शेषे षष्ठी । दृष्टि notices the reading मदनुकृतौ विषये, अधि ७मी ।

5. प्रधानवैरम्—प्रधान principal मुख्य, इ. e., राजा । तेन वैरम् । The two cases have no similarity except in one point, namely, the attack is on the king. The kings however are dissimilar ; the aggressors—myself and yourself—are dissimilar too. Similarity in results cannot be expected under these conditions, so desist before you are disgraced.

15. ( विचिन्त्य ) अथवा नातिमात्रम् अत्र वस्तुनि मया मनः खिद्यितव्यम् । कुतः—

मदृष्ट्यैः किल सोऽपि पर्वतसुतो व्याप्तः प्रविष्टान्तरैर्-  
उदयुक्ताः स्वनियोगसाधनविधौ सिद्धार्थकाद्याः स्वशाः ।

कृत्वा सम्प्रति कैतवेन कलहं मौर्ख्येन्दुना राक्षसं  
भेत्स्यामि स्वमतेन भेदकुशलस्त्वेष प्रतीपं द्विषः ॥ १३ ॥

( *Reflecting* ) Or, my mind need not be troubled too much by me in this matter. ( Do you ask ) Why ?—Indeed, he too, the son of Parvata, is surrounded by my officers; that have gained his heart ; spies too such as Siddharthaka and others are engaged in the matter of carrying out their mission. Clever at alienation as I am, I will now having falsely picked up a row with the moon-like Maurya sever the antagonistic Rakshasa from our enemy at my will.

अन्वयः ॥ स पर्वतसुतः अपि प्रविष्टान्तरैः मदभृत्यैः व्याप्तः किल । सिद्धार्थ-  
काद्याः स्पृष्टाः स्वनियोगसाधनविधौ उदयुक्ताः । भेदकुशलस्तु ( अहम् ) सम्प्रति  
कैतवेन मौर्ख्येन्दुना कलहं कृत्वा प्रतीपं राक्षसम् एष स्वमतेन द्विषः भेत्स्यामि ।  
व्याख्या—‘स पर्वतसुतोऽपि’ पर्वतकपुत्रो मलयकेतुश्च ‘प्रविष्टं’ कृतपदम् ‘अन्तरं’ हृदयं यैः  
ताड्यैः वशीकृतशत्रुचित्तैः इत्यर्थः ‘मदभृत्यैः’ मत्संबन्धुः भागुरायणादिभिः ‘व्याप्तः  
किल’ परिवारित एव । ‘सिद्धार्थकाद्याः’ सिद्धार्थकप्रमुखाः ‘स्पृष्टाः’ चरा  
‘स्वनियोगस्य’ निजकर्मणः, राक्षसबन्धनरूपस्य ‘साधनविधौ’ यथीपदेशानुष्ठाने ‘उद-  
युक्ताः’ व्यापृताश्च । भागुरायणादयो मलयकेतौ सिद्धार्थकादयः राक्षसे व्यापारिता  
भेदाय निपुणं यतमानास्तिष्ठन्ति । ‘भेदे’ गृहविच्छेदे ‘कुशलस्तु’ पटुः अहं पुनः ‘सम्प्रति’  
अयं ‘कैतवेन’ क्लृप्तं ‘इन्दुमुख्येन मौर्ख्येण’ सह ‘कलहं कृत्वा’ विवादं प्रस्तुत्य ‘प्रतीपं’  
प्रतिकूलं ‘राक्षसं एषः’ अचिरात् ‘स्वमतेन’ आत्मच्छन्देन यथेच्छमित्यर्थः ‘द्विषः’ शत्रुः तः  
मलयकेतोः ‘भेत्स्यामि’ अपसारयिष्यामि, अपरक्तं करिष्यामि ।

### CHARCHA

१. उदयुक्ताः—युज समाधौ दिवादिरकर्मकः । उद + युज + क्त कर्त्तरि  
वर्त्तमाने । See next.

२. भेत्स्यामि स्वमतेन—स्वं मतम् own will. तेन । इहा करणे ईतौ वा ।  
स्वमतेन भेत्स्यामि—अथारुचि मेतस्यामि, *i. e.*, this भेदकर्म is easy to me.

The reason precedes—Malayaketu is being worked upon by my men ; Siddharthaka, etc., are busy with Rakshasa. Both of them are thus within my clutches. Hence स्वमतेन मेत्स्यामि with Rakshasa duped by the sham quarrel. See next.

3. भेदकुशलस्त्वेषः—एषः goes with मेत्स्यामि implying अविलम्ब in the भेदक्रिया । Cf.—“एष लाम्भिनवकगृहशोणितार्थी”—Sak. Act VI. *Dhundhi* reads भेदकुशलीऽस्त्वेषः and explains—“‘एषः’ राक्षसः ‘स्वमतेन’ स्वसम्भत्या ‘भेदकुशलः’ अस्तु चन्द्रगुप्तात् चाणक्यं मेत्स्यामि इति स्वखिन् कुशलस्यन्वः अस्तु । न तु अस्य ममेव सामग्रीपौष्कल्यं बुद्धिबलञ्च अस्ति इति भावः” ।

4. प्रतीपम्—प्रतिगताः आपः अखिन् इति प्रति + अप् + च ( समासान् ) = प्रति + ईप् = प्रतीपः । This is by “अन्तरूपसर्गेभ्यः अप ईत्” which clanges अप into ईप् । The समासान् is by “ऋक्प्—” । प्रतीपः lit. means the place where the current turns. Hence *opposed*. तम् । Qual. राक्षसम् । The intervention of स्वमतेन भेदकुशलस्त्वेषः renders the construction obscure ( दूरान्वय ) ।

16. ( प्रविश्य ) कञ्चुकी—कष्टं खलु सेवा—

भेतव्यं नृपतेस्ततः सचिवतो राज्ञस्ततो वल्लभाद्-

अन्येभ्यश्च वसन्ति येऽस्य भवने लब्धप्रसादा विटाः ।

दैव्यादुन्मुखदर्शनापलपनैः पिण्डार्थमायस्वतः

सेवां लाघवकारिणीं कृतधियः स्थाने खलुहसिं विदुः ॥१४॥

*Chamberlain ( Entering ) Service is misery indeed—The king has to be dreaded, next the ministers, then the king’s favourite, and also others—pimps who live in his house with favour gained. Rightly do the right-thinking deem as the dog’s routine, the service of people toiling for bread with looks up-turned and mis-representations through helplessness—service that imparts meanness.*

अन्वयः ॥ नृपतेः भेतव्यम् ; ततः सचिवतः ; ततो राज्ञो वल्लभात्, अन्येभ्यश्च ये लब्धप्रसादा विटा अस्य भवने वसन्ति । स्थाने कृतधियः दैव्यात् दुन्मुखदर्शना-

पलपनैः पिच्छार्थम् आयस्यतः लाघवकारिणीं सेवां श्रद्धतिं विदुः। व्याख्या—  
 कष्टं खलु सेवा इति यदुक्तं तदेव प्रपञ्चयति। 'श्रुपतेः' राक्षः 'भेतव्यं' शक्ति-  
 तव्यं कदा वा कुप्येदिति। 'ततः' तदनन्तरं 'सचिवतः' अमात्यात् भेतव्यं सोऽपि  
 राजिव नियुक्तेऽधिकारी इति। 'ततः' तदनन्तरं 'राज्ञो वल्लभात्' प्रीतिपात्रात् भेतव्यं  
 स हि कष्टः राजानं विज्ञापयेत् इति। 'अन्वेभ्यश्च' एतद्व्यतिरिक्तभ्योऽपि भेतव्यम्।  
 के ते इत्याह—'ये लब्धः प्रसादः' अनुग्रहः यैः तादृशाः 'विटाः' धूर्ताः 'अस्य'  
 राक्षः 'भवने' गृहे 'बसन्ति' तेभ्योऽपि भेतव्यम्। तेऽपि राज्ञे निवेद्य अप्रियं  
 कर्तुं शक्ता इति 'स्थाने' सुष्ठु युक्तमेव यत् 'कृतधियः' विनीतमत्य.' पण्डिता इत्यर्थः,  
 जना 'दैव्यात्' दरिद्रतया हेतुना 'उन्मुखं' मुखमुन्नमस्य यानि 'दर्शनानि' वीक्षितानि  
 यानि च 'अपलपनानि' मिथ्याभाषणानि तैः करणैः—पिच्छार्थं भोज्यार्थम् 'आयस्यतः'  
 क्रियमानस्य सेवकस्य 'लाघवकारिणीं' कृपणताजननीं 'सेवां' प्रभुपरिचर्यां 'श्रद्धतिं'  
 कुक्कुरलीलां 'विदुः' मन्यन्ते।

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1. कष्टम्—सामान्ये नपुंसकम्। Misery. It is the general name of which सेवा is a class. Hence the difference of gender is of no consequence.

2. उन्मुख etc.—उद्गतं मुखं यद्यिन् तद् उन्मुखम्। उन्मुखं यथा तथा दर्शनम् उन्मुखदर्शनम् looking with face upturned. The look is directed at the face of the master. This is what the dog does the object is to divine the master's intentions by a study of his face and act accordingly to please him. The same is the lot of the needy server. अप + लप + ल्युट् भावे अपलपन false statement. The dog's अपलपन is his low whining. *Dhundhi* says "श्रुविषय अपलपनं ताडनमयेन गात्रसङ्घीचनम्"।

3. कृतधियः—कृत trained. कृता धीः एषाम् of trained intellect, *i. e.*, those who can rightly judge matters.

4. स्थाने—अव्यय meaning युक्तम्। Expresses the despondency of the Chamberlain. What a hard lot! I have to please the

master and also the minister, but just now the two are working at cross purposes. To please one I have to offend the other. O woe !

17. ( परिक्रम्य अवलोक्य च ) इदमार्थ्याचाणक्यगृहम् ।  
यावत् प्रविशामि । ( प्रशिष्य अवलोक्य च ) अहो राजाधिराज-  
मन्त्रिणो विभूतिः । तथाहि—

उपलशकलमेतद्भेदकं गोमयानां  
वटुभिरुपहतानां वर्हिषां कूटमेतत् ।  
शरणमपि समिद्धिः शुष्यमाणाभिराभिर-  
विनमितपटलान्तं दृश्यते जीर्णकुण्डयम् ॥ १५ ॥

( *Going round and observing* ) This is Noble Chanakya's house. Let me enter. ( *Entering and observing* ) O the affluence of the minister of the king of kings ! Thus—Here is seen a piece of stone to pound cow-dung with ; there appears a heap of Kusa grass collected by young disciples ; the shed too is being seen with dilapidated walls and the corners of the roof borne down with yonder sacrificial fagots that are drying.

अन्वयः ॥ गोमयानां भेदकम् एतत् उपलशकलं ( दृश्यते ) ; वटुभिः उपहतानां वर्हिषाम् एतत् कूटं ( दृश्यते ), शुष्यमाणाभिः आभिः समिद्धिः विनमितपटलान्तं जीर्णकुण्डं शरणमपि दृश्यते । व्याख्या—शुष्काणां 'गोमयानां' गोपुरीषपिण्डानां 'भेदकं' पेषकम् 'एतत्' इदम् 'उपलशकलं' प्रस्तरखण्डं दृश्यते । 'वटुभिः' शिष्यभूतैः ब्राह्मण-कुमारैः 'उपहतानाम्' आहत्य रक्षितानां 'वर्हिषां' कुशानाम् एतत् 'कूटम्' एष राशिः दृश्यते । 'शुष्यमाणाभिः' आतपे शीघ्रं गच्छन्तीभिः 'आभिः' पुरोवर्तिनीभिः 'समिद्धिः' यज्ञकाष्ठैः 'विनमितः' अवपीडितः 'पटलान्तः' चालप्रान्तः यस्य तादृशं 'जीर्णं' काल-ध्वस्तं 'कुण्डं' भित्तिः यस्य तादृशं 'शरणमपि' गृहञ्च दृश्यते लक्ष्यते । अहो विभूतिः इति सोत्प्राप्तीतिः । "अभेनास्य अत्र तेगृहत्वकर्मटत्वादयः श्रीविद्यगुणा उक्ता" इति दुःखिः ।



## CHARCHA

1. उपल etc.—उपल stone. शकल picce. उपलस्य शकलम् ।
2. गीमयानाम्—गीः पुरीषम् इति गी + मयद्, गीमयम् cow-dung ; गीमय cakes are used as fuel. कृद्योगा कर्मनि षष्ठी ।
3. कूटमेतत्—*Dhundhi* reads कूपम् for कूटम् । The meaning is the same. But कूप is masculine ; “फेनस्तूपी सयूपकी” इत्यमरः । कूट is both masculine and neuter. “कूटोऽस्त्री निश्चली राशी” इति मेदिनी । Prefer कूट ।
4. शरणम्—उपलशकलम् and बर्हिषां कूटम् are on the yard and noticed first. Then he looks at the cottage (शरण) itself. “शरणं गृहरचिब्रोः” इत्यमरः ।
5. समिद्धिः—समिध्यते षामिः इति सम् + इन्ध + क्तिप्, करणे समिधः sacrificial fagots, etc. अनुक्ते कर्त्तरि श्या ।
6. विनमित etc.—वि + नम + णिच्, + क्त + कर्मणि विनमित or विनामित ( see Magha. I, 13 ). पटल roof. “पटलं कृदिः” इत्यमरः । कृदिम् is the vernaculer क्रात । See व्याख्या । Adj. to शरणम् ।
7. जौर्णकुडाम्—कुड्य wall भित्ति । “भित्तिः स्त्री कुड्यम्” इत्यमरः ।

18. तत् स्थाने खल्वस्य वृषलो देवश्चन्द्रगुप्त इति । कुतः—

सुवन्यश्चान्तास्याः क्षितिपतिमभूतैरपि गुणैः

प्रवाचः कार्पण्याद् यद्वितथवाचोऽपि पुरुषाः ।

प्रभावस्तृणायः स खल्वसकलः स्यादितरथा

निरीहाणामीशस्तृणमिव तिरस्कारविषयः ॥१६॥

So it is no wonder ( lit.—it is proper ) that to him Sire Chandragupta is only a Sudra. ( Do you ask ) How ?—It is indeed the full ( manifestation of the ) power of desire that even men of truthful speech ( becoming ) garrulous from ( a sense of ) helplessness belaud the lord of the Earth with mouths untired even for virtues unpossessed. If it were

otherwise, the king would become like straw an object of contempt to people whose desire is gone completely.

CHARCHA

1 स्थाने etc.—देवचन्द्रगुप्तः अस्य चाणक्यस्य सम्बन्धे 'वृषलः' शुद्रमात्रम् इति यत् तत् 'स्थाने' युक्तमेव । Chanakya treats Chandragupta as a mere Sudra ignoring his royalty. This he can for reasons below. Dhundhi reads वृषलीयचन्द्रगुप्तः । or वृषली देवचन्द्रगुप्तः । वृषलशब्देन वदितु-मर्हः इति वृषल + वद + क्यप् कर्मणि वृषलीयः one deserving to be called a वृषल । The rule is "वदः सुपि क्यप् च" । But the कञ्चुकी never speaks of the king by name without adding देव । Hence we prefer देवचन्द्रगुप्तः to bare चन्द्रगुप्तः । There is *apparently* another objection to Dundhi's reading, namely, the क्यप् here, according to some, is not available in the कर्मवाच्य । भावे has to be attached to this rule from the next rule "भुञ्जी भावे" । It is true Bhattoji accepts this view. But Haradatta refers to it with disapproval—"उत्तरसूत्रादिह भावग्रहणमपेक्षणीयम् इत्याहुः" । इत्याहुः—So they say—implies disapproval. Nagesa agrees with Haradatta and openly discards भावे । Thus—"इदं चिन्त्यम् । 'भुञ्जी भावे' इति सूत्रे उत्तरार्धे भावग्रहणम् इति भाष्योक्तः । .....भावे 'ब्रह्मोद्यम्' इत्यादि तु कान्दसम् बाहलकादा इति बोध्यम्" । Cf. also—"लः कर्मणि च भावे चाकर्मकेभ्यः", "तथीरेव क्लृप्तखलर्था" which do not allow भावे क्तव्य after a सकर्मक root like वद । This is why we say the objection is only apparent.

2. अन्यथा ॥ अविद्ययाचः अपि पुरुषाः कार्पण्यात् प्रवाचः ( सन्तः ) अश्रान्तास्याः ( भूत्वा ) अभूतैरपि गुणैः क्षितिपतिं स्तुवन्ति ( इति ) यत् स खलु दृष्ट्यायाः सकलः प्रभावः । इतरथा निरीक्षणान् ईशः दृष्टमिव तिरस्कारविषयः स्वान् । व्याख्या—'न विद्यया' मिथ्या 'वाक्' वाणी येषां तादृशाः यथार्थवचनाः 'अपि पुरुषाः' कार्पण्यात् लघुतया असमर्थतया इत्यर्थः 'प्रवाचः' वाचालाः सन्तः 'अश्रान्त' अमरहितान् 'आस्य' सुखं येषां तादृशाः बहुभाष्येऽपि अमरहिता भूत्वा 'अभूतैः' अवास्तवैः 'अपि गुणैः' असतोऽपि गुणान् आरिष्य इत्यर्थः 'क्षितिपतिं स्तुवन्ति' भूपालमुपशोकयति इति 'यत् स खलु' निश्चितं 'दृष्ट्यायाः' लोभस्य 'सकलः सम्पूर्णः' 'प्रभावः' महिमा । लोभादेव सत्यवानपि मिथ्यागुणानुज्ञस्य प्रभुं स्तौति इत्यर्थः । 'इतरथा' अन्यथा असति लोभे

इत्यर्थः सर्वे 'निरौहः' निष्कामाः सम्पद्यन्ते । तादृशानां सम्बन्धे 'ईशः' प्रभुः राजा इत्यर्थः 'द्वयमिव तिरस्कारस्य' अवज्ञायाः 'विषयः' पात्रं 'स्यात्' भवेत्, यथा चन्द्रगुप्तशाणक्यस्य । अयं हि "निस्यू ह्लात् राजानमपि तृतीयोक्त्य भृत्यवदव्यपदिशति" इति ङ, णिङ् ।

3. अशान्तास्याः—See व्याख्या । Qual. पुरुषाः । Telang reads अशान्तास्याः । भविष्यदभिप्रायोऽयं निर्द्देशः । स्तुवन्ति till they are अशान्तास्याः ।

4. अभूतैः—भूत is ऋत truth "युक्तेऽस्मादाहते भूतं प्राण्यतीति समे विषु" इत्यमरः । अभूत means virtues the king does not possess. This is सिध्याभाषण ।

5. प्रवाचः—प्रभूता वाक् एषाम् । Hence अशान्ति is expected yet they are अशान्तास्याः । Reasons below.

6. कार्पाण्यात्—ऋपण is असमर्थ । Cf.—"परपरिभावाक्रान्तिरूपणैः"—Act II. It also means लघु as in "न ऋपणा प्रभवत्यपि वासवं" । कार्पाण्य is the reason for सिध्याभाषण etc.

7. अवितथवाचः—तथ or तथा is सत्य true. Cf.—"आयोधनं ननु किमाद्य सखे तथेति" । विगतं तथा असत्याः वितथा untrue, cf.—"न वितथा परिहासकथास्वपि" । न वितथा अवितथा true. तादृशी वागेषाम् । Even such people utter lies and any amount of them. This is true कार्पाण्य । Qual. पुरुषाः ।

8. प्रभावः—प्रकृष्टो भावः प्रभावः, प्राद्वितत्— । We cannot attach अञ् directly owing to the prohibition "श्रिणीभुवोऽनुपसर्गे" ।

9. दृष्टायाः—Here all these are attributed to दृष्टा, while above we have कार्पाण्य as the reason. This is not contradictory, because दृष्टा causes कार्पाण्य which then works on the individual.

10. सः—यत् सः is quite regular. विधेयप्राधान्यात् पुलिङ्गता ।

11. सकलः—कला is अंश part. कलाभिः सह with all parts, i.e., full.

12. तिरस्कार etc.—तिरम् + कृ + अञ् भावे तिरस्कार or तिरःकार by "तिरमोऽन्यतरस्याम्" । See व्याख्या ।

19. (विलोक्य सभयम्) अये अयमार्य्यं चाणक्यस्तिष्ठति—

यो नन्दमौर्य्यवृत्तपयोः परिभूय लोकम्

अस्तोदयावदिशदप्रतिभिन्नकालम् ।

पर्यायपातितहिमोष्णमसर्वगामि

धाम्नातिशाययति धाम सहस्रधाम्नः ॥ १७ ॥

( जानुभ्यां भूमौ निपत्य ) जयत्वार्थः ।

( *Observing—with awe* ) Ha ! Here is sitting Noble Chanakya—who, defying the *Loka* ( world ) directed the fall and rise of kings Nanda and Maurya, but not at different times, and thus causes his glory to surpass the glory of the thousand-rayed ( sun ) which does not reach all ( simultaneously ) and by whom ( therefore ) heat and cold are let down by turns.

( *Touching the ground with the knees* ) Let Noble Sir prosper.

### CHARCHA

1. अये अहम् etc.—The Chamberlain suddenly notices Chanakya, hence the exclamation of surprise. *Dhundhi* reads तदयम् and explains सः अयम् तदयम्, कर्मधा—। The two are better uncompounded.

2. अन्वयः ॥ यः लोकं परिभूय अप्रतिभित्रकालं नन्दमौर्यशृपयोः अस्तौदयो अदिशत् ( अतएव ) सहस्रधाम्नः असर्वगामि पर्यायपातितहिमोष्णं धाम धाम्ना अतिशाययति । व्याख्या—‘यः’ आर्य्यचाणक्यः ‘लोकं’ निखिलं भुवनं ‘परिभूय’ अवमल्य नन्दामात्यादीन् नौत्या मीढयित्वा इत्यर्थः ‘प्रतिपुरुषं भिन्नः कालो’ यस्मिन् कर्मणि तद् यथा ‘न’ भवति तथा समकालमेव इत्यर्थः ‘रूपस्य नन्दस्य रूपस्य मौर्यस्य’ च ‘अस्तौ’ तिरोभावम् ‘उदयम्’ आदिर्भावश्च ‘अदिशत्’ आज्ञापयामास घटयामास इत्यर्थः अतएव ‘सहस्रधाम्नः’ सूर्यस्य ‘सर्वे’ निखिलं भुवनं न गच्छति न व्याप्नोति यत् तादृशं ‘पर्यायेण’ कालक्रमेण ‘पातितम्’ अवतारितं ‘हिमं’ शीतम् ‘उष्णम्’ पातपश्च येन तादृशं ‘धाम’ तेजः ‘धाम्ना’ स्वतेजसा ‘अतिशाययति’ अतिक्रामयति । रवितेजः अहं लोक-व्यापि, सर्वलोकव्यापि तु चाणक्यतेजः । अपि च रवितेजः पर्यायेण उष्णं हिमश्च जायते, चाणक्यतेजः पुनः युगपदेव नन्दस्य हिमं मौर्यस्य उष्णं जातम् । एवं रविरपि परिभाषी अयमार्थ्यचाणक्यस्तिष्ठति इति पूर्वेषु सम्बन्धः ।

3. लोकम्—लोक = world, i. e., the people. In the case of the sun, *Dhundhi* thinks it stands for the लोकालोक mountain

about which the sun is supposed to revolve lighting only the half of the mountain turned towards it at the time.

4. पर्याय etc.—परि + इ or अय + चञ् भावे पर्यायः turn हिमञ्च उष्णञ् हिमोष्णम् or हिमोष्णे by “विप्रतिषिद्धं चानधिकरणवाचि”। Qual. धाम (whic is obj. of अतिशाययति)। Now see व्याख्या।

5. असर्वगामि—This is because it is blocked by the लोकालोक mountain. Even without the mountain sun light is असर्वगामि because it illumines only half the globe at a time.

6. अतिशाययति—अति + शी + णिच् + लट् तिप्। धाम (निजधाम) सहस्रधात्री धाम अतिश्रते = धाम्ना (निजधाम्ना, अनुक्ते कर्त्तरि टृतीया) सहस्रधात्री धाम अतिशाययति।

20. चाणक्यः—वैहीनरे, किमागमनप्रयोजनम् ?

*Chanakya*—Vaihinari, what is the object of your coming.

कञ्ची—आर्य्यं प्रणतिसंभ्रमसमुच्चलितभूमिपालमौलि  
मालामाणिक्यशकलशिखापिशङ्गोलतपादपद्मयुगलः सुगृहीत-  
नामधेयो देवस्यन्द्रगुप्त आर्य्यं शिरसा प्रणम्य विज्ञापयति—  
“अकृतक्रियान्तरायम् आर्य्यं द्रष्टुमिच्छामि” इति।

*Chamberlain*—Noble Sir, Sire Chandragupta, of auspicious name, whose pair of lotus-feet is rendered brown by shoots of lustre of the pieces of gems that are shaken on the crest of kings through haste at obeisance, after having saluted Noble Sir with his head, says this—“I wish to see Noble Preceptor without interference to his daily rites.”

चाणक्यः—वृषलो मां द्रष्टुमिच्छति ? वैहीनरे, न खलु  
वृषलस्य श्रवणपथं गतोऽयं मत्कृतः कौमुदीमहोत्सवप्रतिषेधः।

*Chanakya*—Vrishala wishes to see me ? Vaihinari, is it not that this prohibition of the Kaumudi festival by me has reached the ears of Vrishala ?

कञ्चुकी—आर्य्य, अथ किम् ?

*Chamberlain*—What else ( yes ) Noble Sir ?

चाणक्यः—(सक्रोधम्) आः केन कथितम् ?

*Chanakya*—( In anger ) Ha, by whom told ?

कञ्चुकी—(सभयम्) प्रमोदत्वार्थ्यः । स्वयमेव सुगाङ्गप्रासाद-  
गतेन देवेन अवलोकितम् अप्रहृत्तकौमुदीमहोत्सवं पुरम् ।

*Chamberlain*—( In fright ) May it please Noble Sir, the  
city with the Kaumudi festival uncommenced was noticed by  
Sire himself sitting on the Suganga Palace.

चाणक्यः—आ ज्ञातम् । ततो भवद्भिः अन्तरा प्रोत्साह्य  
कोपितो वृषलः । किमन्यत् ?

*Chanakya*—Ah ! I see. Then at this opportunity the Vri-  
shala was incited and angered by you all ; what else could  
it be ?

कञ्चुकी—( भयं नाटयंस्तूष्णीमधोमुखं तिष्ठति ) ।

*Chamberlain*—(stands mute with face downcast acting fright).

### CHARCHA

1. प्रणति etc.—‘प्रणती’ प्रणमाकरणे यः ‘सन्मः’ त्वरा तेन ‘समुच्चलितानि’  
जातप्रकम्पानि यानि ‘भूमिपालानां मौलिषु’ चूडासु स्थितानां ‘मालानां माणिक्य-  
शकलानि’ रत्नखण्डानि तेषां ‘शिखाभिः’ किरणैः ‘पिशङ्गीकृतं पिङ्गलीकृतं पादपद्म-  
युगलं’ चरणारविन्दद्वन्द्वं यस्य तादृशः । Qual. चन्द्रयुग्मः ।

2. अकृत etc.—अन्तर् मध्ये अद्यनम् इति अन्तर् + अक्ष् + चञ् भावे अन्तराक्षः  
obstruction क्रियाया अन्तरायः । अकृतः क्रियान्तरायः यस्मिन् कर्मणि तद् यथा  
तथा ; qual. दर्शनक्रिया । Or अकृतः क्रियान्तरायी येन तम् ; qual. आर्य्यम् ।

3. अन्तरा—अव्यय meaning अवकाश interval. Cf.—“न खल्वन्तरा  
दृष्टा त्वदा देवी”—Sak. Act VI. Here it means opportunity.

4. प्रोत्साह्य—प्र + उद् + सह + शिच् + ल्यप् having urged on.

21. चाणक्यः—अहो राजपरिजनस्य चाणक्योपरि विद्वेष-  
पक्षपातः । अथ क्व वृषलः ?

*Chanakya*—O the leaning of the attendants of the king to  
the side of hatred towards Chanakya ! Well, where is Vrishala ?

कञ्चुकी—( भयं नाटयन् ) आर्य्य सुगाङ्गतेन देवेन अह-  
मार्य्यपादमूलं प्रेषितः ।

*Chamberlain*—( *Acting fright* ) Noble Sir, I was ordered to  
Noble Sir's feet by Sire sitting on the Suganga.

चाणक्यः—( सत्याय ) सुगाङ्गमार्गमादेशय ।

*Chanakya*—( *Rising* ) Show me the way to the Suganga.

कञ्चुकी—इत इतः आर्य्यः । ( उभौ परिक्रामतः ) ।

*Chamberlain*—This is the Suganga Palace. Let Noble Sir  
go up slowly.

कञ्चुकी—एष सुगाङ्गप्रासादः । शनैरारोहतु आर्य्यः ।

चाणक्यः—(नाटेन आरुह्य अवलोक्य च) अये सिंहासन-  
मध्यास्ते वृषलः । साधु साधु—

नन्दैर्वियुक्तमनपेक्षितराजवृत्तैर्-

अध्यासितञ्च वृषलेन वृषेण राज्ञाम् ।

सिंहासनं सदृशपार्थिवसङ्गतञ्च

प्रीतिं परां प्रगुण्यन्ति गुणा ममैते ॥ १८ ॥

*Chanakya*—( *Acting ascent and noticing* ) Ha ! Vrishala is  
seated on the throne ! Bravo ! This throne has been  
vacated by the Nandas who disregarded all kingly duties, is

occupied by Vrishala the best of kings, and is joined to a king worthy of it—these benefits ( lit. virtues ) promote great joy in me.

CHARCHA

1. विवेष etc.—पक्षे पातः leaning. विवेषे पक्षपातः । Nom. to भवति understood.

2. सिंहासनम्—“अधिष्ठीञ् स्थासां कर्म” इत्याधारस्य कर्मत्वम् ।

2A. अधि + आस + लटते = अध्यास्ते sits.

3. अन्वयः ॥ सिंहासनम् अनपेक्षितराजवृत्तैः नन्दैर्वियुक्तं, राज्ञां वषेण वषलेन अध्यासितञ्च, सदृशपार्थिवसङ्गतञ्च—एते गुणा मम परां प्रीतिं प्रगुणयन्ति । व्याख्या— इदं ‘सिंहासनं’ सिंहाङ्गं राजासनम् ‘अनपेक्षितम्’ अनादृतं ‘राजवृत्तं’ राजधर्मः यैः तादृशैः ‘नन्दैः वियुक्तं’ विच्छिन्नम् इत्येको गुणः । इदं ‘राज्ञां वषेण’ पुङ्गवेन सुख्येन इत्यर्थः ‘वषलेन’ शूद्रेण चन्द्रगुप्तेन ‘अध्यासितञ्च’ आक्रान्तमपि इति द्वितीयो गुणः । अनया च आक्रान्त्या इदं ‘सदृशेन’ आत्मानुरुपेण ‘पार्थिवेन’ राज्ञा अथ ‘सङ्गतञ्च’ युक्तमपि इति गुणस्त्वतीयः । ‘एते गुणाः’ अभ्युदयाः जगन्मङ्गलानि इत्यर्थः ‘मम परां प्रीतिम् आनन्दं’ प्रगुणयन्ति समाहरन्ति जनयन्ति इत्यर्थः । यद्वा—‘एते मम गुणाः’ मदौघानि अवदानाग्नि इत्यादि ।

4. अनपेक्षित etc.—राज्ञां वृत्तम् royal duties. These are— (1) collection by fair means, (2) protection of the subjects. (3) maintenance of the subjects, (4) bounties to worthy objects.

“न्यायेनार्जनमर्थानां रक्षणं पालनं तथा । सत्पादं विनियोगश्च राजवृत्तं चतुर्विधम् ॥” *Dhundhi* reads राजराजैः and explains “अनपेक्षितराजराजैः तृणौकत-कुषैरेः” meaning thereby that the Nandas were immensely rich. This does not enter into the spirit of the verse at all. The point is—a bad king is gone and a good one has come in his place. तृणौकतकुषैरेः cannot imply that the kings were unworthy ones.

5. वषेण—वष the best. “शुक्लले मूषिके श्रेष्ठे सुकृते वषमे वषः” इत्यमरः । But some think, perhaps justly, that this is the sense only when वष is the उत्तरपद in an उपभितकर्मषा—, e. g., रघुवष, क्षपिवष etc. Cf.—“श्रेष्ठे स्यादुत्तरस्थञ्च” इति हेममेदिनी ।

6. सदृश etc.—समान + इश् + कञ् कर्त्तरि सदृशः । पृथिव्या ईश्वरः इति शुद्धिर्वा + अञ् पार्थिवः । Now see व्याख्या ।



\* 7. प्रगुण्यन्ति—प्रदत्तो गुणः अस्मिन् प्रगुणः strung. The reference is to a bow. Hence ready for work as in “चारण्यकं गजनिव प्रगुणीकरामि” Act I, Sl. 26. In the case of प्रीति this means—ready to show itself. प्रगुणान् कुर्वन्ति इति प्रगुण + णिच् (नामधातु) + लट् अन्ति । Nom. गुणाः ।

22. ( उपसृत्य ) विजयतां वृषलः ।

( *Advancing* ) Let Vrishala prosper.

राजा—(आसनादुत्थाय) आर्य्य, चन्द्रगुप्तः प्रणमति । (इति पादयोः पतति ) ।

*King—(Rising from the throne) Noble Preceptor, Chandragupta bows unto you ( falls at his feet ).*

चाणक्यः—( पाणौ गृहीत्वा ) उत्तिष्ठोत्तिष्ठ वत्स—

आ शैलेन्द्राच्छिलान्तःस्रलितसुरनदीशीकरासारशीतात्  
तीरान्ताच्चैकरागस्फुरितमणिरुचो दक्षिणस्वार्षवस्य ।

आगत्यागत्य भौतिप्रणतनृपशतैः शश्वदेव क्रियन्तां

चूडारत्नांशुगर्भास्तव चरणयुगस्याङ्गुलीरन्ध्रभागाः ॥ १९ ॥ १

*Chanakya—(Taking up by the hand) Arise, arise my son—*  
May the crevices between the toes of your feet be ever rendered impregnated with the lustre of the gems on their crest, by hundreds of kings prostrating themselves in awe coming, ever and anon, ( from all parts )—from the lord of the hills cool with the shower of sprays from the divine stream that had alighted between his rocks down to the beach of the Southern ocean having lustres of gems shining in various shades.

### CHRNA

1. विजयताम्—“विपराभ्यां जेः” इत्यात्मनिपदम् ।

2. अन्वयः ॥ शिलान्तःस्रलितसुरनदीशीकरासारशीतात् शैलेन्द्रात् आ, नैक-  
रागस्फुरितमणिरुचो दक्षिणस्य अर्षवस्य तीरात् आ, आगत्य आगत्य भौतिप्रणतनृपशतैः  
स्य चरणयुगस्य अङ्गुलीरन्ध्रभागाः शश्वदेव चूडारत्नांशुगर्भाः क्रियन्ताम् । व्याख्या—

‘शिलानां’ प्रसरखण्डानां ‘अन्तः’ मध्ये ‘खलिता’ आकाशाश्रुता या ‘सुरनदी’ देवसरित् गङ्गा तस्याः ‘श्रीकराणां’ जलकणानां यः ‘आसारः’ वर्षणं तेन ‘श्रीतात्’ शीतलात् ‘शैलेन्द्रात्’ गिरिराजात् हिमालयात् ‘आ’ तमेव गिरिराजम् उत्तरतः अवधिं कृत्वा ‘नैकैः’ बहुभिः ‘रागैः’ वर्षैः ‘स्फुरिता’ द्यीतमाना ‘मन्थिच्छ्वः’ रत्नभासः यस्मिन् तादृशस्य ‘दक्षिणस्य अर्णवस्य’ दक्षिणसागरस्य ‘तीरात्’ उत्तरकूलात् ‘आ’ तदेव कूलं दक्षिणतः अवधिं कृत्वा ‘आगत्य आगत्य’ अबिरतम् उपसृत्य ‘भौत्या’ भयेन ‘प्रष्वतानि’ यानि ‘वृष-प्रतानि’ राजमखलानि तैः ‘तव चरणयुगस्य’ पादद्वयस्य ‘अङ्गुलीनां रन्ध्रभागाः’ विषर-प्रदेशाः ‘शश्वदेव’ सदैव ‘चूङ्गास्थितानां’ रत्नानाम् ‘अंश्रुवः’ किरणाः ‘गर्भे’ मध्ये येषां तादृशाः मौलिमणिकिरणपूरिताः ‘क्रियन्ताम्’ आपादन्ताम् ।

3. शैलेन्द्रात्—शैलानाम् इन्द्रः लक्षणया राजा शैलेन्द्रः the Himalaya. तस्मात् । आङ्ग्ले शैली by “पञ्चम्याङ्ग परिभिः” ।

4. शिलान्तः etc.—श्रीत cool to touch ( See स्थानौभूताः Sl. 7 ).  
Qual. शैलेन्द्रात् ।

5. सुरनदी etc.—The Ganges. ( See सुरसरितम्, Act I. Sl. 1 ). श्रीकर spray, “श्रीकरोऽम्बकणाः सताः” इत्यमरः । आसार shower ; “आरा-सन्पात आसारः” इत्यमरः । The river came down from Heaven which is a great height ; hence there was a regular and heavy shower of sprays. Now see व्याख्या ।

6. नैकराग etc.—न एकः नैकः, नञर्थेन नशब्देन सुपसुपा इति समासः । नैकश्च नैकश्च नैकश्च इत्येकशेषः । Now see व्याख्या ।

7. क्रियन्ताम्—“आशिशि लिङ् लोटौ” इति आशौर्ये लोट् ।

8. चूङ्गा etc.—See व्याख्या । गङ्गादीनामाकृतिगणत्वात् सप्तम्यन्तस्य गर्भ-शब्दस्य परनिपातः ।

23. राजा—अर्थ्यप्रसादात् अनुभूयत एव सर्वम् तदु-पविशत्वार्थ्यः ( उभौ यथोचितमुपविष्टौ ) ।

*King*—Through Noble Preceptor’s favour all this is being already enjoyed. Let Noble Preceptor sit down. ( *Both are befittingly seated* ).

चाणक्यः—वृषक्ष, किमर्थं वयमाह्वताः ।

*Chanakya*—Vrishala, why have we been summoned ?

राजा—आर्यस्य दर्शनेन आत्मानमनुग्राहयितुम् ।

*King*—To let the sight of Noble Sir favour us.

चाणक्यः—( सस्मितम् ) अलमनेन प्रश्रयेण । न निष्प्रयोजनम् अधिकारवन्तः प्रभुभिराह्वयन्ते ।

*Chanakya*—(Smiling) Away with this humility (Or—familiarity). Those who hold commission are not summoned by their masters without purpose.

राजा—आर्य, कौमुदीमहोत्सवप्रतिषेधस्य किं फलम् आर्यः पश्यति ?

*King*—Noble Sir, what use does Noble Sir see in prohibiting the Kaumudi festival ?

चाणक्यः—( स्मितं कृत्वा ) उपालब्धं तर्हि वयमाह्वताः ।

*Chanakya*—( With a smile ) So we have been summoned for censure !

राजा—शान्तं पापं, शान्तं पापम् । न हि न हि । विज्ञापयितुम् ।

*King*—Begone sin ! Begone sin !! No, not at all. For a representation ( i. e., not for censure ).

चाणक्यः—यद्येवं तर्हि विज्ञापनीयानाम् अवश्यं शिष्येण रुचयोऽनुरोधव्याः ।

*Chanakya*—If so, then the wishes of those to whom the representation is to be made, ought to be respected by the disciple.

राजा—एवमेतत् कः सन्देहः । किन्तु न कदाचिदार्यस्य निष्प्रयोजना प्रवृत्तिरित्यस्ति नः प्रश्नावकाशः ।

*King*—So it is, no doubt ; Noble Preceptor's steps are never aimless, so there is room for my question.

चाणक्यः—वृषल, सम्यग्दृष्टीतवानसि, न प्रयोजनमन्तरा  
चाणक्यः स्वप्नेऽपि चेष्टते इति ।

*Chanakya*—Vrishala, you have guessed right, that, without an aim, Chanakya does not stir even in a dream.

राजा—आर्य्य, अतएव श्चुश्रूषा मां मुखरयति ।

*King*—Noble Sir, hence indeed a desire to hear makes me garrulous.

चाणक्यः—वृषल श्रूयताम् । इह खलु अर्थशास्त्रकाराः  
त्रिविधां सिद्धिम् उपवर्णयन्ति—राजायत्तां सचिवायत्ताम्  
उभयायत्ताञ्चेति । ततः सचिवायत्तसिद्धेः तव किं प्रयोजना-  
न्वेषणेन ? यतो वयमेवात्र नियुक्ता वेत्स्यामः ।

*Chanakya*—Listen Vrishala. Authors of works on Politics speak of three kinds of success in this world—resting with the king, resting with the ministers, resting with both. Of what use then is the search for aim to you whose success rests with the minister? For, we ourselves, employed in the matter, shall weigh ( Or—shall know ).

राजा—( सकोप इव मुखं परावर्त्तयति ) ।

*King*—( *Averts his face as if in anger* ).

### CHARCHA

1. अनुभूयते एव—All this is already accomplished unto us and is no longer something merely to hope for.

2. अनुयाहयितुम्—अनु + यद् + णिच् + तुमुन् । दर्शनम् आत्मानमनुग्रह्यति—  
अहं दर्शनेन ( अनुक्ते कर्त्तरि दृतीया ) आत्मानम् अनुयाहयामि ।

3. प्रशयेन—प्र + शि + ञच् भावे प्रशय modesty विनय । “—निभृत विनीतप्रशिताः समाः” इत्यमरः । करणे ष्या । करण of साध्यते etc.—understood.

4. अधिकारवन्तः—अधिकार office (see ante). अधिकारः अस्ति एषाम्, servants.

5. उपालम्ब्यम्—उप + आ + लभ् + तुसुन् । उपा + लभ् means to censure. Cf.—“निपुणमुपालम्बाः”—Sak. Act V.

6. विज्ञापयितुम्—वि + ज्ञा + णिच् + तुसुन् to make a representation as to one's senior.

7. विज्ञापनीयानाम् etc.—‘शिष्येण’ विनेयेन ‘विज्ञापनीयानाम्’ आचार्याणां गुरुणां ‘रुचयः’ प्रवृत्तयः ‘अनुरोद्धव्याः’ मानयितव्याः । *Dhundhi* reads ‘स्वैरुचयो न निरोद्धव्याः and explains ‘स्वैरुचय स्वतन्त्राः गुरुवी न निर्बन्धनीयाः (?) भव्यवत् नानुयीज्याः’ । He evidently construes विज्ञापनीयानां गुरुणा यः शिष्यः, तेन स्वैरुचयः गुरवः etc. with a बहुव्रीहि in स्वैरुचयः—not a happy construction. Why not say विज्ञापनीयानां स्वैराः रुचयः न निरोद्धव्याः with a कर्मधा—। For स्वैर see स्वैरपातैः Act I, Sl. 2.

8. न कदाचित् etc.—Your रुचि is स्वैर undoubtedly, but though self-determined it is never aimless. The question “why” or “how” may be out of place in the case of an *aimless* act, but is quite relevant in the case of a deliberate step as yours always is. अव + कश्च + घञ भावे अवकाश room. Cf.—“अवकाशं किलोदन्वान् रामायाभ्यर्थितो ददौ” ।

9. अन्तरा—An अन्वय meaning मध्ये also विना । “अन्तरि मध्यविनाशयोः” इति बर्द्धमानः । Here it means विना ; मध्य cf.—“भवद्भिरन्तरा प्रोत्साद्य etc.” ante.

10. यथूषा—श्रीतु, प्रयोजनं श्रीतुम्, इच्छा इति शु + सन् + ष भावे स्थियाम् ।

11. सुस्वरयति—सुखमस्ति अस्य महत् इति सुख + र मत्वर्थे a babbler वाचाल । सुस्वरं करोति इति सुस्वर + णिच् ( नामधातु ) + लट् तिप् ।

12. राजायत्ताम् etc.—आ + यत् + क्त कर्मणि आद्यत्ता dependant. राजनि आयत्ता etc.

13. प्रयोजन etc.—प्रयोजनस्य अन्वेषणम् etc. search after motive

or aim. This is useless for you, hence there is no room for your question. See next. करणे तथा ( see note 3 ).

14. यतः etc,—No room, because—‘यतः’ अत्र अस्मिन् सिद्धिविषये ‘नियुक्ताः’ व्याघ्रताः सन्तः ‘वयमेव’ अहमेव सच्चिवस्ते ‘वेत्स्यामः’ विचारयिष्यामः । I shall weigh the reason, that ought to satisfy you, ought to be enough for one who depends upon his minister alone for success. विद् is अणित् in the दिवादि and रुधादि class according to व्याघ्रभूति, वामन, etc. and in the तुदादि also according to the भाष्य । “विन्दतिश्चान्द्रदौर्गारिष्ठो भाष्येऽपि दृश्यते । व्याघ्रभूत्यादयस्तेन नेह पेठुरिति स्थितम् ॥”—*Bhattoji*. Hence वेत्स्यामः is derived from the रुधादि root—विद् विचारणे । “सचायां विद्यते ज्ञाने वेत्ति वित्त विचारणे । विन्दते-विन्दती लाभे श्यन्-लुक्-अम् शेषिदं क्रमात्” ॥—*Bhattoji*. The परस्मैपद is irregular, वेत्स्यामहे being the correct form. Or say वेत्स्यामः = वेदिष्यामः from विद् ज्ञाने अदादि, the absence of इट् being irregular Prof. Hillebrandt reads वचामहे ( *Trans*—we ourselves continue employed in the matter).

24. ( नेपथ्ये वैतालिकौ पठतः ) ।

( *Two bards sing in the dressing room* ).

एकः—

आकाशं काशपुष्पच्छविमभिववता भस्मना शुक्लयन्ती  
शीतांशोरंशुजालैर्जलधरमलिनां क्लिश्यती क्लिप्तमैभीम् ।

कापालीमुहहन्ती स्रजमिव धवलां कौमुदीमित्यपूर्वा  
हासश्रीराजहंसा हरतु तनुरिव क्लेशमैशी शरहः ॥ २० ॥

*First*—May the Lord's person\* ( at his Tandava ) remove your troubles—the person whitening the sky with ashes that dim the lustre of *Kasa* flowers ; with the mass of rays of the moon ( on the head ) transforming ( lit. injuring ) the elephant's hide which is dark as a pouring cloud ; bearing a string of

white skulls like moon-beam ; (giving out) laughs of which the lustre is like that of swans ; and which is thus like Autmun of a wonderous (lit. unusual) type.

अन्वयः ॥ काशपुष्पच्छविमभिभवता भक्षना आकाशं शुक्लयन्ती, शीतांशुः अंशु-  
जालैः जलधरमलिनां ऐभीं कृत्तिं क्लिन्नता, कौमुदीमिव धवलां कापालीं सजमुदहन्ती,  
हासश्रीराजहंसो अपूर्वां शरदिव ऐशौ तनुः बः क्लेशं हरतु । व्याख्या—प्रारब्धं ताण्डव  
'काशपुष्पस्य' काशकुसुमस्य 'छविं' कान्तिम् 'अभिभवता' तिरस्कृवंता ततोऽपि धवलीन  
इत्यर्थः 'भक्षना' अङ्गरागभूतया विभूत्या ताण्डववशात् समन्तात् विकीर्णया 'आकाशं'  
नीलं नभः 'शुक्लयन्ती, धवलयन्ती, 'शीतांशुः' हिमरश्मे चन्द्रस्य मौलिकतस्य इत्यर्थः, अंशु-  
जालैः' मयूखमालाभिः 'जलधरः' मेघ इव या 'मलिना' नीला ताम् 'ऐभीं कृत्तिं' गजचर्म  
आत्मन उत्तरीयभूतं गजामुरचर्म 'क्लिन्नता' पीडयन्ती शुभतामाधाय मलिनतां त्यजयन्ती  
—इति यावत् 'कौमुदीमिव' ज्योत्स्नानिव 'धवलां' शुभां 'कापालीं' नरकपालकल्पिता  
'सजं' मालाम् 'उदहन्ती' धारयन्ती 'राजहंसः' इव 'हासश्रीः' ताण्डवोचितस्य अट्ट-  
हासस्य शोभा अस्ति यस्यां तादृशी अतएव 'अपूर्वां' नूतना पूर्वविलक्षणा 'शरदिव'  
'ऐशौ तनुः' शाश्वतं वपुः 'बः क्लेशं' शत्रुकृतं तापं 'हरतु' अपनयतु । शरत् काशैराकाशं  
शुक्लयति, तनुरियं ततोऽपि कैः भक्षभिः इत्येका नूतनता ; निर्जलत्वात् प्रकृत्या शुभैरर्भैः  
शोभते शरत्, इयन्तु अभ्युत्थयमायतं नीलं गजामिनं चन्द्रकान्त्या धवलीकृतं धारयन्ती  
शोभते इत्यपरा नूतनता ; कौमुदीशुभा शरत् कपालधवला च तनुः, राजहंसशुभा  
शरत् अट्टहासदर्शितदशनैः शुभा तनुः । अतएव शरदिव तनुः, न च पुनः पूर्वदृष्टा  
इव शरत् ।

### CHAROHA

1. वेंतालिकौ—विबिधस्तालः वितालः । तेन चरति इति विताल + ठक् a bard.
2. शुक्लयन्ती—शुक्लं करोति इति शुक्ल + षिच् ( नामधातु ) + शट् स्त्रियाम् ।
3. कृत्तिमैभौम्—इभ an elephant. तस्य इयम् ( अण् ) = ऐभौ । This is:hehide of the demon गजामुर whom Siva had killed and whose

skin he wears as his upper garment. Cf —“अणं अणोत्क्षिप्तजेन्द्र-  
कृत्तिना स्युटोपमं भूतिसितेन शम्भना”—Magha I, 4. This garment he  
especially prefers during his ताण्डव । Cf.—“नृत्यारम्भे हर पश्यतेरार्द्र-  
नागाजिनेच्छाम्” ।

4. सजमिव etc —इव is misplaced ; construe कौमुदीभिव सजम् etc.

5. अपूर्वा—न पूर्वा not of the previous type, a new kind.  
See व्याख्या ।

6. हासश्री etc.—हासस्य श्रीः । हासश्रीः राजहंस इव, उपमितकमेधा— ।  
सः अस्ति अस्याम् ईति हासश्रीराजहंस + अच् मत्वर्थे । Telang reads हास्यश्री  
which means the same.

7. तनुरिव etc.—Here also इव is misplaced ( see सजमिव  
above) , construe—शरदिव तनुः ।

8. शरत्—Dhundhi construe शरत् क्लेशं हरतु which seems  
absurd. The second verse invokes the grace of Hari , it is  
then incongruous to say that the first is an appeal to Autumn.  
Fancy the invocation of Autumn in the same breath with  
that of हरि । Evidently Dhundhi was misled by the misplace-  
ment of इव in the last line. In his attempts to apply the  
epithets to शरत्, he disregards grammar and good sense as well.  
Chanakya himself takes these verses as विशिष्टदेवतास्तुति (See below)  
and not as शरत्स्तुति , but if we construe शरत् क्लेशं हरतु it becomes  
at once a स्तुति of शरत् ।

10. Remark—शरत् is supposed to render the world white  
all over by removing the gloom of the lowering clouds. Cf.—  
“हंसश्रेणीषु तारासु कुसुदत्सु च वारिषु । विभूतयस्तदीयानां पर्यस्ता यशसामिव ॥”  
श्री तनु also is described above as doing the same, hence the  
resemblance.

25. अपि च—

प्रत्यश्रोम्भे षजिह्वा क्षणमनभिमुखी रत्नदीपप्रभाणां  
आत्मव्यापारगुर्वी जनितजललवा जृम्भितैः साङ्गभङ्गैः



‘नागाङ्गं’ मोक्षमिच्छोः शयनमुरु फणाचक्रवालोपधानं

निद्राच्छेदाभिताम्ना चिरमवतु हरेर्दृष्टिराकेकरा वः ॥२१॥

*Moreover*—May the half-closed red-at-the-break-of-sleep eyes of Hari, desirous of leaving the wide bed of the serpent's body with the round of hoods for the pillow, ever guard you—eyes that are dull from recent opening, that are for the moment averse to face the light of the lamps of gems, that are slow in the exercise of their functions because drops of tears have been brought up by yawns with stretchings of limbs.

अन्वयः ॥ फणाचक्रवालोपधानं उरु नागाङ्गं शयनं मोक्षमिच्छोः हरेः प्रत्ययो-  
न्मेषजिह्वा चणं रत्नदीपप्रभाणामनभिसुखी साङ्गभङ्गैः जृम्भितैर्जनितजललवा आत्म-  
व्यापारगुर्वी आकेकरा निद्राच्छेदाभिताम्ना दृष्टिः वः चिरमवतु । व्याख्या—‘फणाणां  
चक्रवालां’ मण्डलमेव ‘उपधानं’ शिरीषानं यस्मिन् तादृशम् ‘उरु’ विशालं ‘नागाङ्गं’  
सर्पराजशरीररूपं ‘शयनं’ शय्यां ‘मोक्षमिच्छोः’ हातुकास्य ‘हरेः’ श्रीविष्णोः ‘प्रत्ययः’  
अचिरः यः ‘उन्मेषः’ उन्मीलनं तेन ‘जिह्वा’ मन्दा ‘चणं’ मुहूर्त्तमात्रं ‘रत्नदीपानां’  
दीपरूपाणां शेषशिरीषाणां ‘अनभिसुखी’ पराङ्मुखी तेभ्यो व्यावृत्ता इत्यर्थः ‘साङ्गभङ्गैः’  
गाथायमनैः सह यानि ‘जृम्भितानि’ जृम्भणानि तैः ‘जनित’ उद्गमितः ‘जललवः’  
वारिबिन्दुः यस्यां तादृशी अतएव ‘आत्मव्यापारे’ निजकर्मणि दर्शनकर्मणि इत्यर्थः ‘गुर्वी’  
अलसा ‘आकेकरा’ अर्द्धनिमीलिता ‘निद्राच्छेदे’ स्वापावसाने ‘अभिताम्ना’ आरक्ता  
‘दृष्टिः’ नेत्रं ‘वः चिरमवतु’ रक्षतु ।

### CHARCHA

1. प्रत्यय etc.—जिह्वा is मन्दिले अलस । “जिह्वस्तु कुटिलेऽलसे” इत्यमरः ।  
Now see व्याख्या । Qual दृष्टिः ।

2. रत्न etc.—The whole body of Vishnu is illumined by the gems on the hood of the snake-king. Cf.—“तत्फणामण्डलोदधि-  
र्मणियोतितविग्रहम्” । Hence these gems do the work of light and  
are described as such here. चणं has व्याप्तार्थे रथा by “कालाध्यनीरत्यन्त-  
संयोगे” ।

3. आत्मव्यापार etc.—‘आत्मव्यापार of eyes’ is seeing. See व्याख्या ।  
‘This is because the eyes had watered ( जनितजललवा ) ।

4. जृम्भितेः—जृम्भ + क्त भावे । People yawn immediately after sleep. अनुक्ते कर्त्तरि श्या ।

5. नागाङ्गम्—*Dhundhi* reads नागाङ्गम् the serpent’s lap. This is the bed ; on the bed is the pillow of the hoods ( फणाचक्रवालोपधानम् ) । But the hoods cannot be on the चक्र (lap.) Hence नागाङ्गम् is preferable.

6. फणा etc.—चक्रवाल is मण्डल । “चक्रवाल’ तु मण्डलम्” इत्यमरः । Both फणा and फण are seen. Cf.—“व्यज्यन्त एते मणिभिः फणस्थैः”, “तथैव तस्थुः फणरत्नशीभाः”, “तत् फणामण्डलोदधिः”, “फणाभृतां क्वादनमेकमीकसः”—Magha I. 34. Quel. शयनम् ।

7. आकेश्वर—Half closed. A पारिभाषिक word defined as “दृष्टि-राकेश्वर किञ्चित् स्फुटापाङ्गे प्रसारिता । मीलितार्द्धपुटा लोके ताराव्यावर्त्तनीचरा ।”

9. Remark—The verse treats Hari just like an ordinary human being. The failing of sight, body etc. as noticed here are out of place in a description of the Almighty. The awakening took place on the eleventh bright night of Karttika and the verse was recited four days later on the Kaumudi-Purnima day ( see ante ).

26. द्वितीयः—

सत्वोत्कर्षस्य धात्रा निधय इव कृताः केऽपि कस्यापि हेतोर-  
जितारः स्वेन धान्ना मदसलिलमुचां नागयूथेश्वराणाम् ।

दंष्ट्राभङ्गं मृगाणामधिपतय इव व्यक्तमानावलेपा

नाज्ञाभङ्गं सहन्ते नृवर नृपतयस्त्वादृशाः सार्वभौमाः ॥२२॥

अपि च—

भूषणाद्युपभोगेन प्रभुर्भवति न प्रभुः ।

परैरपरिभूबाह्वस्त्वमिव प्रभुरुच्यते ॥ २१ ॥

*Second*—O best of men, paramount rulers of men made by the Ordainer as the repository of the exuberance of majesty with pride and self-respect manifest like thyself, whoever they are, do not, for any reason whatsoever, brook the supercession of orders just as kings of beasts who by their own might are conquerors of the leaders of herds of tuskers emitting the fluid of ichor, do not (brook) the drawing of their teeth. Moreover—The king is not the king by reason of the enjoyment of jewellery etc. Rightly is he called king who like yourself has his orders not superceded by others.

सर्वेति । अन्वयः ॥ हे नृवर, धावा सत्वोत्कर्षस्य निधय इव कृताः व्यक्तमाना-  
बलीपाः खादृशाः सार्वभौमा वृपतयः स्वेन धाम्ना मदसलिलमुचा नागयूधेश्वराणा  
जेतारः मृगाणामधिपतयः दंष्ट्राभङ्गमिव कस्यापि हेतोः आज्ञाभङ्गं केऽपि न सहन्ते ।  
व्याख्या—हे 'नृवर' नरसिंह चन्द्रगुप्त 'धावा' वेधसा 'सत्यस्य' बलस्य यः 'उत्कर्षः'  
आधिक्यं 'तस्य' बलसम्पदः 'निधय इव' आशयाः इव 'कृताः' सृष्टाः अतएव 'व्यक्तः'  
स्फुटः 'मानः' आत्मादरः 'अबलीपः' गर्वश्च येषां ते 'खादृशाः' भवद्विधाः 'सार्वभौमाः'  
सर्वलोकविदिताः 'वृपतयः' नरेश्वराः 'स्वेन' निजेन 'धाम्ना' प्रतापेन बलेन इत्यर्थः  
'मदसलिलं' दानवारि 'मुञ्चन्ति' ये तादृशानां 'नागयूधेश्वराणां' करिकुलसुख्यानां  
'जेतारः' जयिनः 'मृगाणामधिपतयः' पशुराजाः सिंहाः 'दंष्ट्राभङ्गमिव' दशनवृटिमिव  
'कस्यापि हेतोः' कुतोऽपि निमित्तात् 'आज्ञाभङ्गं' शासनलङ्घनं 'केऽपि न सहन्ते'  
न मर्षयन्ति तत् कथं भवान् मर्षयिष्यति? एतत् राक्षसप्रयुक्तेन मनकलसेन कृतं  
चन्द्रगुप्तसमुत्सेजनम् ।

भूषणेति । अन्वयः ॥ प्रभुः भूषणाद्युपभोगेन न प्रभुर्भवति । त्वमिव परैरपरि-  
भृताञ्जः प्रभुरुच्यते । व्याख्या—'प्रभुः' राजा 'भूषणादीनां' रत्नादीनाम् 'उपभोगेन'  
अनुभवेन हेतुना 'न प्रभुर्भवति' न राजा सम्पद्यते । भूषणाद्युपभोगः प्रभुत्वे सति घटते  
सत्यं, किन्तु नष्टासौ प्रभुत्वस्य हेतुः । 'त्वमिव' यथा भवान् तथा 'परैः' अन्यैः आस्मिन्तरे-  
रित्यर्थः 'अपरिभृता' अतिरक्षता 'आज्ञा' आदेशी यस्य तादृशः अनवज्ञातशासनो

राजा 'प्रभुः' राजेति 'उच्यते' कथ्यते लीङ्गे। आज्ञाया अत्याघात एव राज्ञे कारणमित्यर्थः। एवम् आज्ञां लङ्घयन् यदुपेक्ष्यमाणक्यः तर्हि स एव तस्वती राजा न त्वम्। तन्नासौचन्त्य इति भावः।

CHARCHA

1. सत्व etc.—सत्व is बल power. "सस्व' गुणे पिशाचादौ बली द्रव्य-स्वभावयोः—” इति मेदिनी। तस्य उत्तरार्धः etc. शेषे दृष्टी।

2. केऽपि—construe केऽपि न सहन्ते no one tolerates : it is predicated of वृपतयः। वृपतयः केपि—whoever the rulers are ; see व्याख्या। Dhundhi construes केऽपि कृताः some are so created. "केऽपि लोकोत्तरमहिमानः”।

3. कस्यापि हेतोः—Construe कस्यापि हेतोः आज्ञाभङ्गम् etc. Supercession of orders for any reason whatsoever , see व्याख्या। Also see "कस्य हेतोः” Act I, Sl. 1. Dhundhi's construction is कस्यापि हेतोः कृताः। "कस्यापि हेतोः विपक्षचपनाय”।—For some reason or other, i. e., for the extirpation of enemies.

4. व्यक्त etc.—वि + अञ्ज + क्त कर्मणि exhibited, manifested. Dhundhi renders it as प्रसिद्ध। मन + घञ् भावे मानः self-respect. अथ + लिप + घञ् भावे अवलिप pride. मानश्च अवलिपश्च। व्यक्तौ मानावलिपौ येषां whose pride and self-respect are manifest or well known.

5. सर्वमौमाः—सर्वभूमैरौश्वराः or सर्वभूमौ विदिताः इति सर्वभूमि + अण्। "अनुश्रुतिकादीनाञ्च” इत्युभयपदद्वयः।

6. Remark—The object of these two verses is to draw the attention of Chandragupta to the awkwardness of the situation. Hence the hints are broad. Everyone present must have taken the verses as admirably suiting the occasion.

27. चाणक्यः—( स्वगतम् ) प्रथमं तावत् विशिष्टदेवता-स्तुतिरूपेण प्रवृत्तशरङ्गणप्रस्थापनम् आशीर्वचनम्। इदमपरं किम् इति नावधारयामि। ( विचिन्त्य ) आ ज्ञातम्। राक्षसस्यायं प्रयोगः। दुरात्मन् राक्षसं दृश्यसे भोः। जागर्त्ति खलु कौटिल्यः।

*Chanakya*—( *To himself* ) The first in the form of an eulogy to high divinities is indeed a pronouncement of benediction descriptive of the attractions of Autumn that has set in. What this other is I do not understand. ( *Reflecting* ) Ah ! I see. This is a move by Rakshasa. Vile-hearted Rakshasa, you are found out. Ho ! Kautilya is wide awake.

राजा—आय्य वैहीनरे, आभ्यां वैतालिकाभ्यां सुवर्णशत-  
सहस्रं दापय ।

*King*—Noble Vaihinari, let a hundred thousand pieces of gold be given unto these two bards.

कञ्चुकी—यदाज्ञापयति देवः ( इति परिक्रामति ) ।

*Chamberlain*—As Sire commands ( *goes round the stage* ).

चाणक्यः ( सक्तोधम् )—वैहीनरे तिष्ठ, न गन्तव्यम् ।  
वृषल, किमयमस्थाने महान् अर्थोत्सर्गः ?

*Chanakya*—( *Angrily* ) Vaihinari, stop, you need not go. Vrishala, why this large expenditure of money on an unworthy object ?

राजा—(सकोपम्) आर्य्येण एवं सर्वत्र निरुद्धचेष्टाप्रसरस्य  
मे बन्धनमिव राज्यं न राज्यमिव ।

*King*—( *With heat* ) With the scope of my actions thus checked all round by Noble Preceptor, my kingdom is like a prison and not like a kingdom.

चाणक्यः—वृषल, स्वयमनभियुक्तानां राज्ञाम् एते दोषाः  
सम्भवन्ति । तद् यदि न सहसे ततः स्वयमभियुज्यस्व ।

*Chanakya*—Vrishala, these inconvenience attend kings who are personally inattentive to their work. So if you cannot stand them, then, attend personally to work.

राजा—एते स्वकर्मणि अभियुज्यामहे ।

*King*—Here we attend to our work.

चाणक्यः—प्रियं नः । वयमपि स्वकर्मणि अभियुज्यामहे ।

*Chanakya*—That is joy to us. We too attend to our work.

### CHARCHA

1. प्रथमम्—प्रथम first. Not the first verse, for then the second, *i. e.*, प्रत्ययोन्मेष etc. is left out, but the first *recitation* consisting of the first two verses.

2. विशिष्ट etc.—विशिष्टा उक्तमा देवता । तस्य स्तुतिः । तस्याः रूपम् । तेन । करणे ऽथा ।

3. प्रवृत्त etc.—प्रख्याप्यते अनेन इति प्र + ख्या or चक्ष् + णिच् + ल्युट् करणे प्रख्यापनम् । The means of announcement. प्रवृत्ता शरत् । तस्याः गुणाः । तेषां प्रख्यापनम् । Qual. आशीर्षचनम् ।

4. सुवर्णं etc.—सुवर्णं gold piece. तेषां शतानि । तेषां सदृशम् । Telang reads इति उत्थाय परिक्रामति । But it seems कक्षकौ was standing all the while. cf.—Para 23. उभौ यदीचितमुपविष्टौ from which it is obvious that the king and Chanakya only were seated, so उत्थाय is out of place.

5. अर्धात्सर्गः—उद् + सृज् + घञ् भावे उत्सर्गः दानम् । अर्धस्य उत्सर्गः ।

6. निरुद्ध etc.—प्र + रु + अप् भावे बाहुलकात् प्रसरः course- चेष्टायाः प्रसरः । निरुद्धः चेष्टाप्रसरः अस्य । तस्य । Qual. मे ।

7. स्वयम् etc.—स्वयम् आत्मना ; not compounded. अनभियुक्तः अव्यापृतः (see ante).

8. दोषाः—दोष inconvenience, discomfort. See *Trans.*

9. स्वकर्मणि—The implication is—The work is my own, but so long *usurped* by you.

10. वयमपि etc.—This is a rerort. "I have been doing *your* works so long through which *my* work has suffered. I shall henceforth attend to *my* work alone". The work is of course the spiritual duties of a Brahmana.

98. राजा—यद्येवं, तर्हि कौमुदीमहोत्सवप्रतिषेधस्य तावत् प्रयोजनं श्रोतुमिच्छामि ।

*King*—If so, then I wish to know utility of the prohibition of the Kaumudi-festival.

चाणक्यः—वृषल, कौमुदीमहोत्सवानुष्ठानस्य किं प्रयोजनम् इत्यहमपि श्रोतुमिच्छामि ।

*Chanakya*—Vrishala, I too wish to know the utility of observing the Kaumudi festival.

राजा—प्रथमं तावत् ममाज्ञाव्याघातः ।

*King*—First indeed is uninterrupted of my orders.

चाणक्यः—वृषल, ममापि तव आज्ञाव्याघात एव कौमुदीमहोत्सवप्रतिषेधस्य प्रथमं प्रयोजनम् । कुतः—

अग्भोधीनां तमालप्रभवकिसलयश्यामवेलावनानाम्

आ पारिभ्यश्चतुर्णां चटुलतिमिकुलक्षोभितान्तर्जलानाम् ।

मालेवाज्ञा सपुष्पा तव नृपतिशतैरुच्छते या शिरोभिः

सा मथ्येव खलन्ती प्रथयति विनयालङ्कृतं ते प्रभुत्वम् ॥२४॥

*Chanakya*—Mine too the first utility of the prohibition of the Kaumudi festival is the uninterrupted of your orders. Whence ( do you ask )?—Stumbling against me alone, your command declares your power as graced by humility—the command which up to the shores of the four oceans the forests on the coasts of which are darkened by fresh leaves growing on Tamala trees and whose deep waters are disturbed by whales rushing about, is carried on their head by hundreds of kings like a wreath of flowers unfaded.

अन्वयः ॥ तमालप्रभवकिसलयश्यामवैलावनानां चटुलतिमिकुलचोभितान्तर्जलानां चतुर्णामम्भीघीनां पारिभ्यः आ या तव आज्ञा सपुष्या माला इव नृपतिशतैः शिरोभिः उह्यते, सा मथ्येव स्वलन्ती ( सती ) ते प्रभुत्वं विनयालङ्कृतं प्रथयति । व्याख्या— 'तमालप्रभवाणि' तमालजातानि यानि 'किसलयानि' नवपल्लवाः तैः 'श्यामानि' नीलानि 'वैलावनानि' तटकाननानि येषां तादृशानाम्, अपि च 'चटुल' चपलं यत् 'तिमिकुल' तेन 'चोभितम्' आन्दोलितम् 'अन्तर्जलं' सलिलगर्भः येषां तादृशानां 'चतुर्णाम् अम्भीघीनां' सागराणां 'पारिभ्यः आ' तीरपर्यन्तं यो भूभागः तत्र 'या तव आज्ञा सपुष्या' पुष्यसमेता अस्नानपुष्या इत्यर्थः । यद्वा 'सपुष्या' समृद्धपुष्पा [ सह इति समृद्धार्थकम् ] माला इव 'नृपतिशतैः' राजवर्गैः 'शिरोभिः उह्यते' धार्यते श्रुतमात्रं या आज्ञा शिरसि कृत्वा पूज्यते 'सा मथ्येव' नान्यस्मिन् 'स्वलन्ती' मोघवृत्तिः सती 'ते प्रभुत्वं' स्वामिपदं 'विनयेन' शौलेन 'अलङ्कृतं' भूषितं 'प्रथयति' विनयालङ्कृतमिति कथयति । अथ ये भयेन भवदाज्ञां शिरसि कुर्वन्ति, इतः परं ते एव तव विनयं ज्ञात्वा भक्त्या मानयिष्यन्ति कदापि नोत्सङ्गयिष्यन्ति इति ममापि तवाज्ञायाः अव्याघात एव प्रथमं प्रयोजनम् इत्याशयः ।

### CHARCHA

1. आज्ञाव्याघातः—वि + आ + ह्न घञ् भावे व्याघातः obstruction. न व्याघातः अव्याघातः । आज्ञायाः अव्याघातः । Dhundhi expounds आज्ञायाः व्याघातः, why, it is difficult to see.

2. तमाल etc —प्रभवत्यस्मात् इति प्र + भू + अप्, अपादाने प्रभवः source. तमालः प्रभवः एषाम् । Now see व्याख्या । Here प्रभव seems superfluous ( अधिकपद ) । The existence of big forests of तमाल on the sea-beach to the south is noticed by Kalidasa thus—“दुरादयश्चक्रनिभस्य तन्वी तमालतालीवनराजिनीला । आभाति वेला लवनाम्बुराशिर्धारानिवद्धेव कलङ्करेखा” ॥

3. चटुल etc.—चुभ + णिच् + क्त कर्मणि चोभित disturbed चुब्ध is also allowed, but in the sense मथ्ये only. अन्तःस्थितं जलम् अन्तर्जलम् deep waters. Now see व्याख्या । Qual. अम्भीघीनाम् ।

4. सपुष्या—पुष्यैः सह । It has been contended that the mention of पुष्य is superfluous because माला is understood to be of



flowers. But it seems in that case separate mention of पुष्प implies that the flowers were of superior excellence either from being very fresh or because they were of a special kind. If having a full plate of mangoes, before him a man says "give me some mangoes" he means *mangoes of a superior quality*. Or सह implies सम्बद्धि । "सह सम्बन्धसादृश्ययोगपदसम्बद्धिषु । साकार्यं विद्यमाने च" इति हेमः । पुष्पैः सह, i. e., पुष्पैः सम्बद्धा सपुष्पा । Telang reads मालेबाह्यान्तपुष्पा, though his commentator seems to have मालेबाह्या सपुष्पा as in our text. In this reading there is nothing for या and सा in the verse to refer to. या is confined to the sentence in the verse by the सा following in it, so it cannot refer to आज्ञा in आज्ञाव्याघात in the second sentence preceding. The intervention of the sentence कुतः also bars such reference. The dictum "सर्वनाम्नानुसन्धिर्वृत्तिच्छन्नस्य" has therefore no scope here.

5. उच्यते या शिरोभिः—वह + लटते कर्मणि = उच्यते । The idea of placing command on the head like a garland is a common one. Cf.—"तथेति शेषामिव भर्तुराज्ञामादाय मूर्ध्ना मदनः प्रतस्थे" and "शिरोभिरुच्यते नराधिपैर्मात्यमिवास्य शासनम्"—Kirat.

6. विनयालङ्कृतम्—Predicative adjective to प्रभुत्वम् । Construe—प्रभुत्वं विनयालङ्कृतं प्रथयति not विनयालङ्कृतं प्रभुत्वं प्रथयति । As to how this leads to आज्ञायाः अव्याघातः see व्याख्या ।

29. राजा—अथ अपरमपि प्रयोजनं श्रोतुमिच्छामि ।

King—Now I wish to hear of the other utility also.

चाणक्यः—तदपि कथयामि ।

Chanakya—I will tell you that too.

राजा—कथयताम् ।

King—Let it be told then.

चाणक्यः—शोषोत्तरे महचनात् कायस्थमचलं ब्रूहि—  
"यत्तत् भद्रभटप्रभृतीनां लेख्यपत्रं तत्तावद्दीयताम्" इति ।

*Chanakya*—Sonattara, tell Kayastha Achala this in my words—“Give me the record-sheet of Bhadrabhata and others”.

प्रतीहारी—जं अञ्जो आणवेदि [ यदाय्यं आजापयति ] ।  
( इति निष्क्रम्य पुनः प्रविश्य ) अञ्ज एदं पत्तत्रम् [ आर्य्य  
एतत् पत्रकम् ] ।

*Warder*—As Noble Sir commands. (*Going out and coming back*) Noble Sir, this is the sheet.

चाणक्यः—( गृहीत्वा ) वृषल श्रूयताम् ।

*Chanakya*—( *Taking it up* ) Vrishala listen.

राजा—दत्तावधानोऽस्मि ।

*King*—I am attentive.

चाणक्यः—( वाचयति ) स्वस्ति । सुगृहीतनामधेयस्य देवस्य चन्द्रगुप्तस्य सहोत्थायिनां प्रधानपुरुषाणाम् इतोऽपक्रम्य मलयकेतुमाश्रितानां परिमाणलेख्यपत्रम् । तत्र प्रथमं तावत् गजाध्यक्षो भद्रभटः, अश्वारूढः पुरुषदेत्तः, महाप्रतीहारस्य चन्द्रभानोर्भागिनियो डिङ्गरातः, देवस्य स्वजनगन्धौ महाराजो वलगुप्तः, देवस्यैव कुमारसेवको राजसेनः, सेनापतिः सिंहबलस्य कनीयान् भ्राता भागुरामणः, मालवराजपुत्रो रोहिताक्षः क्षत्रगणमुख्यो विजयवर्मा इति । एतावदेतत् पत्रम् ।

*Chanakya*—( *Reads* ) May good come ! Record-sheet of the status of the high officials who made common cause with Sire Chandragupta of auspicious name and having deserted from here have sided with Malayaketu. Of them the very first ( batch ) is this—Bhadrabhata, the master of the elephants ; Purushadatta, the master of the horse ; Dingarata, nephew to

Chandrabhanu the chief warder ; Maharaja Balagupta, a distant relation of Sire : Rajasena the old ( lit. from childhood ) attendant of Sire himself ; Bhagurayana, the younger brother of Sinhabala the commander-in-chief ; Rohitaksha the prince of Malava : Vijayarman, the foremost of our host of warriors. This sheet has this much.

### CHARCHA

1. अपरमपि—Chanakya has given him the first reason, *i. e.*, तवाज्ञाव्याघातः ( Para 28 ) . अपरमपि refers to the second.

2. लेख्यपत्रम्—लिख् + ण्यत् कर्मणि लेख्यम् that which is to be recorded. तस्य पत्रम् ।

3. सुगृहीत etc.—See Act I, *ante*.

4. परिमाण etc.—परिमयीते अनेन इति परि + मा + ल्युट्, करणे परिमाणम् measure : here *status*. तस्य लेख्यपत्रम् । Cf—“सयः परात्मपरिमाणविवेक-सूदः”, Act I, Sl. 10.

5. गजाध्यक्षः—अक्ष is व्यवहार transaction of business. “अक्षो ज्ञानात्मशकटव्यवहारेषु पाशके” इति मेदिनी । अधिगतः अक्षम् अध्यक्षः employed, प्रादितत्— गजेषु अध्यक्षः, सुपसुपा ।

6. महाप्रतीहारस्य—प्रतिरिच्यते अत्र इति प्रति + ह्र + घञ् अधिकरणे प्रतिहारः or प्रतीहारः warder. महान् प्रतीहारः etc.

7. स्वजनगन्धी—स्वः जनः स्वजनः relative. तस्य गन्धः लेशः स्वजनगन्धः trace of relationship. सः अस्ति अस्य etc.

8. कुमारसेवकः—कुमारस्य सेवकः attendant of the young prince. “याजकादिभिश्च” इति समासः ( ? ) । This is a servant that has been in attendance upon Chandragupta since the prince's childhood.

9. कनौयान्—अतिशयेन युवा इति युवन् + ईयसुन् कनौयान् or यवीयान् by “युवाल्पयोः कनन्यतरस्याम्” ।

10. क्षत्रगण etc.—क्षत्र is क्षत्रिय, here a warrior. क्षत्राणां गणः ! तस्मिन् सुख्यः etc. Dhundhi adds after this “एते वयं देवस्य कार्ये अवहितः क्षः” । Who are the वयम् here ? वयम् cannot refer to Bhadrabhata

etc. because these are not the speakers. It is absurd to suppose that they executed a deed and deserted. No one else is referred to in the first person, hence the passage seems to be an interpolation.

11. एतावत् etc.—The whole scene is a farce, both Chanakya and Chandragupta know it as a farce, but to keep up the show, the contents of the record-sheet are to be treated as known to Chanakya, but unknown to the king. If the king is the reader of the sheet, as Dhundhi supposes, and Chanakya the listener, then the remark एतावत् etc. is meaningless, because Chanakya knows very well how far the document goes, and the remark adds nothing to his knowledge. If however, Chanakya reads and the king listens, the remark is a quite natural one. We therefore reject Dhundhi's reading and prefer to attribute the passage to Chanakya. "चाणक्यः वाचयति" etc., occurs in some of Telang's manuscripts. This requires change of speakers in the preceding speeches also and justifies the readings as adopted in our texts.

30. राजा—आर्य्य, एतेषामपरागहेतुं श्रोतुमिच्छामि ।

*King*—Noble Sir, I wish to know the reasons for the disaffection of these people.

चाणक्यः—वृषल श्रूयताम् । अत्र यावेती गजाध्यक्षा-  
ध्यक्षी भद्रभटपुरुषदत्तनामानौ, ती खलु स्वोमद्यमृगयाशीली  
हस्यश्वावेक्षणे अनभियुक्ती मया अधिकाराभ्याम् अवरोप्य स्वजी-  
वनमात्रेणैव स्थापितौ इति परपक्षे स्वेन स्वेन अधिकारेण गत्वा  
मलयकेतुमाश्रितौ । यावेती डिङ्गरातबलगुप्तौ तावपि अत्यन्त-  
लोभाभिभूतौ त्वद्दत्तं जीवनम् अबहुमन्यमानौ तत्र बहु लभ्यते  
इति अपक्रम्य मलयकेतुमाश्रितौ । योऽप्यसौ भवतः कुमारसेवको

राजसेन इति, सोऽपि तव प्रसादात् अतिप्रभूतकोषहस्यस्त्रं सह-  
 सैव तत् महदैश्वर्यम् अवाप्य पुनरुच्छेदशङ्कया अवक्रम्य मलय-  
 केतुमाश्रितः । योऽयमपरः सेनापतेः सिंहबलस्य कणोयान् भ्राता  
 भागुरायणः असावपि तत्र काले पर्वतकेन सह समुत्पन्नसौहार्दः  
 तत्प्रौढ्या च “पिता ते चाणक्येन व्यापादितः” इति उत्पाद्य  
 रहसि त्रासयित्वा मलयकेतुमपवाहितवान् । ततो भवदपथ्य-  
 कारिषु चन्दनदासादिषु निगृह्येतेषु स्वदोषाशङ्कया अपक्रम्य  
 मलयकेतुमाश्रितः । तेनाप्यसौ मम प्राणरक्षक इति कृतज्ञता-  
 मनुवर्त्तमानेन आत्मनोऽनन्तरम् अमात्यपदं ग्राहितः । यौ तौ  
 रोहिताक्षविजयवर्माणौ तावपि अतिमानित्वात् स्वदायादेभ्यः  
 त्वया दीयमानम असहमानौ मलयकेतुमाश्रितौ । इत्येषाम-  
 परागहेतवः ।

*Chanakya*—Vrishala, listen. These two here, the master of elephants and the master of horse, Bhadrabhata and Purushadatta by name, are addicted to wine, women and the chase and are indeed inattentive to the inspection of the elephants and the horse : so they were removed by me from their office and placed on but a subsistence allowance. Thus disaffected they left and have now attached themselves to Malayaketu, each in his respective capacity. As to Dingarata and Balagupta, these two, swayed too much by greed, deeming the salary allowed by you as not enough, have deserted, and attached themselves to Malayaketu, thinking they will get more there. Regarding your old attendant Rajasena, he too, through your favour, having suddenly come by great affluence with elephants, horse and immense wealth, has run away, dread-

ing resumption ( *i. e.*, confiscation ), and attached himself to Malayaketu. He too, Bhagurayana, the younger, brother of Simhabala the commander-in-chief, had contracted friendship in those trying times with Parvataka, and through love for him had told Malayaketu "Your father has been killed by Chanakya" and with this invention had scared him away : next when Chandanadasa and others that were working harm unto you were being punished, he, through apprehensions due to his own guilt, ran away and attached himself to Malayaketu. That prince too, in pursuance of gratitude that he had saved his life, caused him to accept the office of minister next to him in power ( *Or*—in constant attendance upon him). As to Rohitaksha and Vijayavarman, these two again, through in-ordinate self-esteem not tolerating your gifts to your own kinsmen, have gone over to Malayaketu. These are the reasons for the disaffection of these men.

### CHARCHA

1. एतेषामपराग etc.—As already remarked the show is a got up one. Chandragupta knows full well that there is no real अपराग anywhere but assumes the existence of अपराग for appearance's sake.

2. स्त्रीमद्य etc.—मद्ययनम् इति मद्य ( अदन्त चुरादि ) + णिच् स्वार्थे + श भावे भगया; chase. स्त्री च मद्यञ्च मद्यया च स्त्रीमद्यमद्ययाः । ताः शीलयतः इति स्त्रीमद्यमद्यया + शील + णिच् स्वार्थे + ण कर्त्तरि । करणे ऽया ।

3. स्वजीवन etc.—जीवति अनेन इति जीव + ल्युट् करणे लीवनम् subsistence-allowance. स्वस्य जीवनम् । तदेव, मयूर्यसकादि etc. द्वितीया करणे ।

4. स्वेन स्वेन etc.—गजाध्यक्ष employed there as गजाध्यक्ष and अश्वध्यक्ष also in the same capacity.

5. जीवनम्—Deriv. above. Here = salary, not mere subsistence-allowance.

6. अतिप्रभूत etc.—कोषाच्च हस्तिनश्च अश्वश्च कौवहस्यश्चाः । एकवद्भाव is not

available because कीष is not a सेनाङ्ग । 'अतिप्रभृताः कीषहृष्यन्नाः' इति तादृशं 'महत एश्वर्यमवाप्य पुनः' भूयः यः 'उच्छेदः' ऐश्वर्येण विधीजनं तस्य 'हृद्यथा' भयेन वदति वा राजा बहु एतददत्तम् इति पुनः आत्मसात् कुर्यात् इति उत्प्रेक्षया इत्यर्थः 'अपक्रस्य मलयकेतुमाश्रितः' ।

7. तव काल—At the time of the siege. Parvataka was helping Chandragupta during the siege.

8. समुत्पन्न etc.—सौहार्दं friendship ( See "सौहार्दात् कृतकृत्यतेव" etc. Act II, *ante* ). समुत्पन्नं सौहार्दमस्य ।

9. इत्युत्पाद्य—इति एतत् उत्पाद्य कल्पयित्वा having invented this story Here चाणक्य treats चन्द्रगुप्त as ignorant of the facts of Parvataka's death, which really he is not, but pretends to be so.

10. रहमि etc —See Act I, *ante*.

11. भवदपथ्य etc.—See राजापथ्य etc. Act, I *ante*.

12. स्वदोषाशङ्कया—स्वस्य दोषः his own guilt. The guilt is the उद्भावन of the story as alleged above, and the अपवाहन of मलयकेतु । तथादाशङ्का, सुप्सुपा । तथा । हेतौ श्या ।

13. प्राणरचकः—प्राणानां रचकः । "याजकादिभिश्च" इति समामः ( ? ) । As the याजकादि list does not include रचक, we suggest शेषश्लोके here as in विभुवनविधातुः etc. Or—प्राणान् रचतीति + प्राण + रच + अण् कर्त्तरि = प्राणरचः । ततः स्वार्थेकन् ।

14. अनुवर्त्तमानेन—अनु + वृत् + शानच् कर्त्तरि pursuing, *i. e.*, following the dictates of.

15. ग्राहितः—See *ante*, संज्ञां ग्राहयितव्याः Act I.

16. आत्मनोऽनन्तरम्—अन्तर interval. अविद्यमानमन्तरमस्य अनन्तरम् next. 'आत्मनः' स्वस्य राजपदस्य 'अनन्तरम्' अदूरम् 'अमाल्यपदम्' । Cf.—"नरेन्द्रमूलायतनादनन्तरं तदास्पदं श्रीर्युवराजसंज्ञितम्" । (a)

17. स्वदायादेश्चः—दा + घञ् कर्मणि दायः bequest. दायमदन्ति इति दाय + अद् + अण् कर्त्तरि दायदाः kinsmen. "दायादौ सुतबान्धवौ" इत्यमरः । स्वस्य दायदाः । स्व refers to Chandragupta. स्वदायादाः the royal kinsmen. They cannot tolerate your gifts to your own kinsmen, just fancy !

31. राजा—एवम् एतेषु परिज्ञातापरागहेतुषु क्षिप्रकेव कस्मान्न प्रतिविहितमाय्य ण ?

*King*—The reasons for the dis-affection of these men being thus known, why were not these remedied forthwith by Noble Sir ?

**चाणक्यः—**दुषल, न पारितं प्रतिविधातुम् ।

*Chanakya*—Vrishala, these could not be remedied.

**राजा—**किमकौशलात् उतः प्रयोजनापेक्षया ?

*King*—Was that through tactlessness, or in view of some object ?

**चाणक्यः—**कथमकौशलं भविष्यति ? प्रयोजनापेक्षयैव ।

*Chanakya*—How could it be tactlessness ? In view of some object indeed.

**राजा—**प्रयोजनमिदानीं श्रोतुमिच्छामि ।

*King*—I wish now to know the object.

**चाणक्यः—**श्रूयतामवधार्यताञ्च । इह खलु विरक्तानां प्रकृतीनां द्विविधं प्रतिविधानम्—अनुग्रहो नियहश्च । अनुग्रहस्तावत् आक्षिप्ताधिकारयोः भद्रभटपुरुषद्वयोः पुनरधिकारांगपणभेव । अधिकारश्च तादृशेषु व्यसनयोगादनभियुक्तेषु पुनरागप्यमाणः सकलमेव राज्यस्य मूलं हस्यिष्वम् अवसादयेत् । डिङ्गरातबलगुप्तयोः सकलराज्यप्रदानेनापि अपरितुष्यतोः अनुग्रहः कथं शक्यः ? राजसेनभागुराय णयोस्तु धनप्राणनाशभीतयोः कुतऽनुग्रहस्यावकाशः ? रोहिताक्षविजयवर्मणोरपि दायादमसहमानयोः अतिमानिनोः कीदृशोऽनुग्रहः प्रीतिं जनयिष्यति ? इति परिहृतः पूर्वः पक्षः । उत्तरोऽपि खलु वयम् अचिरादधिगतनन्दैश्चर्याः सहोत्थायिनं प्रधानपुरुषवर्गम् उग्रेण



दण्डेत पीडयन्तो नन्दकुलानुरक्तानां प्रकृतीनाम् अविश्वास्या  
 एव भवामः इत्यतः परिहृत एव । तदेवम् अनुगृहीतास्मत्-  
 पक्षो राक्षसोपदेशप्रवणो महीयसा स्नेच्छबलेन परिवृतः पितृ-  
 वधामर्षो पर्वतकपुत्रो मलयक्रेतुः अस्मानभियोक्तुमुद्यतः । सोऽयं  
 व्यायामकालो नोत्सवकालः इति दुर्गसंस्कारि प्रारब्धव्ये किं  
 कौमुदीमहोत्सवेन इति प्रतिषिद्धः ।

*Chanakya*—Vrishala, listen and learn. Verily, for dis-  
 affected officers the remedy here is two-fold—reward and  
 punishment (conciliation and repression). Of Bhadrabhata  
 and Purushadatta, whose offices have been wrested from them,  
 re-appointment alone is the conciliation. Office again re-  
 entrusted to people so careless through questionable pursuits,  
 would ruin the whole of our cavalry and elephant force, the very  
 basis of the kingdom. Of Dingarata and Balagupta who are  
 extremely greedy and would not be contented even by the  
 gift of the whole kingdom, how could conciliation be possible?  
 Where again is the room for conciliation with respect to Raja-  
 sena and Bhagurayana who apprehend loss of wealth and life?  
 What kind of conciliation would give pleasure to Rohitaksha  
 and Vijayavarman who are supremely sensitive and do not  
 brook your kin. Thus the first alternative is dismissed. The  
 last too is indeed dismissed from the consideration that with  
 the fortune of the Nandas recently acquired, we, grinding with  
 hard punishment the batch of high officials that made common  
 cause with us, shall for ever become objects of distrust to such  
 subjects as are attached to the family of Nanda. So, having  
 favoured our late servants in this manner, Malayaketa the son  
 of Parvataka, angered by the murder of his father, following  
 the advice of Rakshasa, stands ready to attack us with a huge

force of Mlechchas. This now is a time for exertion, and not festivities, so, as repairs to the fort have to be commenced, away with the Kaumudi-festival. Hence it was prohibited.

CHRCHA

1. पारितम्—पार + णिच् स्वाधं ( चुगदि ) + क्त भावे ।

2. अकौशलात्—कुशल expert. तस्य भावः कौशलम् skill. न कौशलम् clumsiness. Do not say न कुशलः अकुशलः . तस्य भावः etc., because the rule “न नञ् पूर्वात्तत्पुरुषात्—”prohibits अण्भावे after अकुशल in this sense We may however say अकुशलस्य इदम् इति अकुशल + अण् by “तस्येदम्” and obtain अकौशल and आकौशल by “नञः सुचीञ्चर—” which directs the optional वृद्धि of the पूर्वपद ।

3 अवधार्यताम्—अव + घृ + णिच् + लोट्, ताम् कर्मणि let it be knowu.

4. प्रतिविधानम्—प्रति + वि + धा + ल्य ट्, भावे remedy.

5 आक्षिप्त etc.—आ + क्षिप् + क्त कर्मणि wrested. अधिकार office. आक्षिप्तः अधिकारः अनयोः etc.

6. पुनरधि etc.—अधिकारि आरोपणम् । पुनः अधिकारारोपणम्, सुपसुपा ।

7. व्यसन etc —‘तादृशेषु’ तयाविधेषु ‘व्यसनस्य’ दुष्क्रियायाः ‘योगात्’ सद्भावात् ‘अनभियुक्तंषु’ असावधानेषु अनेषु ‘पुनरारोप्यमाणः’ भूयः संशो ज्यमानः ‘अधिकारः राज्यस्य मूलम्’ आलम्बन हस्यश्च’ कारितुरग ‘सकलमेव’ निःशेषमेव ‘अवसादयेत्’ उन्मूलयेत् ।

8. धनप्राण etc.—धननाश of राजसेन and प्राणनाश of Bhagurayana. धनप्राणाश as read by Telang does ont apply to Bhagurayana.

9. दायादम् etc.—See para 30, ante.

10. परिहृत etc.—परि + हृ + क्त कर्मणि lit. avoided, hence met. The first alternative is met. The alternative is अनुग्रह ।

11. उत्तरोऽपि etc.—The latter alternative, i. e., नियह, दण्ड । Repression also is out of question—reason follows—‘अचिरात्’ अनतिपूर्वे सम्पत्त्येव ‘अधिगतं प्राप्तं’ ‘नन्तैश्चर्यं’ नन्दराज्यं यैः तादृशाः ‘वयं सह’ अस्माभिः सह एकात्मतया ‘उत्थायिनं’ कर्तोदय नन्दराजस्य ‘प्रधानपुरुषवर्गे’ भद्रभटादिकम् उग्रंण’ कठोरंण ‘दण्डेन पीडयन्तः’ सन्तः ‘नन्दकुली अनुरक्तानाम्’ अद्यापि भक्तियुक्तानां ‘प्रकृतीनाम् अविचास्याः’ शङ्कनीया ‘एव भवामः । अस्मानपि

प्राप्ते काले दण्डयिष्यन्ति इहि ते नास्मासु रक्ता भविषुः तत कुती राज्यप्रतिष्ठा । 'इति' हेतोः 'उत्तरोऽपि' पक्षः 'खलु परिहत एव' । 'तत्' तस्मात् 'एवम्' अनेन प्रकारेण 'अनुगृहीतः अस्मत्पक्षः' भागुरायणप्रभृतिः येन तादृशः अतएव अस्माच्छिद्राभिन्नः 'राक्षसस्य उपदेशं प्रवणः शृद्धानः तेन च तस्मिंश्चिद्रे प्रहरणचम 'पितुर्वधेन अमर्षा' जातक्रीधः 'पर्वतकपुत्री मलयकेतुः महौयसा न्निच्छर्त्तनं परिगतः सन् अस्मान् अभिगोक्तम् उद्यत' । 'सः' तादृशी घोरः अयं कालः 'श्यामस्यै' प्रथमस्य 'कालः, उत्सवस्य' प्रसोदस्य 'कालो न इति' हेतोः 'दुर्गस्य सकारं प्रारम्भ्ये' तदुपेक्षया 'कौमुदोमहोत्सवेन किं' स्यात् ? नूनं पराजय एव स्यात् । 'इति' हेतीकृत-सवः 'प्रतिषिद्धः' ।

32. राजा—आर्य्ये, बहु प्रष्टव्यमत्र ।

*King*.—Noble Preceptor, there is much to enquire in this matter.

चाणक्यः—वृषल, विश्वब्धं पृच्छ, ममापि बह्वाख्येयमत्र ।

*Chanakya*.—Vrshala, ask freely, I have much to say in this matter.

राजा—सोऽप्यस्य सर्वस्यानर्थस्य हेतुः मलयकेतुः कस्माद-पक्रामन् उपेक्षितः ?

*King*.—Why again was Malayaketu, the root of all this evil overlooked while escaping (*i. e.* suffered to escape) ?

चाणक्यः—वृषल, अनुपेक्षणे द्वयो गतिः—निगृह्येत वा प्रतिश्रुतं राज्यं प्रतिपाद्येत वा । निग्रहे तावत् पर्वतकः अस्माभिरेव व्यापादितः इति कृतघ्नतायाः स्वहस्तो दत्तः स्यात् । प्रतिश्रुतराज्याङ्गप्रतिपादनेऽपि पर्वतकविनाशः केवलं कृतघ्नता-मात्रफलं स्यात्, इति मलयकेतुरपक्रामन्नुपेक्षितः ।

*Chanaka*.—Vrshala, there would have been two courses if not overlooked—either he should have been seized or half

the kingdom promised should have been made over. In seizing, we should have lent our own hand to the treachery and ingratitude that Parvatak was killed by ourselves. In making over half the kingdom promised, again, the murder of Parvataka would have had treachery and ingratitude for its only reward. Hence Malayaketu was overlooked, while escaping.

राजा—अत्र तावदेवम् । राक्षसः पुनरिहैव वर्त्तमानः  
आर्थेण उपेक्षितः इत्यत्र किमुत्तरमर्थस्य ?

*King*—It is indeed so in this matter, but what is Noble Preceptor's explanation of the fact that Rakshas staying in this very city was overlooked by Noble Preceptor ?

चाणक्यः—राक्षसोऽपि स्वामिनि स्थिरानुरागत्वात् सुचिर-  
मेकत्रवामाच्च शीलज्ञानां नन्दानुरक्तानां प्रकृतीनाम् अत्यन्त-  
विश्वास्यः प्रज्ञापुरुषकाराभ्यामुपेतः सहायसम्पदा अभियुक्तः  
कोषवान् इहैव अन्तर्नगरे वर्त्तमानः खलु महान्तम् अन्तः-  
कोपमुत्पादयेत् । दूरीकृतस्तु बाह्यकोपमुत्पादयन्नपि कथमपि  
उपायं व्रथयितुं शक्यः इत्ययम् अत्रस्थ एव हृदये शयः शङ्करिव  
उद्भूत्य दूरीकृतः ।

*Chanakya*—Again, Rakshasa, endowed with wisdom and enterprise, possessing men and money, backed by a large number of helpers, and by steady devotion to his king and long residence together, an object of great confidence to subjects that are still loyal to Nanda and appreciate character would create serious internal disaffection staying within this very city : but sent away, he is capable of being forced to subjection, some how, by expedients though causing dis-affection

outside. So, like a plug ranking in the heart only when he is here, he was extracted and cast off.

### CHARCHA

1. सांख्यस्य etc.—‘अस्य सर्वस्य’ अनर्थस्य हेतुः मलयकेतुः कस्मात् ‘अप-  
क्रामन्’ अपसरन् ‘उपेक्षितः अपि’ अनुपलक्षितश्च । The अपि appears almost  
superfluous. The reading योऽस्य seems better.

2. अनुपेक्षणे etc.—मलयकेतो ‘अनुपेक्षणं’ कर्तव्यं ‘इथी गति.’ द्वौ पक्षौ  
स्याताम्—नियहपक्षः अनुग्रहपक्षश्च ‘निगृह्यते वा’ (etc.). अनुग्रहपक्षे ‘प्रतिश्रुतं राज्याङ्ग  
प्रतिपाद्यते वा’ । ‘नियहं तावत् पर्वतकः अस्माभिः व्यापादितः’ न तु राक्षसेन ‘इति’  
एवंरूपायाः ‘कृतघ्नतायाः’ विश्वम्घातितायाः ‘स्वस्य’ आत्मनः ‘हन्तः’ अश्वलम्बः ‘दत्तः’  
स्यात् वयमेव निजकृतघ्नता व्यापयेम । पुत्रहन्ता पितरमपि हतवान् नास्ति सन्देहः इति  
लीको मन्यते । अनुग्रहपक्षे ‘प्रतिश्रुतस्य राज्याङ्गस्य प्रतिपादनेऽपि’ दानेऽपि न इष्ट-  
सिद्धिः यतस्तदा ‘पर्वतकविनाशः केवलं कृतघ्नतामात्रं फलं’ यस्य तादृशः ‘स्यात्’ विश्वस्तं  
पर्वतकं हत्वा कृतघ्नता च कृता राज्याङ्गश्च नैव रक्षितम् इति निष्फला मित्रहत्या कलङ्क-  
हेतुमात्रमापद्यते ।

3. राक्षसीऽपि etc.—राक्षसीऽपि इहैव अन्तर्नगरं वर्तमानः महान्तमन्तःकीर्णं  
खलु उत्पादयेत् । How ? Because he is शीलज्ञानानन्दानुरक्तानां प्रकृती-  
नाम् अत्यन्तविश्वास्यः । For this there are two reasons—(i) ‘स्वामिनि’  
नन्दं ‘स्थिरानुरागत्वात्’ (ii) ‘सुचिरम् एकवचसाच्च’ । He has great per-  
sonal qualifications too for this work—he is प्रज्ञापुरुषकाराभ्यामुपेतः  
सहायसम्पदाभियुक्तः, काषवान । ‘दूरीकृतस्तु’ अपवाक्षितौ राक्षसः पुनः ‘वाह्य-  
कोपमुत्पादयन्नपि उपाये.’ सामादिभिः ‘कथमपि वशयितुं वशं गमयितुं’ शक्यः ‘इति’  
हेतौः ‘अवस्थ एव’ यदा इह वसति तदैव ‘हृदयेशयः’ मर्मगतः ‘शङ्कुरिव’ कील इव  
‘अयम्’ उद्धृत्य दूरीकृतः यदा दूरस्थोऽयं नैव हृदयेशय इव शङ्कः ।

4. स्थिरानुरागत्वात्—स्थिरः अनुरागः अस्य । तस्य भावः etc हेतौ प्रसौ ।  
Telang reads स्थिरानुरागत्वात् । Expound स्थिरः अनुरागः ; सः अस्य अस्ति  
इति स्थिरानुराग + इनि मत्वर्थे । तस्य भावः etc. But remember ‘न कर्मधारया-  
न्मत्वर्थीयाः बहुव्रीहियेन अर्थप्रतिपात्तकरः’ । Hence we prefer our reading.

5. अत्यन्त etc.—अत्यन्तं विश्वास्यः, सुपसुपा ।

6. प्रज्ञापुरुष etc.—पुरुषः क्रियते अनेन इति पुरुष + कृ + घञ् करणे पुरुष-  
कारः manliness, enterprise etc. प्रज्ञा च पुरुषकारश्च । ताभ्यामुपेतः युक्तः ।

7. सहाय etc —सह अयते इति सह + अय + अच् कर्त्तरि सहायः helper-  
सम् + पद + क्तिप् भावे सम्पत् सञ्चद्धिः profusion. सहायानां सम्पत् richness  
in allies etc. तथा अभियुक्तः । He has a large following, hence  
to be dreaded. .

8 कौषवान्—कौष funds. He has money. With men and  
money at command, he would work vast mischief staying here.

9. अन्तर्नगरि—नगरस्य अन्तः अन्तर्नगरम्—राजदत्तादि । Or अन्तःस्थितं  
नगरम् etc.

10. अन्तःकौपम्—अन्तः मध्ये प्रकृतिषु इत्यर्थः कौपः अपरागः अन्तःकौपः  
internal trouble. स्रस्रुपा ।

11. बाह्यकौपम्—बहिर्भवम् बाह्यम् external, by “बहिष्पटिलोपञ्च” ।  
बाह्यः कौपः etc.

12. वशयितुम्—वशं गमयितुमिति वश + णिच् ( मासधातु ) + तुमुन् ।

13. अत्रस्थ एव—He is like a dart lodged at heart only when  
he is here, not while away. ( This is the force of एव ) । Hence  
he was driven away.

14 हृदयेशयः—हृदये शये इति हृदये + शी + अच् कर्त्तरि । The श्मी is  
optionally retained by “शयवासवासिष्यकालात्” । Thus हृदयेशयः also.

33. राजा—आर्य्य कस्मात् विक्रम्य न गृहीतः ?

King—Noble Preceptor, why was he not seized by force ?

चाणक्य—राक्षसः खल्वसौ । विक्रम्य गृह्यमाणो युष्मद्-  
बलानि वह्निनाशयेत् स्वयं वा विनश्येत् । एवं सति उभय-  
थापि दोषः । पश्य—

स हि भृशमभियुक्तो यद्यपेयाद्दिनाशं

ननु त्वषल वियुक्तस्तादृशेनासि पुंसा ।

अथ तव बलमुख्यान् नाशयेत् सापि पीडा

वनगज इव तस्मात् सोऽभ्युपायैर्विनयः ॥ २५ ॥

*Chanakya*—Verily, Vrishala, it was Rakshasa ( we had to deal with ). In an attempt to seize him by force, he might have either killed a large number of your warriors or perished himself. With such an attempt, undesirable result follows either way. \*Mark—Pressed hard, if he suffers death, then, Vrishala, you are indeed deprived ( of the services ) of an incomparably good man , if on the other hand, he kills your leading fighters, that again is an injury. So like a wild tusk he has to be managed by stratagem.

### CHAROHA

1. विक्रम्य—वि + क्रम + त्यप् having applied force.
2. गृह्यमाणः—ग्रह् + शानच्, कर्मणि । Note the वर्तमानकाल—गृह्यमाणः not गृहीतः । He will either get killed himself or kill our heroes before he is taken.
3. एवं सति—एवम् thus. Thus happening, i. e., attempt being made to seize by force.
4. असि—Telang reads अपि which is not easily parsed.
5. अथ—Introduces पक्षान्तर । On the one hand, such an able minister is lost unto you , on the other, there is such a huge loss of your leading fighters.
6. नाशयेत्—बलमुख्याः नश्ययुः = स बलमुख्यान् नाशयेत् । Telang reads घातयेत् ( हन + णिच् + लिङ्, यात् ) with णिच्, खार्थे ।
7. वनगज—*cic.*—वनचरो गजः, शाकपार्थिवादि । Cf.—“आरण्यकं गज-मिष प्रगुणोकरामि” Act I, Sl. 26.
8. अन्वयः ॥ ननु वृषल पश्य, भ्रशमभियुक्तः स यदि विनाशमुपेयात् तादृ-  
शेन पुंसा वियुक्तः असि . अथ तव बलमुख्यान् नाशयेत्, सा अपि पौडा ।  
तस्मात् स वनगज इव अभ्युपायेविनयः । व्याख्या—‘ननु पृषल’ अयि चन्द्रगुप्त  
‘पश्य’—‘भ्रशमभियुक्तः’ अस्मद्भ्रमैः बलवदाक्रान्तः ‘सः’ राक्षसः ‘यदि विनाशम् उपेयात्’  
मरणं भर्जत तदा ‘तादृशेन’ तथाविधेन पञ्चाविक्रमशालिना ‘पुंसा’ पुरुषेण ‘वियुक्तः  
असि’ विरहिता भवसि । यस्य गृह्यणार्थम् इयान् प्रयजः स एव चेत् म्रियते की लाभो  
लब्धः ? ‘अथ’ पक्षान्तरे यदि स युध्यमानः ‘तव बलमुख्यान्’ सेनानायकान् ‘नाशयेत्’

हन्यात् सा अपि पीडा महानपकारः [ विधेयप्राधान्यात् स्त्रीलिङ्गता । ] 'तस्मात्' ततः उभयथापि दोषे सति विक्रम्य ग्रहणस्य अविषयोऽसौ किन्तु 'सः वनगज इव' काननकरी इव आरग्यकी गज इव 'अभ्युपायैः' कौशलं 'विनेयः' माघनीयः शिञ्जा याहयितव्यः ।

34. राजा—न शक्नुमो वयम् आर्यस्य वाचा वाचमतिशाययितुम् । सर्वथा अमात्य राक्षस एव अत्र प्रशस्यतरः ।

*King*—We cannot make our speech excel Noble Sir's speech. In this matter minister Rakshasa indeed is by all means the more praise-worthy.

चाणक्यः—( सक्रोधम् ) “न भवान्” इति वाक्यशेषः ।

भो वृषल, तेन किं कृतम् ?

*Chanakya*—( *In anger* ) “Not thyself” ends your sentence. What has been done by him, Ho ! Vrishala ?

राजा—श्रूयताम् । तेन खलु महात्मना—

लब्धायां पुरि यावदिच्छमुषितं कृत्वा पदं नो गले

व्याघातो जयघोषणादिषु वलादस्मद्दलानां कृतः ।

अत्र्यर्थं विपुलैश्च नीतिविभवैः सम्भोहमापादित्वा

विश्वास्थेष्वपि विश्वसन्ति मतयो न खेषु वर्गेषुनः ॥२६॥

*King*—Listen. By him the lion-hearted (lit. high-minded) stay was made in the captured [city planting his foot on our very neck, as it were, as long as he desired . obstruction was forcibly offered to proclamation of victory etc. by our troops . (by him) thrown into great confusion with the majesty of his policy our minds do not trust in even the most trust-worthy of our own partisans.



## CHARCHA

1. वाचा etc.—वाक वाचम् अतिशेते = वयं<sup>1</sup> वाचा ( अनुक्ते कर्त्तरि ढतीया ) वाचम् अतिशाययामः etc. Cf.—“घान्नातिशाययति धाम सहस्रघान्नः” Sl. 17, ante. *Dhundhi* reads मतिमतिशयितुम्—to surpass the wit. But it seems more natural to speak of wit surpassing wit, speech surpassing speech etc. in stead of a *person* surpassing wit or speech etc.

2. न भवान् etc.—वाक्यस्य त्वदक्तस्य शेषः उपसंहारः, *i. e.*, you mean to add भवान् न प्रशस्यतरः, but do not add it only through courtesy.

3. तेन खलु etc.—आत्मन् is सत्त्व । महान् आत्मा अस्य । Telang reads येन which seems to violate grammar, because the correlative तच्छब्द is wanting ; nor is it connected with any noun in the preceding sentence श्रूयताम् ।

4. अन्वयः ॥ तेन खलु महात्मना नः गले पदं कृत्वा लब्धायां पुत्रि यावदिच्छम् उषितम्, अस्मदलानां जयघोषणादिषु व्याघातः कृतः ; विपुलैः नौतिविभवैः नः मतयः अल्यर्थे सखीहमापादिताश्च ( सत्यः ) विश्वास्थेष्वपि स्वेषु वर्गेषु नः विश्वसन्ति । व्याख्या—‘तेन खलु महात्मना’ उरुसत्त्वेन विपुलबुद्धिना वा पुरुषेण ‘नः गले पदं कृत्वा’ पादेन नु गले पीडयित्वा [ लोकोक्तिरियम् ] अस्मान् विधूय इत्यर्थः ‘लब्धायां पुत्रि’ जितायां नगर्यां कुसुमपुरे इत्यर्थः ‘यावदिच्छं’ यथारुचि ‘उषितं’ स्थितम् । अस्माभिर्जिता पुरे, स तु शत्रुः निजे इव नगरे तत्र यथेच्छ स्थितः, दूनं महात्मा सः । न केवलं स्थितोऽसौ किन्तु स्थितेन तेन ‘अस्माकं बलानां’ सेनानां ‘जयघोषणादिषु’ विजयप्रख्यापनप्रभृतिषु विजितकर्मसु वलात् [ हेतौ, लवलीपे कर्मणि वा प्रमी ] ‘व्याघातः कृतः’ विघ्नः उत्पदादितः । सः अवस्थित इति वयं विजयं प्रख्यापयितुं न शक्ताः तत् महात्मा किल सः । तत् उत्तरकालं पुनः तेन ‘विपुलैः’ महद्भिः ‘नौत्याः’ नयस्य सुप्रयुक्तस्य ‘विभवैः’ सम्पद्भिः निर्दोषनयबलैरित्यर्थः ‘नः मतयः’ अस्माकं बुद्धयः ‘अल्यर्थे’ परमं ‘सखीहं’ मूढताम् ‘आपादिताः’ गमिताः सत्यः ‘विश्वास्थेष्वपि’ आत्मेषु च वर्गेषु निजेषु पक्षेषु भद्रभटप्रभृतिषु ‘न विश्वसन्ति’ सन्दिहते । स्थित्वा च नः प्रधानपुरुषान् उपजापदूषितान् कृत्वा शिष्टांश्च अविश्वास्यान् विधाय गतः इति महात्मा एव सः ।

5. यावदिच्छम्—यावती इच्छा तावत् उषितम् इति यावदिच्छम्, अन्ययीभावः । Or better यावती इच्छा यस्मिन् कर्मणि तद् यथा तथा—बहुव्रीहिः । Qual. the क्रिया in उषितम् ।

6. *Remark*—After capitulation राक्षस lived in the city for some time making plans for the restoration of the Nanda Dynasty ( See Intro. )

35. चाणक्यः—(विहस्य) एतत् कृतं राक्षसेन ? वृषल, मया पुनर्जातं नन्दमिव भवन्समुद्धृत्य भवानिव भूतले मलय-केतुः राजाधिराजपदे नियोजित इति ।

*Chanakya*—( *With a laugh* ) Is that all that is done by Rakshasa ? I thought, however, Vrishala, that like you Malaya-ketu has been raised in the world to the dignity of King of kings, you having been uprooted like Nanda.

राजा—अन्येनेवेदमनुष्ठितम् ; किमत्र आर्यस्य ?

*King*—This has been done by another, forsooth. What is in it of my Noble Preceptor ?

चाणक्यः—हे मत्सरिन् !

आरुह्यारूढकोपस्फुरणविषमिताग्राङ्गुलीमुक्तचुडां  
लोकप्रत्यक्षमुग्रां सकलरिपुकुलोच्छेददीर्घा प्रतिज्ञाम् ।  
केनान्येनावलिप्ता नवनवतिशतद्रव्यकोटीश्वरास्ते

नन्दाः पर्यायभूताः पशव इव हताः पश्यतो राक्षसस्य ॥२७॥

*Chanakya*—Ha ! Detractor,—By which ‘another’—having undertaken before the eyes of the world the grim vow in which the tuft of hair was unloosened with the tips of fingers that were unsteadied by the sway of wrath which was aroused, the vow arduous because involving the extirpation of the entire family of the enemy—were killed the nine conceited Nandas, masters of ninety-nine hundred *Kotis* of gold like beasts doomed by turns, Rakshasa looking on ?

अन्वयः ॥ केन अन्येन लोकप्रत्यक्षम् आरूढकोपस्य रणविषमितायाङ्गुलीमुक्तचूडाम उया सकलरिपुकुलोच्छेददीर्घा प्रतिज्ञाम् आरूढ्य अवलिप्ताः नवनवतिशतद्रव्यकोटीश्वराः ते नन्दाः पर्थ्यायभूताः पशव इव पश्यती राक्षसस्य हताः ?—व्याख्या—हे 'मतसग्नि' सत्पौरुषे विद्विष्ट इदमन्येन अनुष्ठितं मन्यसे, ननु पृच्छामि कोऽसौ अन्यः ? केन अन्येन लोकस्य जगतः 'प्रयत्न' गौचरं यथा तथा 'आरूढः' सञ्जातः यः 'कोपः' अस्य 'स्फुरणेन' आविर्भावेन वह्निर्विकारिण इत्यर्थः 'विषमिताः' अधीरा या 'अयाङ्गुल्यः' अङ्गुल्ययाणि तैः मुक्ता' अपनीतवन्धना 'चूडा' शिखा यस्या तादृशोम 'उया' घोरा प्राणहरत्वात् भयङ्करा 'सकलस्य' अखिलस्य निःशेषस्य इत्यर्थः 'रिपुकुलस्य' शत्रुवशस्य 'नन्दान्वयस्य' इत्यर्थः 'उच्छेदन' ध्वंसेन 'दीर्घा' कालापेक्षिणी कठोरामिति यावत् 'प्रतिज्ञा' सत्यम् 'आरूढ्य' अङ्गीकृत्य 'अवलिप्ताः' दृप्ताः नवनवतिशतानां द्रव्यकोटीनां वित्तकोटीनाम 'ईश्वराः' स्वामिनः 'ते' प्रसिद्धाः 'नन्दाः' पर्थ्यायभूताः क्रमोपस्थिताः 'पशवः इव' बलिकर्मणि एकारञ्जुनिबद्धाः कागला इव 'पश्यती राक्षसस्य' पश्यन्त राक्षस मनादृत्य 'हताः' हिसिता ? मयैव नान्येन केनापि इत्यर्थः ।

### CHARCHA

1. एतत् कृतम् etc.—He feigns surprise at the smallness of Rakshasa's success.

2. मया पुनर् etc.—This is raillery. Cf.—“हृ वशिष्ठः मया पुनर्घातं व्याघ्रो वा वृको वा” ।

3. मत्सग्नि—“मत्सग्नीऽन्यग्भवेये” इत्यमरः । Here अग्नेः ष गुणर्ह ष । सः अस्ति अस्य etc.

4. आरूढ etc.—सम smooth, co-ordinated. विभिन्नं समेभ्यः विषमम् without co-ordination. विषमा कृता इति विषमा + णिच् + क्त कर्माणि rendered without co-ordination. अया चासौ अङ्गुली च अयाङ्गुली tip of finger. Now see व्याख्या ।

5. लोकप्रत्यक्षम्—अच्छ is इन्द्रिय । प्रादितत् । Or अन्ययीभाव with अच् ; attaching अर्श आद्यच् ; see ante.

6. उया दीर्घाम्—उया refers to the character of the vow. It is उय grim, because it wanted to kill. दीर्घ refers to the scope

of the vow. It was दीर्घ long, *i. e.*, *arduous* because it meant to kill *all*.

7. नवनवति etc.—द्रव्य is धन money. “द्रव्यं भव्यं धने चादौ” इति हैमः । नवधिका नवति नवनवतिः; शाकपार्थिवादि । तत्संख्यकानि शतानि, शाकपार्थिवादि । द्रव्यानां कोट्यः, द्रव्यकोट्यः । नवनवतिशतसंख्याकाः द्रव्यकोट्यः; etc

8. पर्यायभूताः—परि + अय + अञ् भावे पर्याय turn. भूत is जात appeared उपस्थित । पर्यायेण भूताः । The reference is to the tying up of animals for sacrifice one after another.

9. राक्षसस्य—“षष्ठी चानादरे” इति षष्ठी । Also optionally ॐमी ।

36. अपि च—

गृध्रेरावड्बुचक्रं वियति विचलितैर्दीर्घनिष्कम्पपक्षै-  
धूमैर्ध्वस्तार्कभासां सघनमिव दिशां मण्डलं दर्शयन्तः ।  
नन्दानां नन्दयन्तः पितृवननिलयान् प्राणिनः पश्य चैतान्  
निर्वान्यद्यापि नेते स्तुतवहलवसावाहिनो हव्यवाहाः ॥२७॥

Moreover—Behold, even now do not go out these funeral fires of the Nandas which cause the large amount of issued (*i. e.* melted) fat to flow, gladdening yonder creatures that live on the burning ground, and which cause the whole circuit of the points of the compass to appear as if clouded with sunlight dimmed by smoke in the shape of vultures hovering in the sky in circles with wide and quiverless wings.

अन्वयः ॥ पश्य दीर्घनिष्कम्पपक्षैः आड्बुचक्रं वियति विचलितैः गृध्रे धूमैः ध्वस्तार्कभासां दिशां मण्डलं सघनमिव दर्शयन्तः पितृवननिलयान् प्राणिनः नन्दयन्तश्च एते नन्दानां स्तुतवहलवसावाहिनः हव्यवाहाः अद्यापि न निर्वान्ति । व्याख्या—‘पश्य’ अवलोकय ‘दीर्घाः’ आयताः ‘निष्कम्पाः’ अपरिस्फुन्दाश्च ये ‘पक्षाः’ तैः करण-भूतैः ‘आड्बु’ रचितं ‘चक्रं’ मण्डलं यस्मिन् कर्मणि तत यथा तथा ‘वियति’ आकाशे ‘विचलितैः’ भ्रमन्ति ‘गृध्रे धूमैः’ गृध्ररूपधूमैः तात्त्विकधूमस्य अपगमात् धमस्थानीयैर्गृध्रे-

‘ध्वलाः’ निरस्ताः ‘शर्कभासः’ रविकराः यासु तासां ‘दिशां मण्डलं’ परिवेषं दिग्विभागा-  
 नित्यर्थः ‘सघनमिव’ मेघाच्छत्रसिव ‘दर्शयन्तः’ अवभासयन्तः ‘पितृवन’ श्मशानं ‘निलयः’  
 चावासो येषां तान् ‘प्राणिनः’ जीवान् प्रंतवकादीन् ‘नन्दयन्तश्च’ हर्षयन्तश्च ‘एते’  
 दृश्यमानाः ‘नन्दानां सुताः’ गलिताः याः ‘बहलाः’ प्रचुराः ‘वसाः’ मज्जाः ताः ये  
 ‘बाहयन्ति’ स्रोतःक्रमेण निःसारयन्ति तादृशाः सुतवहलनन्दवसावाहिनः इत्यर्थः  
 [ सापेक्षत्वेऽपि गमकत्वात् यमासः ] । ‘हृद्यवाहाः’ अनलाः चिताययः इत्यर्थः ।  
 ‘अद्यापि न निर्वाणंति’ न प्रशाम्यन्ति । एतानपि दृष्ट्वा मन्ये मत्पौरुषं अरिष्यसि, अन्येनैव  
 ईदमनुष्ठितम् इत्यसम्बद्धं भूयोऽपि न वक्ष्यसि इति भावः ।

### CHARCHA

1. आबद्धचक्रम्—See व्याख्या । The vultures formed themselves into a circular band and moved round.

2. दीर्घेनिष्कम्प etc.—See व्याख्या । *Dhundhi* takes this as qualifying गृध्रेः । Expound दीर्घो निष्कम्पौ पक्षी येषाम् ।

3. नन्दानाम्—शेषे षडौ connected with वसा . see next. *Dhundhi* reads नन्दः and explains वहलवसावशेषे नन्देः—करणे तृतीया ।

4. सुतवहल etc.—See व्याख्या । The वसा becomes सुत through the heat. सुतवहलवसा + वह + णिच् + णिनि कर्त्तरि साधुकारिणि । The fat melted down and coursed across the burning ground in torrents ; hence the joy of the creatures that are fond of such fats and live in the neighbourhood of the burning ground. The वसा is of the Nandas. The करण of नन्दनक्रिया is वसा । *Dhundhi* gives करणत्व to नन्द and identifies Nandas with वसा which is a round about process.

5. हृद्यवाहाः—हृद्यं वहन्ति देवेभ्यः प्रापयन्ति इति हृद्य + वह + ण्य कर्त्तरि । Nom. to निर्वाणंति ( निर + वा + लट् णन्ति ) ।

37. राजा—अन्येनैवेदमनुष्ठितम् ।

*King*—This has indeed been done by another.

चाणक्यः—आः केन ।

*Chanakya*—Eh ! By whom.

राजा—नन्दकुलविद्वेषिणा दैवेन ।

*King*—By Fate that hates the family of the Nandas.

चाणक्यः—दैवमविद्वांसः प्रमाणयन्ति ।

*Chanakya*—The unknowing swear by Fate.

राजा—विद्वांसोऽपि अविक्त्यना भवन्ति ।

*King*—The knowing again are without barg.

चाणक्य—( सकोपम् ) वृषल भृत्यमिव मामारोढु-  
मिच्छसि ?

शिखां मोक्तुं वद्धामपि पुनरयं धावति करः

( भूमौ पादं प्रहृत्य )

प्रतिज्ञामारोढुं, पुनरपि चलत्येष चरणः ।

प्रणाशान्नन्दानां प्रशममुपजातं त्वमधुना

परीतः कालेन ज्वलयसि मम क्रोधदहनम् ॥ २७ ॥

*Chanakya*—( *With heat* ) Vrishala do you wish to trample me down as a slave ? This hand too flies to unloose the tuft of hair ( *Stamping on the ground with his foot* ) and this foot too rushes to enter into a vow. Encompassed by death, you are now kindling again the fire of wrath gone out through the extinction of the Nandas.

### CHARCHA

1. आः केन—The second contradiction of the king enrages Chanakya still more. आः impatient anger.

2. नन्दकुल etc. = नन्दकुलं विष ष्टि इति नन्दकुल + वि + विष + षिनि कर्त्तरि ताच्छील्ये etc. Qual. दैवेन ।

3. प्रमाणयन्ति—प्रमाणं authority ( *ante* ). प्रमाणं कुर्वन्ति इति प्रमाण + षिच् ( नामधातु ) + लट् षन्ति ।

4. अविक्त्यना—कत्य means to brag. It is a शब्दार्थ root ; hence विकत्यते इति वि + कत्य + युच् कर्त्तरि विकत्यन्; braggart, न विकत्यना;

etc. The rule “वी कसलषकत्यश्रम्;” adds घिनुष् to वि + कत्य, but does not bar युच् । Hence विकत्यी and विकत्यनः ।

5. मामारोट्टुम्—मट्टपरि वर्त्तितुम्, *i. e.*, to shut my mouth, to suppress me etc. “आरोट्टुमिच्छसि अधिल्लेसुं प्रवर्त्तसे”—*Dhundhi*.

6. अन्वयः ॥ अयं करः अपि बद्धां शिखां मोक्तुं पुनर्धावति, एष चरणः अपि प्रतिज्ञामारोट्टुं पुनश्चलति । कालेन परीतस्त्वम् नन्दानां प्रणाशात् प्रशमसुपजातं क्रोधदहनम् अधुना पुनर्ज्वलयसि । व्याख्या—‘अयं करः अपि’ एष हस्तश्च ‘बद्धा’ तथात्वेन गृहीता वस्तुतस्तु मुक्ता ‘शिखा’ चूडां ‘मोक्तुं’ अपवशनां कर्तुं ‘पुनर्धावति’ भूय प्रसर्पति । ‘एष चरणः अपि’ अयं पादश्च ‘प्रतिज्ञामारोट्टुं’ सत्यमध्यासितुं ‘पुनश्चलति’ भूयः प्रसरति । कुपतोऽहं शिखां मुक्ता भूमौ पादप्रहारं कृत्वा शपथमुच्चारयामि एष मे स्वभावः । सः स्वभावः चिरपरिचयात् अद्य क्रुद्धस्य मे स्वतः प्रकाशते । ‘कालेन परीतः’ मृत्युना परिवारितः वशीकृत इत्यर्थः ‘त्व नन्दानां प्रणाशात्’ विलापात् ‘प्रशमसुपजात’ प्रशान्तं ‘क्रोधदहनं’ क्रोपाग्निम् ‘अधुना’ अद्य ‘पुनर्ज्वलयसि’ भूयो दीपयसि । दाह्याभावात् शान्तस्य कोपवर्जः त्वमात्मानं दाह्यत्वेन उपस्थापयामि इति भावः ।

7. शिखां मुक्ताम् etc.—Cf. “मुक्तां शिखां पराश्रयन्” etc., Act I.

8. प्रणाशात् etc.—This is a paraphrase of—“दाह्याभावात् न खेदात् ज्वलनं इव वने शयति क्राधवर्जः” Act I. The Nandas are dead, none of them are left to burn, hence the fire has gone out.

9. ज्वलयसि—ज्वल + णिच् + लट् + सिप् । ज्वलयसि or ज्वालयसि । मित्त of ज्वल is optional when no उपसर्ग precedes, but compulsory with an उपसर्ग—प्रज्वलयसि । The rule is “ज्वलङ्गलङ्गलनमामनुपसर्गाद्वा” । Cf.—“अथ प्रयत्नोन्नमितानमतफणैः” *Magha* I, 13.

38. राजा—( सावेगमात्मगतम् ) अये कथं सत्यमेव आर्थः कुपितः । तथा हि—

संरन्ध्राम्यन्दिपद्मधरदमलजलक्षालनक्षामयापि

भ्रूमङ्गोद्भेदधूमं ज्वलितमिव पुरः पिङ्गया नेत्रभासा ।

मन्ये रुद्रस्य रौद्रं रसमभिनयतस्ताण्डवेषु स्मरन्त्या

सञ्जातोदयकर्म्यं कथमपि धरया धारितः पादघातः ॥

*King—( In agitation—to himself )* Ha ! how so, Noble Preceptor is really angry. 'Thus—The fiery glow of his eyes, though subdued by a wash of clear water dropping from the eye-lashes that are quivering in anger, is as if ablaze in front so as to have for its smoke the frown displayed. Methinks the blow with the foot has been withstood by the Earth some how with a rude shock felt as she remembered of Rudra acting the Raudrarasa (sentiment of wrath) at his dances.

अन्वयः ॥ संरम्भास्पन्दिपक्षचरदमलजलचालनचामया अपि पिङ्गया नेत्रभासा भू भङ्गीङ्गेदधूमं पुरो ज्वलितमिव । मन्ये ताखडवेषु रौद्रं रसमभिनयतः रुद्रस्य अरन्त्या धरया पादघातः कथमपि सञ्जातीदयकम्पं धारितः । व्याख्या—कीपलक्षणानि आह —‘संरम्भेण’ कीपेन ‘आस्पन्द्येनि’ सन्यक्त स्पन्दमानानि यानि ‘पक्षाणि’ नेत्रलीमानि तेभ्यः ‘चरन्ति’ स्वन्ति ‘अमलानि’ विशदानि यानि ‘जलानि’ तैः यत् ‘चालनं’ सेचनं शोधनमिति यावत् तेन ‘चामया’ मन्त्या ‘अपि पिङ्गया’ आरक्तया ‘नेत्रभासा’ लोचना-र्चिषा कर्तृभूतया ‘भू भङ्गस्य’ भू-कुट्टेः यः ‘उद्भेदः’ आविर्भावः ‘उद्भिन्नः भू भङ्ग इत्यर्थः स एव ‘धूमः’ यस्मिन् कर्मणि तद् यथा तथा ‘पुरः’ अथ ‘ज्वलितमिव’ प्रदीपमिव । साम्यमेघारुणा नेत्रकान्तिरेव प्रदीप्तोऽग्निः भू-कुट्टिरेव तस्य धूमः इति भावः । ‘मन्ये’ शङ्कं ‘ताखडवेषु’ उद्धतनर्त्तनेषु ‘रौद्रं’ रसम् अभिनयतः ‘अभिनीय दर्शयतः’ ‘रुद्रस्य’ शम्भोः अरन्त्या’ तत्सम्बन्धिनीं स्मृतिमनुभवत्या ‘धरया’ मत्त्या ‘पादघातः’ आर्थस्य अयं पादप्रहारः ‘कथमपि’ अतिक्लेशेन ‘सञ्जातः’ आविर्भूतः ‘उदयः’ प्रबलः ‘कम्पः’ यस्मिन् कर्मणि तद् यथा तथा ‘धारितः’ सोढः । नूनं अतिगुरुम् आर्थपदप्रहारम् अनुभूय शिव एव ताखडवप्रवृत्त इति मत्वा घरा कम्पमाना सती आत्मानं विष्टम्भयामाम इति भावः ।

### CHARCHA

1. संरम्भ etc.—आ सम्यक् स्पन्दते इति आ+स्पन्द+णिनि साधुकारिणि कर्त्तरि आस्पन्दि quivering. 'The up and down motion of the eye lids imparts an apparent similar motion to the eye-lashes-



The lashes can have no motion of their own. चमल is almost superfluous. चै + क्त कर्त्तरि चामः wan, pale. The wash is supposed to have wiped off the redness to a certain extent. Now see व्याख्या । *Dhundhi* reads उत्थन्दि where उद् implies upward motion *only* ; but the motion is *both* up and down : prefer चाप्यन्दि । Qual. नेत्रभासा ( which has अनुक्ते कर्त्तरि श्या ) ।

2. भ्रूभङ्ग etc.—भ्रूभङ्गोद्दिद = उद्भिन्नभ्रूभङ्ग । “भावानयने द्रव्यानयनम्” ।

3. पुरः—In front of the eyes. The level of the eyes is lower than the level of the frown which is between the eyebrows. Hence the frown is compared to धूम topping fire.

4. रुद्रस्य—रुद्र is the कर्म of सृ, but treated as having सम्बन्धमात्र not कर्मसम्बन्ध । Hence षष्ठी शेषे remains uncompounded by the rule “अधीगण्यदेशां कर्मणि” ।

5. स्मरन्त्या—Chanakya's kick reminded the Earth of the stamping of feet by Rudra at his dances. Rudra was not directly remembered, hence there is शेषविवक्षा and अधीगर्थ applies.

6. सञ्जात etc.—उद्गतमगमस्य उद्गः lit. *pointed* ; hence keen, mighty etc. Cf.—“चतात् किल वायत इलुद्गः”, “अबन्तिनाथोऽयमुद्गवाहः”, “पश्योद्गप्लतलात्” etc. Now see व्याख्या । The earth withstood the blow, but she had to put out her whole strength to do it, and shook terribly in the effort. *Dhundhi* reads सञ्जातीयप्रकम्पम् । A shake is उद्य or रुद् by its intensity but the intensive particle प्र in प्रकम्प already expresses the intensity, thus rendering उद्य superfluous. Prefer सञ्जातोद्ग ।

39. चाणक्यः—(कृतककोपं मंहृत्य) वृषल, वृषल, अल-मुत्तरोत्तरेण । यदि अस्मत्ता गरीयान् राक्षसः अवगम्यते तत् इदं शस्त्रं तस्मै दीयताम् । ( इति शस्त्रमुत्सृज्य उत्थाय च आकाशे लक्ष्यं बद्धा स्वगतम् ) राक्षस राक्षस, एष भवतः कौटिल्यबुद्धिविजिगीषोर्बुद्धेः प्रकर्षः ।

चाणक्यतश्चलितभक्तिमहं सुखेन  
 जेष्यामि मौर्यमिति सम्प्रति यः प्रयुक्तः ।  
 भेदः किलैष भवता सकलः स एव  
 सम्पत्स्यते शठ तवैव हि दूषणाय ॥ ३१ ॥

( इति निष्क्रान्तः )

*Chanakya*—( *Checking the sham anger* ) Vriahala, Vrishala, no use bandying words. If Rakshasa be deemed worthier than ourselves, then let this weapon be entrusted to him. ( *Throwing down the weapon, rising, and fixing the gaze in air—to himself* ) Rakshasa, Rakshasa, this is the height of your wit that tries to beat the wit of Kautilya !! The whole of that very same policy to estrangement which is now adopted by you, (in the hope) that, with his reverence for Chanakya shaken, you will easily conquer Maurya, will, Oh Rogue ! result in your own disgrace (lit condemnation ). ( *Exit.* )

#### CHARCHA

1. कृतककीपम्—कृत एव कृतकः false, sham. कृतकः कीपः etc.  
 2. उत्तरोत्तरिण—उत्तरत्यनेन इति उद् + ण् + अप् करणे उत्तरम् a reply. उत्तरस्य उत्तरम् rejoinder to a reply, hence *dispute*. तेन । करणे श्या ; करण of साध्यते understood.

3. गरीयान्—आतश्चेन गुरुः इति गुरु + ईयसन् = गर + ईयसन् = गरीयान् ।  
 4. शस्त्रमुत्सृज्य etc—See *ante*—वृषलापेक्षया शस्त्रं धारयामि, Act I.  
 5. एष भवतः etc.—‘कौटिल्यस्य’ चाणक्यस्य मम ‘बुद्धिं विजिगीषीः’ विकीर्तु-  
 मिच्छीः ‘तव बुद्धिः एष प्रकर्षः, एतावती सम्पत्, इयान् प्रसरः । एतावता तु चाणक्य-  
 बुद्धिर्विजितुं न शक्यते । The range of intellect must be wider than this if you mean to beat me in the battle of wits. Cf.—“दृश्यसे भो जागर्त्तिं खलु कौटिल्यः” *ante*.

6. अन्वयः ॥ हे शठ चाणक्यतश्चलितभक्तिं मौर्यमहं सुखेन जेष्यामि इति सम्प्रति भवता यः एष भेदः किल प्रयुक्तः स सकल एव तवैव दूषणाय सम्पत्स्यते हि । व्याख्या—हे ‘शठ’ धूर्तः ‘चाणक्यतः’ चाणक्यात् ‘चलितम्’ अपगतं ‘भक्तिः’ यस्य तादृशं

निरस्तबाणक्यं 'मीर्ये' द्रुषलं चन्द्रगुप्तम् 'अहं सुखेन' अवलौलया 'जिष्णामि वशी-  
करिष्णामि 'इति' हेतोः एवं निश्चित्य 'सम्प्रति' अधुना 'भवता य एष भेदः' उपजापः  
'किल प्रयुक्तः' प्रकान्तः 'स' भेदः 'सकल एव' समय एव 'तवैव प्रयोक्तुरेव न मम  
'दूषणाय' कलङ्काय 'सम्पत्स्यते हि' नूनं भविष्यति । आवयोर्भेदार्थं प्रयुक्ता नोति  
युवयोर्भेदं साधयिष्यति इत्याशयः ।

7. चलितभक्तिम्—चलितं भक्तिरस्य । सामान्ये नपुंसकम् ( see *ante* ).  
Also विदितभक्तिम् in Sak.

8. सकल etc.—Construe +कल एव सः every bit of it without  
exception.

9. भेदः किल—किल expresses अरुचि disapproval. You may  
call it a भेद, I do not—I disapprove. It is no भेद because, it  
will redound on your own head.

10. तवैव etc.—दृष + णिच् + ल्य ट् भावे दूषण disgrace. तथ्ये । "तुमर्थात्  
भाववचनात्" इति चतुर्थी । तवैव not of me, hence I do not call it  
a भेद । In Act IV, the incidents of this Act are related to  
Rakshasa by Karabhaka (See Act II, Para 49 also) and Mala-  
yaketu, accompanied by Bhagurayana, overhears. Rakshasa's  
occasional remarks are then deliberately misinterpreted to  
Malayaketu by Bhagurayana and distrust of Rakshasa is  
created in the mind of that prince who thought that Rakshasa  
tried to create भेद between Chanakya and Chandragupta so  
that he himself might step in as Chandragupta's minister.  
Thus the intended भेद between Rakshasa and Malayaketu  
culminating in Act V in the open disgrace ( दूषण ) of Rak-  
shasa who is condemned by Malayaketu as being in part of  
Chandragupta.

40. राजा—आर्य्य वैहीनरे, अतः प्रभृति अनादृत्य  
बाणक्यं चन्द्रगुप्तः स्वयमेव राज्यं करिष्यति इति गृहीतार्थाः  
क्रियन्तां प्रकृतयः ।

King—Noble Vaihinari, let the subjects be informed that

henceforth, ignoring Chanakya, Chanragupta will himself conduct the affairs of state.

कञ्चुको—(आत्मगतम् ) कथं निरूपपदमेव 'चाणक्य'मिति न 'आर्य्यचाणक्य'मिति । हन्त संगृहीतोऽधिकारः । अथवा न खलु अत्र वस्तुनि देवदोषः । कुतः—

स दोषः सचिवस्यैव यदसत्कुरुते नृपः ।

याति यन्तुः प्रमादेन गजो व्यालत्ववाच्यताम् ॥ ३२ ॥

*Chamberlain ( To himself )*—How is it he says 'Chanakya' without a honorific added, not Noble Chanakya ? Alas ! the appointment is withdrawn. Or, in this matter the fault is surely not Sire's. ( Do you ask ) Why ?—That the king dishonours him is verily the fault of the minister himself. The tusk comes to be branded as a 'rogue' through the carelessness of the driver.

### CHARCHA

1. इति गृहीतार्थाः—'इति' अनेन प्रकारेण 'गृहीतः' परिज्ञातः 'अर्थः' वस्तु याभिः ताः who take matters thus.

2. निरूपपदम्—उपोच्चारितं पदम् उपपदम् a title. निरस्तम् उपपदम् अस्मात् with the honorific dropped.

3. चाणक्यमिति—Refers to the king's speech अनादृत्य चाणक्यम् etc., where the king has plain चाणक्य and not आर्य्यचाणक्य ।

4. संगृहीतोऽधिकारः—अधिकार office ( ante ). संगृहीत withdrawn. Powers are withdrawn, i. e., he is dismissed.

5. अत्र वस्तुनि—अस्मिन् विषये, अधिकारसंग्रहे उपपदनिरासेन चाणक्यस्य असत्कारि च इत्यर्थः in this dismissal and disgrace.

6. अन्वयः ॥ नृपः असत्कुरुते ( इति ) यत् स सचिवस्यैव दोषः । यन्तुः प्रमादेन गजः व्यालत्ववाच्यतां याति । व्याख्या—'नृपः' राजा 'असत्कुरुते' अनादरेण योजयति सचिवम् इति 'यत्' स 'सचिवस्य एव' अमात्यस्य एव न तु राज्ञः, दोषः

अपराधः । 'यन्तुः' हस्तिपकस्य 'प्रसादेन' अनवधानतया 'गजः' करी 'व्यालत्वेन' दुष्टगजतया 'वाच्यता' निन्दा 'याति' लभते । हस्तिपकदोषिणोव गजसमवमन्यते, एवं सचिवदोषिणोव राजा सचिवम् : अपि चाणक्यदोषिणोव अद्य तस्यैयमवमानना इत्यर्थः ।

7. असतकुरुते—सत् is an अव्यय meaning आदर । "सदित्यादरे" बर्द्धमानः । अविद्यमान' सत् अस्मिन् असत् disgrace. असत् + कुरुते इति असत् + कृ + लट् ते । No समास owing to the prohibition "उपपदमतिङ्" । Commentators take अनादर here as a बहुव्रीहि and not a नञ्तत्, hence we do not say above न सत् असत् । *Dhundhi* here quotes the rule "आदरानादरयोः सटसती" । He does not mean that there is a गतितत् here which has to be justified, but he wants simply to justify the peculiar sense of असत् । No गतितत् can be formed with तिङन्त words.

8. व्यालत्व etc.—व्याल is दृष्टगज । "ज्याली दृष्टगजे सर्पे" इति हैमः । तस्य भावः व्यालत्वम् । वक्तुमर्हः इति वच + ख्यत् कर्मणि वाच्यः one requiring admonition. तस्य भावः वाच्यता disgrace, censure etc. व्यालत्वेन व्यालत्वमेव वा वाच्यता ।

41. राजा—आर्य्ये, किं विचारयसि ।

*King*—Noble Sir, what are you thinking of ?

कञ्चुकी—देव, न किञ्चित् । दिष्ट्या देव इदानीं देवः संभूतः ।

*Chamberlain*—Nothing whatever Sire. Luckily Sire has become a king now.

राजा—(आस्मगतम्) एवम् अस्मासु गृह्यमाणेषु स्वकार्य्य-सिद्धिकामः सकामो भवत्वार्य्यः । (प्रकाशम्) शोणोत्तरे, यनेन शुष्ककलह्नेन शिरोवेदना मां बाधते । शयनगृहमादेश्य ।

*King*—( *To himself* ) Let Nobly Preceptor who expects success in the undertaking on ourselves being viewed thus, have his desire fulfilled. (*Aloud*) Sonattara, through this dry

wrangle a headache is troubling me. Show me the bedroom.

प्रतौहारी—एदु एदु दुवो [ एतु एतु देवः ] ।

*Warder*—Come, let Sire come.

राजा—( आसनादुत्थाय आत्मगतम् )—

आर्याञ्जयैव मम लङ्कितगौरवस्य

बुद्धिः प्रवेष्टुमवनेर्विवरं प्रवृत्ता ।

ये सत्यमेव हि गुरुनतिपातयन्ति

तेषां कथं नु हृदयं न भिनन्ति लज्जा ॥ ३३ ॥

( इति निष्क्रान्ताः सर्वे ) ।

तृतीयोऽङ्कः ।

*King*—( *Rising from his seat—to himself* ) Of me that has over-stepped the bounds of respectfulness at the command of Noble Preceptor himself, the intention arises to enter a hole in the Earth. How is it that shame does not rend the heart of those who really insult their superiors. ( *Depart all* ).

THIRD ACT.

CHARCHA

1. एवं etc.—‘अस्मासु एवम् अनेन प्रकारेण स्वतन्त्रत्वेन ‘गृह्यमाणेषु’ प्रतीयमानेषु यः ‘स्वकार्यं सिद्धिम्’ आत्मप्रयाजननिष्पत्तिं राक्षसग्रणमित्यर्तः ‘कामयते’ तादृशः ‘आर्यः’ चाणक्यः इदानीं ‘सकामो भवतु’ सिद्धमनीरथः सम्पद्यताम् । स्वतन्त्ररूपेणैवाहमनेन कञ्चुकिना गृहीतः पौरा अपि नूनं तथैव गृहीष्यन्ति एतेन आर्यस्य कार्यसिद्धिर्भवतु ।

2. शुष्ककलहेन—शुष्कः dry नीरसः purposeless. तादृशः कलहः etc. हेतौ श्या ।

3. अन्वयः ॥ आर्याञ्जया एव लङ्कितगौरवस्य मम अवनेः विवरं प्रवेष्टुं ( स्थितस्य ) बुद्धिः प्रवृत्ता । ये सत्यमेव हि गुरुन् अतिपातयन्ति लज्जा तेषां हृदयं

कथं नु न भिनत्ति । व्याख्या—‘आर्यस्य’ गुरोश्चाणक्यस्य ‘आज्ञया एव’ आदेशिनेव न तु निजमत्या ‘खड्गितम्’ उत्क्रान्तं ‘गौरवं’ मर्यादा येन तादृशस्य मम ‘अवनेः’ पृथिव्याः ‘विवरं’ रन्ध्रं ‘प्रवेष्टुम्’ अन्तर्गन्तुं स्थितस्य भूगर्भप्रवेशाभिलाषिणः जनस्य ‘बुद्धिः’ मतिः प्रवृत्ता सञ्जाता । गुरोरादेश एव अनुष्ठितः तथापि लज्जया अहं भूगर्भं प्रविश्य सुख-मावरीतुमिच्छामि इत्यर्थः । ‘ये सत्यमेव हि’ यथार्थमेव ‘गुरुन्’ पूज्यान् ‘अतिपातयन्ति’ अतीत्य पातयन्ति उन्नद्ध्या गौरवस्थानादवरीहयन्ति ‘लज्जा तेषां हृदयं कथं नु न भिनत्ति’ न विदारयति ?

4. बुद्धिः—Here we have supplied स्थितस्य because otherwise we get different nom. to the क्रिया in प्रवृत्ता and प्रवेष्टुम् । The usual construction is—बुद्धिः अवनेर्विवरं प्रवेष्टुं प्रवृत्ता—my mind wants to enter a hole in the Earth. The grammar is saved no doubt, but at the sacrifice of the sense. It will take *some* thinking the sense ought to regulate the grammar and not the grammar the sense. *Dhundhi* reads प्रवेष्टुमिव भूविवरम् and explains “भूविवरं प्रवेष्टुं लज्जातिशयेन खड्गिलयम् अभ्युपगन्तुमिव प्रवृत्ता इत्यर्थः” ।

5. अतिपातयन्ति—अति + प त + णिच् + लट् अन्ति tramples down under feet. Cf.—“भृत्यमिव माम् आरोढुमिच्छसि” *ante*. We may also take अति as *intensive*. The meaning then is—cause to fall very low, *i.e.*, by showing disrespect drags them down from their high position.

## चतुर्थोऽङ्कः



1. ( ततः प्रविशत्यध्वगवेषः पुरुषः ) पुरुषः—हीमाणहे !  
जोअणसअं समधिअं को णाम गदागटं इह करेइ ।  
अत्याणगमगुक्खो पहुणो अस्सा जइ न होइ ॥

[ आश्चर्यम् !

योजनशतं समधिकं को नाम गतागतमिह करोति ।

अस्थानगमनगुर्वी प्रभोराज्ञा यदि न भवति ॥ १ ॥ ]

( *Now enters a person dressed as a traveller* ) Traveller—Oh wonder ! Who in this matter would do the going and coming back over a hundred *Yojanas* and more, if there were no master's orders heavy by reason of travel without rest ?

### CHARCHA

1. अध्वग etc.—अध्वन् road. अध्वानं गच्छति इति अध्वन् + गम + ड कर्त्तरि । तस्य वेषः : अध्वगवेष इव वेष अस्य etc.

2. हीमाणहे—This is rendered अश्चर्यम् following *Dhnuḍhi*. ही is an अव्यय expressing wonder. It is good Sanskrit and not restricted to Prakrita. Cf.—“हतिविधिलसितानां ही विचिद्री विपाकः” —*Magha*. The corresponding Sanskrit for माणहे is doubtful. Possibly it is connected with मानय, *i. e.*, पूजय । Together, हो मानय = Oh wonder, you must admit it etc *Dhnuḍhi* reads ही हीमाणहे and explains “अयं निपातसमुदाय आश्चर्य्यदीतकः” ( ? ) ।

3. अन्वयः ॥ अस्थानगमनगुर्वी प्रभोराज्ञा यदि न भवति को नाम इह समधिकं योजनशतं गतागतं करोति ? व्याख्या—“अविद्यमानं स्थानं” स्थिति विरामः



इत्यर्थः यस्मिन् तादृशं यत् 'गमनम्' अविरतगमनमिति यावत् तेन 'गुर्वी' दुष्करा 'प्रभोः' भर्तुः राक्षसस्य 'आज्ञा' आदेशो 'यदि न भवति' प्रसुर्यदि न तथा आदिशति 'को नाम' न कोऽपि 'इह' अस्मिन् कर्मणि 'अधिकेन सङ्गतं योजनशतं' योजनशतादधिकं 'गतं' गमनम् 'आगतम् आगमनञ्च 'करोति' । मया तु तत् कृतम् इत्याश्चर्यम् तत् सञ्चरितम् इति भावः ।

4. योजनशतम्—योजन is about 8 miles. योजनानां शतम् । See next.

5. समधिकम्—सङ्गतमधिकेन, प्रादितत् । समधिकं योजनशतम् = lit. a hundred *Yojanas* together with some more, *i. e.*, more than eight hundred miles. By लक्षणा this means समधिकयोजनशतपत्रितम् । The whole qualifies गतागतम् । *Dhundhi* reads राजनियोगी नहीयान्—The king's command is above all. This is a clerical error ( See Intro ).

6. को नाम—नाम expresses सम्भावना possibility. Who would, *i. e.*, not I. How he could do the trip he explains in the next half to the verse.

7. अस्थान etc.—See व्याख्या । I took no rest, such were master's orders, hence I could do the distance in such a short time. *Dhundhi* explains the compound thus—“अस्थाने अकारणं एव गमने प्रस्थानविषये गुर्वी अनतिक्रमणीया”—Master wanted me to proceed at once and I could not disobey.

2. जाव अमञ्चरक्खमस्स एदं गेहं गच्छामि [यावदमात्य-राक्षसस्य एतद्गृहं गच्छामि] । (अन्तवत् परिक्रम्य) को एत्थ दुवारिआणं ? निवेदह भट्टिणो अमञ्चरक्खमस्स एसो करभओ तुवरन्तो पाठलिपुत्तआदो आगदोत्ति । [ कोऽत्र दौवारिका-षाम् ? निवेदय भर्तुरमात्यराक्षसस्य “एष करभकः त्वरयन् पाठलिपुत्रात् आगतः” इति ] ।

Let me now enter this house of Minister Rakshasa. (*Going round as if fatigued*) Which of the warders is here ? Report-

to Master, Minister Rrkshasa, that Karabhaka hastening from Pataliputra has just arrived.

( प्रविश्य ) दौवारिकः—भद्र, मा उच्चं मन्तेहि । एसी अमच्चो कज्जचिन्ताजणित्तेण जाअरेण समुपपससीसवेअणो अज्ज वि मअणं ण मुच्चदि । ता चिट्ठ मुहुत्तअं । लब्धावसरो तुह आअमणं निवेदेमि [ भद्र, मा उच्चं मन्त्रयस्व । एषः अमात्यः कार्यचिन्ताजनितेन जागरेण समुत्पन्नशीर्षवेदनः अद्यापि शयनं न मुञ्चति । तत्तिष्ठ मुहूर्तम् । लब्धावसरः तव आगमनं निवेदयामि ।

(*Entering*) *Warder*—Good fellow, talk not so loud. Here, Minister, with a headache supervened through wakefulness caused by thinking of state affairs, does not leave the bed yet. So wait a moment having found an opportunity I will report your arrival.

पुरुषः—भद्रमुह, तह करेहि [ भद्रमुख, तथा कुरु ] ।

*Traveller*—Do so, good man.

### CHARCHA

1. दौवारिकाणाम्—द्वारे नियुक्ताः इति द्वार + ठन् । द्वार becomes दौकार by “द्वारादौनाच्” ।

2. त्वरयन्—त्वर + णिच् + श्रट् । The necessity for णिच् does not appear. त्वरमायः without णिच् expresses the meaning equally well.

3. पाटलिपुत्रात्—Pataliputra is the same as Kusumapura. This city was founded by a prince named Putraka who named it after himself and his spouse Patali.

4. समुत्पन्न etc.—शीर्ष is an independent word meaning head ( See *ante* शीर्षे कमलसुकलाकारम् etc. Act I ). शीर्षस्य शीर्षे वा वेदना शीर्षवेदना । समुत्पन्ना शीर्षवेदना अस्य ।

5. भद्रमुख—भद्र' मुखमस्य etc. See Sak. Act VII.

3. (ततः प्रविशति शयनगृहगतः आसनस्थः शकटदासेन सह सचिन्तो राक्षसः) । राक्षसः—( आत्मगतम् )—

मम विमृशतः कार्यारम्भे विधेरविधेयताम्

अपि च कुटिलां कौटिल्यस्य प्रचिन्तयतो मतिम् ।

अथ च विहितं सत्कृत्यानां निकाममुपगृहे

कथमिदमिहेत्युन्निद्रस्य प्रयात्यनिशं निशा ॥ २ ॥

( Now enter. with Sakatadasa, Rakshasa, meditating, seated in his bed-room ). Rakshasa ( to himself ) Night always slips away as I keep wakeful—at the beginning of the venture brooding over the perversity of Fate and weighing the cunning designs of Kautilya, and thereafter thinking “how could it be so here (O—how is it to be at this juncture)”, a full check-mate having been effected unto all my moves.

अन्वयः ॥ कार्यारम्भे विधेरविधेयतां विमृशतः अपि च कौटिल्यस्य कुटिलां मति प्रचिन्तयतः अथ च मत्कृत्यानां निकाममुपगृहे विहिते 'इह इदं कथम्' इति अनिग्रहं उन्निद्रस्य मम निशा प्रयाति । व्याख्या—'कार्यस्य' कर्मणः कुसुमपुरनिरोधरूपस्य 'आरम्भे' मुखे प्रस्तावे इत्यर्थः 'विधेः' देवस्य 'अविधेयतां' स्वातन्त्र्यं प्रतिकूलतामिति यावत् 'विमृशतः' ध्यायतः 'अपि च' तदुपरि पुनः 'कौटिल्यस्य' चाणक्यस्य 'कौटिला भति' वक्रं नयं 'प्रचिन्तयतः' पर्यालोचयतः, देवं प्रतिकूलं नः, षड्ना च चाणक्यनोतिः सत् कथं कार्यसिद्धिः इति कार्यारम्भे एव विचारयतः 'अथ च' अनन्तरं पुनः शकट-कारणं सद्यपि प्रारम्भे कार्ये इत्यर्थः 'मत्कृत्यानाम्' सम्बन्धपर्यागाणां 'निकामं' सर्वाङ्गीनं यथा तथा 'उपगृहे' उपमर्दे 'विहिते' साधिते, चाणक्यप्रयोगैः मत्प्रयोगेषु अत्यन्तं विफलीकृतैषु सत्सु 'इह' अस्मिन् सुविहितेऽपि 'मत्सयोगे' 'इदम्' एतत् विफलीभाव इत्यर्थः 'कथं' केन प्रकारेण जातम् 'इति' अनया रीत्या 'अनिशं' निरन्तरम् 'उन्निद्रस्य' जायत एव 'मम निशा प्रयाति' अतिगच्छति । या चिन्ता कार्यारम्भे सा एव आरम्भं ऽपि कार्यं इति निद्रां नैव लभे इत्यर्थः ।

## OHARCHA

1. अविधेयताम्—वि + धा + यत् कर्मणि विधेयः विनयग्राही controllable. न विधेयः। तस्य भावः। I knew Fate was against us and passed sleepless nights brooding over it before the venture was launched.

2. कौटिल्यस्य etc.—Not only was fate against us, we had also to deal with a particularly cunning adversary. I had to reflect of the counter moves he could possibly adopt. Thus I could not get a wink of sleep.

3. अथ च etc.—This refers to the stage after the work is in progress. उप + यद् + अप् भावे उपयद्; check. I find my moves all anticipated and counter-acted.

4. कथामदन्निह etc.—I am foiled at every step. But the mystery is I cannot account for it. Toiling to find out how this could happen, I kept awake for nights together. Or, 'इह' अस्मिन् विषये, उपयद् मति इत्यर्थः 'इदं' प्रारब्धमेतत्कार्यं 'कथं' केन प्रकारेण निर्वाहनीयम्।

5. अनिशम्—निशा night ; by लक्षणा rest, cessation etc. अविद्यमाना निशा यस्मिन् कर्मणि तत् यथा तथा। Incessantly. Qual. the क्रिया in उन्निद्र or प्रयात—always passes, or always wakeful.

## 4. अपि च—

कार्योपत्तेपमादौ तनुमपि रचयंस्तस्य विस्तारमिच्छन्

बीजानां गर्भितानां फलमतिगहनं गूढमुद्भेदयंश्च ।

कुर्वन् बुद्ध्या विमर्शं प्रसृतमपि पुनः संहरन् कार्यजातं

कर्त्ता वा नाटकानामिममनुभवति क्लेशमस्सद्दिधो वा ॥ ३ ॥

Moreover—The author of a drama as well as one like me suffers this trouble, devising at start means to the end though meagre, next thinking of its development and then secretly causing the very deep issue of the impregnated seeds to

germinate (*i. e.*,—means to develop), again mentally making a survey (of results) and lastly focussing together all the results though scattered.

*N. B.*—The व्याख्या applies to both the dramatist and the diplomat.

अन्वयः ॥ आदौ तनुमपि कार्योपक्षेपं रचयन्, ( ततः ) तस्य विस्तारमिच्छन्, गर्भितानां वीजानाम् अतिगहनं फलं गूढमुद्देदयंश्च, ( ततः ) बुद्ध्या विमर्शं कुर्वन्, प्रसृतं कार्यजातं पुनः संहरन्नपि नाटकानां कर्त्ता वा अस्मद्विधौ वा इमं क्लेशमनुभवति । व्याख्या—‘आदौ’ प्रारम्भे ‘तनुमपि’ स्वल्पञ्च ‘कार्यस्य’ इष्टार्थस्य ‘उपक्षेपं’ हेतुं वीज-मित्यर्थः ‘रचयन्’ उद्भावयन् कार्योपक्षेपवीजं स्तोत्रमपि विदधत् इत्यर्थः । ततः उभे वीजे ‘तस्य’ वीजस्य ‘विस्तार’ प्रचयम् ‘इच्छन्’ कामयमानः वीजप्रचयार्थमुपाय चिन्तयन्नित्यर्थः ततो ‘गर्भितानां’ सञ्जातगर्भाणां ‘वीजानां’ प्रसरतां प्रयोगानामित्यर्थः ‘अतिगहनं’ दुरनुमेयं ‘फलं’ प्रसृतं परिणतिमिति यावत् ‘गूढं’ सुगुह्यं यथा तथा उद्देदयंश्च’ प्ररोहयन् अद्भुता नयन्नपि ततः पश्चात् ‘बुद्ध्या’ स्वमत्या ‘विमर्शं कुर्वन्’ विघ्नादीनां बलाबलं विचार्य सुक्लसंशयं फलागमं पश्यन् ‘प्रसृतं’ बहुधा प्रघातितं ‘कार्य-जातम्’ अवान्तरार्थसमूहं ‘पुनः’ भूयः ‘संहरन्नपि’ संगृह्णंश्च एकस्यैव मुख्यस्यार्थस्य आनुगुण्येन परिणमयन्नपि इत्यर्थः ‘नाटकानां’ रूपकाणां ‘कर्त्ता वा’ रचयिता च ‘अस्म-द्विधौ वा’ माहश्च नैतिप्रयोक्ता जनः [ वा इति समुच्चये ] ‘इमं क्लेशं’ निद्रार्क्षेदरूप-मायासम् ‘अनुभवति’ प्रजागरदुःखं भजते तदासां तत्कथा । सङ्घरात्रसम् ।

### CHARCHA

1. कार्योपक्षेपम्—उपक्षिप्यते प्रसूयते अनेन इति उप + क्षिप + घञ् करणे उपक्षेपः that which presents or accomplishes, *i. e.*, cause हेतुः वीजम् etc. कार्यं is work undertaken. तस्य उपक्षेपः । Or कार्यमुप-क्षिप्यते अनेन इति कार्षोपक्षेपः that which accomplishes the work, *i. e.*, which is taken as capable of accomplishing the work. जातविकवचनम्—many are the steps adopted ; cf.—वीजानाम् in the next line. *N. B.*—In the case of a political drama, the dramatist records what is done by the diplomat. The diplomat thinks out the moves and passes sleepless nights in the effort. Supposing the diplomat to be a product of the poet's

fancy the effort is all the poet's own, and then it is *he* that has to pass sleepless nights in perfecting his creation. It is true चाणक्य and राक्षस are historical personages and not the result of the Vishakhadatta's imagination, but the incidents detailed in the drama, as also their inter-dependence must be attributed to the poet. चाणक्य's कार्योपक्षेप is recorded by the poet in Act I, para 20, तन्नयापि तावत् etc., that of राक्षस in Act II, para 9, अपि च etc. *Dhundhi* takes कार्योपक्षेप as बीजन्यास sowing the seeds with घञ् भावे ।

2. आदौ—At start. In the case of the drama the start is called सुखसन्धि । “आदौ सुखसन्धी”—*Dhundhi*. The सन्धिस are five —“सुखं प्रतिमुखं गर्भः सविमर्शी निवर्हणम् ( ? निर्वहणम् )” । सुखसन्धि is where the hero adopts means ( बीज ) betraying eagerness for the achievement of the end ( आरम्भ ) । चाणक्य's eagerness is seen in “अतएवास्माकं तत्संयहो यवः” etc. Act I, para 19. The बीज follows in Para 20, etc.

3. तस्य विस्तारम् etc.—तस्य refers to बीजम् which is supposed to spread, *i. e.*, develop, unless averted ( विस्तारि ), *cf.*—“स्त्रीकोद्दिष्टं कार्यं हेतुबीजं विस्तार्यैकधा ।”

4. बीजानां गर्भितानाम् etc.—शर्भः सञ्जात. एषामिति गर्भ+ इत्च् गर्भितानि impregnated. Of the seeds sown, some rot, some dry up, and the rest are impregnated. In our case चाणक्य's कार्योपक्षेप becomes गर्भित not so of राक्षस । The blight in राक्षस's seeds is detailed at length in Act II, where विराधगुप्त meets राक्षस । The गर्भितता of चाणक्य's seeds is seen in the same Act in Paras 39 and 40, where jewellery is given to सिद्धार्धक and the same is deposited with राक्षस, and further in Act III, Para 30, where मलयकेतु is seen admitting चाणक्य's men into his service. The definition of गर्भ is “गर्भस्तु दृष्टनष्टस्य बीजस्यान्वेषणं मुहुः” । In accordance with this definition Act II is more the गर्भसन्धि of राक्षस than of चाणक्य । The बीज is दृष्ट in the efforts of दाक्षवर्मेण etc.

and नष्ट in their failure. अन्वेषणं सुहः is seen in the efforts of अभयदत्त etc. which are brought up before राक्षस one after another only to be told as having failed in succession. Again गर्भ-सन्धि is also supposed to be indicated by hopes raised by a story connected with the work in hand, but not dissociated from apprehensions of failure. “प्राप्ताशापताकथीः ससन्धो गर्भसन्धिः”—*Dhundhi*. Act II, Para 45, satisfies this condition with regard to Rakshasa. This aspect of the गर्भसन्धि does not present itself to चाणक्य because he is always self-reliant, always confident of the result. To him there is no अपायशङ्का—apprehension of failure, and प्राप्ताशा as defined by “उपायापायशङ्काभ्या प्राप्ताशा प्राप्तसम्भवः” is absent. In the case of चाणक्य the वीज is दृष्टनष्ट in the disappearance of सिद्धार्थक and we have अन्वेषणं सुहः in his reappearance with शकटदास before राक्षस ।

5. फलमतिगहनम् etc.—The उद्दिष्टन of the फल will be described later ( Acts IV and V ).

6. कुर्वन् etc.—वि + मृश + घञ् भावे विमर्श weighing of matters. This is also the technical name of a सन्धि, viz., विमर्शसन्धि । This occurs where, from a certain narration, all apprehensions as to the final result are allayed and success is assured. This is absent in the case of राक्षस ; he is always apprehensive. In the case of चाणक्य we have it clear in Act III, Sl. 32.

7. प्रसृतमपि etc.—This does not apply to राक्षस because he does not advance so far. चाणक्य's संस्कार of कार्यजात is seen in Act VII, Sl. c, भृत्या भद्रभटादयः etc.

8. कर्ता वा अस्मद्विचो वा—वा is rare in the sense of समुच्चय as here. But cf.—“सा वा शम्भोस्तदीया वा मूर्तिर्जलमयी मन” ।

9. इमम् etc.—This refers to the trouble of sleeplessness spoken of in the verse proceeding. This trouble is unavoidable in the case of the diplomat and the novelist as well . so what is the good of complaining ?

५. तत् अपि नाम दुरात्मा चाणक्यवटः—

Well then, is it likely that the vile-hearted brat Chanakya—

( उपसृत्य ) दौवारिकः—जेदु [ जयतु ] ।

*Warder*—(*Approaching*) Be victorious.

राक्षस ——अतिसंधातुं शक्यः स्यात् ?

*Rakshasa*—Might be capable of being deceived.

दौवारिकः—अमच्चो [ अमात्यः ] ।

*Warder*—Minister.

राक्षसः ( वामाक्षिस्पर्न्दनं सूचयित्वा आत्मगतम् )—

“दुरात्मा चाणक्यवटुजयतु अतिसंधातुं शक्यः स्यात् अमात्यः”

इति वागीश्वरौ वामाक्षिस्पर्न्दनेन प्रस्तावगता प्रतिपादयति । तथापि नोद्यमस्त्याज्यः । ( प्रकाशम् ) भद्र, किमसि वक्तुकामः ?

*Rakshasa*—(*Indicating the throbbing of his left eye—to himself*) Divine Speech, ruling the context, establishes this by the throbbing of the left eye—“Let the vile-hearted brat Chanakya be victorious, the minister might be capable of being deceived”. Still efforts must not be abandoned. (*Aloud*) good man what do you want to say ?

दौवारिकः—अमच्च, करभको दुआरे चिड्ढि [ अमात्य, करभको द्वार तिष्ठति ] ।

*Warder*—Minister, Karabhaka waits at the gate.

राक्षसः—शीघ्रं प्रवेशय ।

*Rakshasa*—Show him in quick.



दौवारिकः—जंअमच्चो आणवेदि [यटमात्य आज्ञापयति] ।  
 ( निष्क्राम्य पुरुषमुपसृत्य ) भद्र उपसप्य अमच्चं [ भद्र उपसर्प  
 अमात्यम् ] ( इति निष्क्रान्तः ) ।

*Warder*—As Minister commands. ( *Going out and approaching the attendant* ) Good man approach the Minister. ( *Exit* ).

### CHARCHA

1. चाणक्यवटुः—“कुत्सितानि कुत्सनैः” इति समासः ( *see ante* ).
2. दौवारिकः—द्वारं नियुक्तः; ( *see ante* ).
3. अतिसंघातुम्—अति + सम् + धा means to deceive. Cf.—“पराति-  
 रंघानम् अधीयते येः”—Sak. Act V.

4. दुरात्मा चाणक्यवटुर्जयतु—This sentence is got by taking जेदु of दौवारिक along with the Minister's words preceding.

5. अतिसंघातुं शक्यः स्यात् अमात्य—‘अमात्यः’ मन्त्री राक्षसः ‘अतिसंघातुं’ बध्दयतुं ‘शक्यः स्यात्’ । This is a combination of the immediately preceding two speeches.

6. वामाक्षिस्पन्दनेन etc.—वामं अक्षि । तस्य स्पन्दनम् । तेन । This bodes evil to males, but is auspicious for females. Cf.—Sak. Act I, Act V, Act VII. ‘प्रस्तावं’ प्रसङ्गं ‘गता’ आश्रिता ‘वामीश्वरी’ देवी-  
 वाक् ‘वामाक्षिस्पन्दनेन इति’ एतत् ‘प्रतिपादयति’ व्यवस्थापयति आवयोः संलापे ये  
 शब्दाः उच्चारिता वामाक्षिस्पन्दनरूपदुर्निमित्तानुसारेण तेषां योजनया एतत् प्रतिपादयते ।  
 किं तदित्याह—‘दुरात्मा चाणक्यवटुर्जयतु, अमात्यः अतिसंघातुं शक्यः स्यात्’ इति ।  
 The words in the conversation have to be construed so as to suit the evil omen of the throbbing of the left eye. This leads to the construction दुरात्मा चाणक्यवटुर्जयतु etc.

6. करभकः—(उपसृत्य) जेदु अमच्चो [जयतु अमात्यः] ।

*Karabhaka*—( *Approaching* ) Let Minister prosper.

राक्षसः—भद्र उपविश ।

*Rakshasa*—Sit down, good man.

करभक्तः—जं अमच्चो आणवेदि [ यत् अमात्य आज्ञापयति ] ( इति भूमावुपविष्टः ) ।

*Karavaka*—As Minister commands (*Squats on the ground*).

राक्षसः ( आत्मगतम् )—कस्मिन् प्रयोजने मयायं प्रेषित इति प्रयोजनानां बाहुल्यात् न खलु अवधारयामि (इति चिन्तां नाटयति ) ।

*Rakshasa*—( *Ta himself* ) Through multiplicity of purposes, I do not indeed recollect to what purpose this fellow was sent by me. (*Acts thinking*.)

(ततः प्रविशति वेत्रपाणिद्वितीयः पुरुषः) पुरुषः—ओसलेह ओसलेह । आअदो । अवेह अवेह माणवाः । किं ण पेख्वह—  
दूले पञ्चासत्तो ढंसणंवि दुल्लहमधस्सेहिं ।

कल्लाणकुलहराणं देआणं विअ मनुस्सदेआणं ॥ ४ ॥

[ अपसरत अपसरत । आगतः । अपेत अपेत मानवाः ।

किं न पश्यथ—

दूरे प्रत्यासत्तिर्दर्शनमपि दुर्लभमधन्यैः ।

कल्याणकुलधराणां देवानामिव मनुष्यदेवानाम् ॥ ४ ॥

( *Now enter came in hand a second attendant* ). *Attendants*—Away, away. Arrived. Off, off, ye folks. Don't you see—Of god-like men ( kings ), the representative of blessed families, as of Gods, even the sight is hardly available to those without luck, let alone approach.

### CHARCHA

1. कस्मिन् प्रयोजने—किं प्रयोजनसुद्दिश्य इत्यर्थः । Hence it is not the हेतु of the क्रिया in प्रहितः consequently we cannot have केन प्रयोजनेन etc. as substitutes. विषयाधिकरणे ७मी ।

2. प्रहितः—प्र + हि ( प्रणे ) + क्त कर्मणि ।

3. वेत्रपाणिः—वेत्रं पाणौ यस्य । वेत्र is a rod i. e., it is something to strike with, it is प्रहरणार्थं । Hence “प्रहरणार्थेभ्यः परानिष्ठा” इति पाणिशब्दस्य परनिपातः ।

4. अन्वयः ॥ देवानामिव, कल्याणकुलधराणा मनुष्यदेवानां दर्शनमपि अधन्यैः दुर्लभं, प्रत्यासत्तिर्दूरं । व्याख्या—‘देवानामिव’ यथा देवाना तथा ‘कल्याण’ मङ्गलास्पदं यत् ‘कुल’ वंशः राजवश इत्यर्थः, तस्य ये ‘धराः’ रचकाः तादृशा ये ‘मनुष्यदेवा’ नरदेवता राजान इत्यर्थं तेषा ‘दर्शनमपि’ अवलोकनञ्च ‘अधन्यैः’ हतभागैः पुरुषैर्दुर्लभं द्रष्टुमिच्छम् । ‘प्रत्यासत्तिः’ उपसर्पणं ‘दूरं’ तिष्ठतु उपसर्पणस्य का कथा ।

5. प्रत्यासत्तिः—प्रति + आ + सदृ + क्तिन् भावे approach, the root is here सकर्मकः । उपसर्गवशात् सकर्कत्वम् । अधन्याः मनुष्यदेवान् प्रत्यासीदन्ति = अधन्यैः वा अधन्याना मनुष्यदेवाना प्रत्यासत्तिः । षष्ठी in the अनुक्तकर्तृ is optional by “शेषे विभाषा” ।

6. अधन्यैः—“न लोका—”इति खलर्थयोगे षष्ठी प्रतिषेधः । (Constr. अधन्यैः दुर्लभम् ।

7. कल्याण etc.—कल्याण blessed. Cf.—“कल्याणो ननु गार्ध्रं लौकिको प्रतिभाति मे”, also ‘कल्याणवर’ the current address to juniors. Now see व्याख्या । कल्याण also means blessing, cf—“यत् कल्याणव्यसि तरुणे भाजनं तस्य जातः”, also ‘निवृत्तसर्वकल्याणा तियिः”, *supra*. different readings.

8. मनुष्य etc.—मनु + यत् = मनुष्य with the augment पुक् । मनुष्य इमे देवा इव god-like men, i. e., kings. Cf—“मनुष्यदेवः पुनरग्यावा” निद्राविध्य नरदेवसेन्यम्” । अनुक्ते कर्मणि षष्ठी ( See प्रत्यासत्तिः ) । Or better शेषे षष्ठी, related to दर्शनम् and प्रत्यासत्तिः ।

7. (आकाशे) अज्जा किं भण्णाह—किंणिमित्तिं ओमालणां करिअदित्ति । अज्जा एसो क्व कुमालो मलअकेदु समुप्पस्स-शीसवेअरुं अमअरक्खसं पेक्खिदुं इदो एव्व आअच्छदि । ता ओमालणां करिअदि [ आर्याः, किं भणथ किं निमित्त-मपसारणा क्रियते इति १ आर्याः. एष खल कुमारो मलयकेतः

समुत्पन्नशोर्षवेदनम् अमात्यराक्षसं प्रेक्षितुम् इत एव आप-  
च्छति । तस्मात् अपसारणा क्रियते] (इति निक्क्रान्तः पुरुषः) ।

(*In the air*) Noble Sirs, do you ask what for the clearing is being made? Noble Sir, here indeed Prince Malayaketu is coming this very way to see Minister Rakshasa, who has got a headache. Hence the clearing is being made. (*Exit attendant*).

( ततः प्रविशति भागुरायणेन कञ्चकिना च अनुगम्यमानो मलयकेतुः ) । मलय--( निश्चस्य आत्मगतम् ) अद्य दशमो मासः तातस्य उपरतस्य । न च अस्माभिः ह्यथा पुरुषाभिमान मुद्दहृद्भिः तमुद्दिश्य तोयाञ्जलिरप्यावजितः । प्रतिज्ञातमेतत् पुरस्तात्—

वक्षस्ताडनभिन्नरत्नवलथं भ्रष्टोत्तरोयांशुकं

हा हित्युच्चरितात्तनादकरुणं भूरेणरूक्षालकम् ।

तादृङ्गादृजनस्य शोकजनितं सम्प्रत्यवस्थान्तं

शदस्त्रीषु मया विधाय गुरवे देया निवापाञ्जलिः ॥ ५ ॥

( *Now enter Malayaketu followed by Bhagurayana and the Chamberlain* ). Malayaketu ( *Sighing—to himself* )—'To-day is the tenth month since father died, but even a handful of water has not yet been offered unto him by me falsely bearing the pride of man. This was vowed by me then ( lit. formerly )—“The handful of libations has to be offered by me to father after having forthwith inflicted on the wives of my enemy the same dire change of circumstances through grief as befell my mothers with their upper garments slipped off, with locks roughened by dust from the ground, with the gem-bracelets smashed from beating the breast—change which was grievous by the wails of distress that went up in the shape “Ah ! Ah !”

## CHRNA

1. आकाशे—See opening of Act II.
2. अपसरणा—अप + सृ + णिच् + युच् भावे this means clearing the crowd by shouting अपसरत etc.
3. तातस्य etc—‘उपरतस्य’ मृतस्य ‘तातस्य’ सन्बन्धे ‘दशमो मासः’। शेषे षष्ठो ।
4. पुरुषाभिमानम् etc—अभि + मन + घञ् भावे अभिमानः conceit, pride etc—पुरुषस्य अभिमानः । यूरोऽहं कृतकर्माहम् इत्यादिरूपः अभिमानः etc.
5. तोयाञ्जलिः—तोयस्य अञ्जलिः, *i. e.*, अञ्जलिमितं तोयम् ।
6. आवर्जितः—आ + वृज् + णिच् + क्त कर्मणि offered. In this sense, *cf*—“मत्पत्रं दुर्लभं मत्वा नूनमावर्जितं मया । पयः पूर्वं स्वनिःश्वसैः कवीश्वसुप-भुज्यते ॥”
7. अन्वयः ॥ मातृजनस्य शोकजनितं वचन्ताडनभिन्नरत्नवलयं भष्टीत्तरीया शुकं भूरिणुरुचालकं हा हेत्युच्चारितात्तनादकरुणं ताडकं अवस्थान्तरं सम्प्रति शत्रुस्थीधु विधाय मया गुरवे निवापाञ्जलिर्देयः एतत् पुरस्तात् प्रतिज्ञातम् । व्याख्या—‘मातृणाम्’ अम्बानां ‘जनस्य’ समूहस्य ‘शोकेन’ भर्तृविधोगदुःखेन ‘जनितम्’ आपादितं तथा च ‘वचसः’ उरसः ‘ताडनेन’ करप्रहारिण ‘भिन्नानि’ भयानि ‘रत्नवलयानि’ मणिकण्डनानि यस्मिन् ताडशम् अपि च ‘मल्ल’ च्युतम् ‘उत्तरीयं’ पूर्वकायधृतम् अशुकं वस्त्रं यस्मिन् ताडशं किञ्च ‘भ्रूवी’ धारायाः ‘रणभिः’ धूलिभिः ‘रुद्धा’ धूसराः ‘अलकाः’ केशाः यस्मिन् ताडशम् अपि च ‘हा हा इति’ अनेन प्रकारेण ‘उच्चरितः’ उद्गतः यः आर्ष-नादः’ दीनकण्ठः तेन ‘करुणं हृदयविदारणं’ ‘ताडकं’ तथाविधं घोरम् ‘अवस्थान्तरं’ दशाविपर्ययं ‘सम्प्रति’ अद्य अविलम्बितमित्यर्थः ‘शत्रुस्त्रीधु’ अरिर्वनितासु ‘विधाय’ उत्तपाय तासां वैधव्यं घटयित्वा इत्यर्थः ‘मया गुरवे’ पितृ पर्वतराजाय ‘निवापस्य’ पितृदानस्य ‘अञ्जलिः’ अञ्जलिमितं निवापसलिलमित्यर्थः ‘देयः’ आवर्जनीयः । शत्रुं इत्वा पितृश्राद्धं करिष्यामि इति ‘एतत् पुरस्तात्’ पूर्वं तातस्य निधनकालं ‘प्रतिज्ञातं’ सत्यसुच्चारितं । ततः आरभ्य दश मासा विगता न च शत्रुः हतः नापि श्राद्धं कृतं धिक् पुरुषाभिमानमघ्नाकमित्याशयः । श्राद्धं लविकीडितं वृत्तम् ।
8. वचः etc.—See व्याख्या । This is the reason why the upper garment fell off.
9. भष्ट etc.—See व्याख्या । The garments slipped in the act of beating the breast. This exposed the head ; hence भूरिणुरुचालकम् ।

10. हा हा etc.—See व्याख्या । The scene was heart-rending, hence तादृक् ।

11. भूरेणु etc.—See व्याख्या । Implies that the queens lay prostrate on the ground, though this is not expressly stated.

12. तादृक्—तद् + दृश + क्तिन् कर्त्तरि such, *i. e.*, so pitiable.

13. मातृजनस्य—जन here means समूह, वर्ग etc. This sense is not found in the lexicons, but when the leading word ( पूर्व-पद ) in the compound has a plural idea, only this sense of जन will give a clear meaning. In speaking of one mother only, we may say माता एव जनः मातृजनः, but if several mothers are intended, we must have मातर एव जनाः मातृजनाः not मातृजनः. We may look at it from another point of view also. जन = world लोक . cf.—“सतीमपि ज्ञातिकुलेकसंश्रयां जनीऽन्यथा भर्तुर्मतीं विशङ्कते” etc., Sak, Act V. But we may speak of the ‘world of Philosophers’ in the sense of the *whole body* of philosophers ; hence मातृजन may mean the *whole body* ( *i. e.*, समूह ‘वर्ग’ etc. ) of mothers.

14. सम्प्रति—Now, *i. e.*, forthwith—an अव्यय ।

8. किमत्र बहुना ?

उदयच्छता धुरमकापुरुषानुरूपां

गन्तव्यमाजिनिधनेन पितुः पथा वा ।

आच्छिद्य वा स्वजननीजनलाचनेभ्यो

नेयो मया रिपुबधूनयनानि वाष्पः॥ ६ ॥

Away with talking much about it—Bearing the burden as befits one that is not a coward, I have either to tread along the track of my father by death in battle, or to transfer the tears to the eyes of the wives of my enemy snatching them away from the eyes of my mothers.

#### CHARCHA

1. अत्र—In this matter, *i. e.*, in the matter of revenge *pre-ceding* the शब्द ।

2. अन्वयः ॥ अक्षापुरुषानुरूपां धुरमुदयच्छता मया पितुः पथा वा आजि-  
निघनेन गन्तव्यम्, वाप्यो वा स्वजननीजनलोचनेभ्य आच्छिद्य रिपुवधूनयनानि नेयः ।  
श्लाघ्या—गता दशमासाः सत्यम् इदानीन्तु 'अक्षापुरुषस्य' वीरस्य 'अनुरूपा' योग्यां 'धुर'  
भारम् 'उदयच्छता' वहता वीरोचितं कर्म कुर्वता 'मया' शत्रुभिर्युध्वमानेन मया  
इत्यर्थः 'पितुः' तातस्य 'पथा वा वर्त्मना वा प्रेतानो मार्गेण वा 'आजौ' युद्धे 'निघनेन'  
सृष्ट्युना 'गन्तव्यं' प्रस्थातव्यं शत्रुहर्त्रे विनाशो वा गन्तव्यो मया, शत्रुन् जित्वा 'वाप्यो वा'  
नेतृजले वा 'स्वस्य' आत्मनः 'जननीजनस्य' मातृवर्गस्य 'लोचनेभ्यः' नयनेभ्यः 'आच्छद्य'  
गृह्णीत्वा 'रिपुवधूनां' अरिनारीणां 'नयनानि' नेत्राणि 'नेयः' प्रापणीयः । विधवा  
अरिनार्यो रोदननिरताः मातरश्च रोदनविरताः कात्याः । तदर्थं 'शरोर' वा पातयेयं  
कार्यं वा साधयेयम् इति भावः । वसन्ततिलका वृत्ताम् ।

3. उदयच्छता—उद् + यम् + श्छ etc. The object ( फल ) of  
उदयमनक्रिया is directly शत्रुनाश and remotely निवापाञ्चनिदान । Hence  
the क्रियाफल goes to the शत्रु, and not to Malayaketu . conse-  
quently the rule "समुदाङ्भ्यो यमोऽयन्त्यं" does not apply and we do  
not get the आत्मनेपद । आर्वाभिप्राये क्रियाफलं परस्मैदम् ।

4. अक्षापुरुष etc.—रूपमनुगता अनुरूपा । कृतसितः पुरुषः कापुरुषः or  
कुपुरुषः by "विभाषा पुरुषे" । न कापुरुषः कुपुरुषविरोधी अक्षापुरुषः a hero.  
विरोधार्थं नञ् । तस्य अनुरूपास् etc.

5. आजि etc.—आजि battle. "रणेऽपि आजिः" इत्यमरः । तस्या निघनम् etc.

6. वा—अन्वय indicating विकल्प । He makes the attempt  
which may or may not be successful. If unsuccessful, he falls  
the result is पितुः पथा गन्तव्यम् । On the other alternative, he wins  
brings joy to his mothers and grief to the wives of his enemy.

7. स्वजननी etc.—जननीजन is मातृजन of Sl. 5. "ध्रुवमपाथे—"इति  
प्रसौ because आच्छिद्य implies motion.

8. मया रिपु etc,—अहं वाप्यं रिपुवधूनयनानि नेष्यामि = मया वाप्यः रिपुवधू-  
नयनानि नेयः । नौ is द्विकर्मक, the प्रधानकर्म becomes उक्त by "त्वदेः प्रधाने" ।

9. ( प्रकाशम् ) आर्थ्यं जाजले, उच्यन्ताम् अस्मद्वचना-  
दनुयायिनो राजानः—“एक एवाहम् अमात्यराक्षसस्य अत-  
र्कितगमनेन प्रीतिमुत्पादयितुमिच्छामि तत् कृतमनुगमन-  
लोभेन” इति ।

(*Aloud*) Noble Jajali, let the princes that are following me be told this in my words—"Unattended I wish to give joy to Minister Rakshasa by unexpected approach, So away with the trouble of following."

कञ्चुकी—तथा । (इति परिक्रम्य आकाशे) भो भो राजानः  
कुमारः समाज्ञापयति "न खल्वहं केनचित् अनुगन्तव्यः" इति ।  
(विलोक्य सहर्षम् ) कुमारस्य आज्ञानन्तरमेव सर्वे राजानः  
प्रतिनिवृत्ताः । पश्यतु कुमारः—

सोत्सेधेः स्कन्धदेशैः खरतरकविकाकर्षणात्यर्थभुग्नै-

रश्वाः कैश्चिन्निरुद्धाः खमिव क्षुरपुटैः खण्डयन्तः पुरस्तात् ।

केचिन्मातङ्गमुख्यैर्विहतजवतया मूकघण्टैर्निवृत्ता

मर्थ्यादां भूमिपाला जलधय इव ते देव नोल्लङ्घयन्ति ॥ ७ ॥

*Chamberlain*—So be it. (*Going round—in the air*) Ho !  
Ho ! Kings, the Prince commands thus—"I must not be followed by any one." (*Observing—with joy*) All the kings have turned back immediately after the Prince's order. Look, Oh Prince—By some have been checked their horses with necks much curved and bulged from a very tight pull of the reins—horses which are as if pounding with their hoofs the sky in front. Some others have stopped on lordly tuskers with the bells mute, because of the speed checked. The kings, Oh Sire, like the seas, do not overstep your bounds.

### CHARCHA

1. जात्रले—Cf. आर्ष्यं जात्रले etc. Act II. Para 13.
2. अतर्कितं etc.—तर्क + णिच् स्वार्थे + क्त कर्मणि तर्कितं guessed. न तर्कितम् । तादृशं गमनम् etc.
3. कृतम्—अव्यय implying निषेध like अलम् । Cp "अथवा कृतं सन्देहन"—Sak.



4. आज्ञानन्तरम्—आज्ञा is here आज्ञायवण by लक्षणा । अविद्यमान-  
मन्तरमस्मिन् अनन्तरम् immediate. आज्ञायाः अनन्तरं यथा तथा ।

5. अन्वयः ॥ कैश्चित् खरपुटैः पुरस्तात् खं खख्यन्तः इव अश्याः खरतर-  
कविकाकर्षणाल्यर्थमुग्रैः सीलधैः स्कन्धदेशैः निरुद्धाः । केचित् विद्वतजवतया मूक-  
घष्टैः मातङ्गमुख्यैः निवृत्ताः । हे देव जलधय इव भूमिपालास्ते मर्यादां न उलङ्घ-  
यन्ति । व्याख्या—‘कैश्चित्’ भूमिपालैः ‘खरपुटैः’ पुटितैः खरैः [करणे तृतीया] ‘पुरस्तात्’  
अपगतः ‘खम्’ आकाशं ‘खण्डयन्त इव’ कुट्टयन्त इव पूर्णयन्त इव इत्यर्थः ‘अश्याः’ घोटाकाः  
‘खरतर’ सभ्रमात् अतिकठारं यत् ‘कविकाकर्षणं’ खलिनसंग्रहः तेन ‘अत्यर्थं’ मृशं  
‘मुग्रैः’ बध्नैः अतएव ‘सीलधैः’ उन्नतैः ‘स्कन्धदेशैः’ शीवाभागैः ‘निरुद्धाः’ संयताः  
संयतत्वेन उपलक्षिता इत्यर्थः । आशुया उन्नताः स्कन्धाः कथयन्ति निरुद्धा इमे अश्या  
इति । ‘केचित्’ इतरे भूमिपालाः ‘विद्वतः’ अपगतः ‘जवः’ वेगः धावनवेग इत्यर्थः  
येषां तथाविधतया हेतुना ‘मूकाः’ नीरवाः ‘घष्टाः’ गलघष्टाः येषां तैः ‘मातङ्गमुख्यैः’  
करोन्द्रैः ‘निवृत्ता’ गमनविरताः स्थितत्वेन उपलक्षिताः । अतोऽहं ब्रवीमि हे ‘देव’  
राजन् मलयकुतो ‘जलधय इव’ सागरा यथा तथा ‘भूमिपाला’ अमी राजानः ‘ते  
मर्यादां’ स्थितिं विलाञ्च ‘न उलङ्घयन्ति’ न अतिक्रामन्ति । सागरा यथा विलां प्राप्य  
निवर्षन्ते भूपालास्तथा स्वाज्ञां श्रुत्वा निवृत्ता इत्यर्थः । सगंधरावतम् ।

6. सास्त्रधैः—उद् + सिध + षच् भावे उत्सिधः height उच्छ्रायः । Here  
bulge. तेन सह । There was a big bulge because the neck was  
excessively bent.

7. स्कन्धदेशैः—स्कन्ध is here शीवा neck. तस्य देशः the region of  
the neck etc. इत्यभ्युत्पलक्षणे तृतीया । ( See निरुद्धाः below ).

8. खरतर etc.—कविका bit. खर tight. अतिशयेन खरं खरतरम्  
very tight. The pull was very tight, because the kings wanted  
to stop immediately on hearing the words of command. मुञ्ज  
+ ऋ कर्चरि मुञ्ज bent. Now see व्याख्या । “कविका तु खलिनोस्त्री” इत्यमरः ।

9. निरुद्धाः—नि + रुध + ऋ कर्मणि checked. The कश्चुकिन् was  
watching from a distance. He noticed that as soon as the  
orders were proclaimed the neck of the horses bulged out and  
he inferred that a very tight pull was applied to the reins.  
Thus the bulge in the neck ( सीलधैः स्कन्धदेशः ) was a लक्षण of  
निरीषः Hence the rule “इत्यभ्युत्पलक्षणे” applies.

10. पुरस्तात्—पूर्वखिन् देशे इति पूर्व + ङि + अस्ताति स्वार्थे—अव्यय ।

11. मातङ्ग etc.—मातङ्गानां सुख्याः, इतत्—; or मातङ्गेषु सुख्याः, सुप्सुपा ।

12. निवृत्ताः—नि + वृत् + क्त कर्त्तरि stopped. सूकषण्डमातङ्गसुख्य was the लक्षण of निवृत्ताः । Hence मातङ्गसुख्यैः has इत्यभृतलक्षणे तृतीया ( see निवृत्ताः above).

13. मूमिपालाः—भूमिं पालयन्ति इति भूमि + पा + णिच् + अण कर्त्तरि । पा रक्षणे + णिच् gives पालि, but पा पाने gives पायि ।

10. मलय—आर्य्य, त्वमपि सपरिजनो निवर्त्तस्व । भागुरायण एको मामनुगच्छतु ।

*Malayaketu*—Noble Sir, you too retire with attendants. Let Bhagurayana alone follow me.

कञ्चुको—तथा ( इति सपरिजनो निष्क्रान्तः ) ।

*Chamberlain*—So be it ( *Retire with attendants* ).

मलय—सखे भागुरायण, विघ्नतोऽहम् इहागच्छद्भिः भद्र-भटप्रभृतिभिः, यथा—“न वयम् अमात्यराक्षसद्वारेण कुमार-माश्रयनीयमाश्रयामहे, किन्तु कुमारस्य सेनापतिं शिखरक-मूरीकृत्य दुष्टामात्यपरिगृहीतात् चन्द्रगुप्तादपरन्ताः, कुमारम् आभिरामिकगुणयोगादाश्रयणीयम् आश्रयामहे” इति । तत् न । मया सुचिरमपि विचारयता तेषामयं वाक्यार्थः अवधारितः ।

*Malayaketu*—Friend Bhagurayana, I have been thus ap-  
prised by Bhadrabhatta and others when coming over here—  
“It is not through Minister Rakshasa that we attach ourselves  
to Prince, who is worthy of attachment. But having won over  
Sikharaka the general of Prince, we, estranged from Chan-  
dragupta who is gripped by a wicked minister, attach ourselves  
to Prince who is worthy of attachment through the possession

of attractive virtues." Now, thinking even for long the sense of their speech has not been caught by me.

### CHAROHA

1. विज्ञप्तः—वि + ज्ञप् + णिच् + क्त कर्मणि विज्ञप्त or विज्ञपित (see *ante*).
2. भद्रमट etc.—These are the men referred to in Act I, as having deserted from Chandragupta. They are Chanakya's emissaries. The desertion being a ruse as the reader is already aware.
3. अमात्य etc.—द्वार door, hence उपाय means. अमात्यराक्षस एव द्वारम् etc.
4. ऊरीकृत्य—ऊरी is an अव्यय implying अङ्गीकार, cf.—‘तदूरीकृत्य कृतिभिर्वाचस्पत्यं प्रतायते’—*Magha* II. It is a गति by “ऊर्यादिचुडाचक्ष” । ऊरी + क्त + ल्यप् having accepted.
5. दुष्टामात्य etc.—Cf. राक्षसमतिपरिग्रहीत etc. Act I.
6. आभिरामिक etc.—अभि समन्तात् रमयति इति अभि + रम + णिच् + अच् कर्परि अभिरामम् charming. तत् शीलमस्य इति अभिराम + ठक् आभिरामिकम् one of an amiable disposition. तस्य गुणाः । तैर्योगि, etc.
7. अवधारितः—अव + धृ + णिच् + क्त कर्मणि ascertained. I cannot make out what they mean, *i. e.*, why they disavow Rakshasa and set up Shikhara as their patron. Bhagurayana explains why.

11. भागु—कुमार, न दुर्बोधोऽयमर्थः । विजिगीषुम् आत्मगुणसम्पन्नं प्रियहितद्वारेण आश्रयणीयमाश्रयेत् इति ननु, न्याय्य एवायमर्थः ।

*Bhagurayana*—Prince, this is not a difficult matter to understand. This is indeed the proper thing, because through a beloved well-wisher one should attach one's self to the ambitious who are endowed with qualities of the heart ( Or—virtue of courage ) and are therefore worthy of attachment.

मलय—सखे भागुरायण, ननु अमात्यराक्षसः अस्माकं प्रियतमो हिततमश्च ।

*Malayaketu*—But friend Bhagurayana, Minister Rakshasa is the most beloved and the greatest well-wisher unto ourselves.

भागु—एवमेतत् । किन्तु अमात्यराक्षसः चाणक्ये बद्धवैरो न चन्द्रगुप्ते । तत् यदि कदाचित् चाणक्यमतिजितकाशिनम् अमहमानः स माचिख्यात् अवरोपयेत् ततो नन्दकुलभक्त्या नन्दान्वयएवायमिति सुहृज्जनापेक्षया च अमात्यराक्षसश्चन्द्रगुप्तेन सह मन्दधीत । चन्द्रगुप्तोऽपि पितृपर्यायागत एवायम् इति सन्धिमनुमन्येत ; एवं सति अस्मासु कुमारो न विश्वसेत्-इत्ययमेषां वाक्यार्थः ।

*Bhagnrayana*—So it is. But—“Minister Rakshasa has rooted enmity with Chanakya not with Chandragupta. So if, intolerant of Chanakya who is too much elated by success, he ever displaces him from ministership, then he ( Rakshasa ) might treat with Chandragupta, as well for the sake of his friends as through devotion to the race of Nanda, because he ( Chandra ) is after all Nanda's son. Chandragupta too might approve of the treaty, because he ( Rakshasa ) is really connected with him by ancestral succession. This happening, prince may not trust us”—this is the sense of their speech.

मलय—युज्यते । अमात्यस्य गृहमादेशय ।

*Malayaketu*—This is reasonable. Guide me to the house of the Minister.

भागु—इतः इतः कुमार । ( उभौ परिक्रामतः ) इदममात्यगृहम् । प्रविशतु कुमारः ।

*Bhagurayana*—This way, Prince, this way. ( *Both go round the stage* ). 'This is Minister's house. Let Prince enter.

मलय—एष प्रविशामि ।

*Malayaketu*—Here I enter.

### CHARCHA

1. विजिगौषम् etc.—आत्मन् is सत्त्व strength of mind. Cf,—  
“उदयादिष्वविक्रमिर्नसः सत्त्वसुच्यते । आत्मवान् सत्त्ववान् प्रोक्तः” । ‘आत्मगुणसम्पन्न’  
सत्त्ववन्तम् अतएव ‘आश्रयणीय’ श्ररख्ण’ ‘विजिगौषु’ मख्खलमधिरोढ् निच्छु’ राजान’  
‘प्रियश्च हितश्च’ यो जनः तेन ‘हारेण’ तमेव हारीकृत्य ‘आश्रयेत्’ श्ररणं गच्छेत् ‘इति’  
इतोः ‘अयमर्थः’ सेनापतिहारेण भवत्समाश्रयणरूपं वस्तु ‘न्याथ्य एव ननु’ युक्त एव  
इति किमु वक्तव्यम् । Thee come through श्रखरक, because the intro-  
duction has to be through one who is a favourite ( प्रिय ) and  
a well-wisher ( हित ) at the same time. Such a person is श्रख-  
रक the general. The crafty rascal leaves it to Malayaketu to  
complete the sentence by adding ‘and *not* Rakshasa.’

2. सखे etc,—Idiot as he is, Malayaketu does not under-  
stand the hint ; on the contrary he takes this as the more reason  
why they should come through Rakshasa and *not* through  
श्रखरक, because Rakshasa is the most favoured and his greatest  
well-wisher.

3. एवमेतत् etc.—Bhagurayana sees that the Prince's faith  
in Rakshasa is unbounded and dares not contradict him, lest  
he himself be suspected as a traitor. So he notifies agreement  
saying एवमेतत्, but returns to the attack from a different side  
with किन्तु etc.

4. अतिश्रित etc.—See जितकाशी राजसेवक, Act II.

5. अचरोपयेत्—अव + रुह् + णिच् + लिङ् + यात् should dismiss. Bha-  
gurayana had probably watched the movements of Karabhaka  
and knew that he would find the servant reporting Cha-  
nakya's dismissal to Rakshasa. Hence, with a view to produce

an immediate effect on Malayaketu, he tries to explain to the Prince what this dismissal means to Rakshasa.

6. नन्दकुलभक्त्या etc.—Rakshasa is devoted to the family of Nanda, and Chandragupta is Nanda's son. Hence who knows that Rakshasa might not be attracted towards Chandragupta when Chanakya is discarded.

7. सुहृज्जन etc.—Devotion apart, such a step would be to Rakshasa's interest, because he has so many friends at Kusumapura whose life is now in danger.

8. सन्दधीत—यदि अपसारयेत् तदा सन्दधीत ; hence हेतुहेतुमहावात् लिङ् ।

9. पितृपर्याय etc.—परि + अय + चञ् भावे पर्याय succession क्रम । पितृणां पर्यायः succession of ancestors, i. e., the order of sons succeeding father. तेन आगतः arising out of natural course of succession.

10. सन्धिम्—सम् + धा + कि भावे सन्धिः peace—peace with Rakshasa.

11. न विश्वसेत्—Might not trust if they came through Rakshasa because Rakshasa himself proves untrustworthy. वि + श्वस + लिङ् यात । सन्धावनायां लिङ् । This supposes the root to be of the भ्वादि class. It however, appears in the षदादि list which gives विश्वस्यात् । “यद्वा गणकार्यमनित्यम्” इति प्रदीपः । “आश्वसेयुर्निश्चराः” इति भट्टिः ।

12. युज्यते—युज् ( दिवादि ) + लृट् ते कर्त्तरि । Malayaketu has swallowed the bait. Rakshasa's deflection seems probable to him and Bhadrabhata etc. with a distrust in Rakshasa now appear to him to have acted reasonably by avoiding Rakshasa and approaching through Shikharaka.

12. राक्षसः—( आत्मगतम् ) अये स्मृतम् । ( प्रकाशम् )  
भद्र अपि दृष्टस्त्वया कुसुमपुरे स्तनकलशः ?

Rakshasa—( To himself ) Ha ! I recollect. ( Aloud ) Good man, was Stanakalasa visited by you at Kusumapura ?

करभकः—अमच्च अह इ' [ अमात्य अथ किम् ] ।

*Karabhaka*—What else, Minister ( Yes, Minister ) ?

मलयः—( आकर्ण्य ) भागुरायण, कुसुमपुरवृत्तान्तः  
प्रसूयत, न तत्र तावदुपसर्पामः, शृणुमस्तावत् । कुतः ?

सत्त्वभङ्गभयाद्राज्ञां कथयन्त्यन्यथा पुरः ।

अन्यथा विवृतार्थेषु स्वैरालापेषु मन्त्रिणः ॥ ८ ॥

*Malayaketu*—( *Listening* ) Bhagurayana, Kusumapura-  
affairs are being discussed, we must not approach in the midst  
of it, but will listen. Why ( do you ask ) ?—Ministers speak  
differently in presence of kings, fearing loss of prestige, but  
otherwise in easy chats at which facts are disclosed.

भागु—यदाज्ञापयति कुमारः ।

*Bhagurayana*—As the Prince commands.

राक्षसः—भद्र, अपि तत् कार्यं सिद्धम् ?

*Rakshasa*—Good man, is the work done ?

करभकः—अमच्चप्यसाएण सिद्धम् [ अमात्यप्रसादेन  
सिद्धम् ] ।

*Karabhaka*—Done, through Minister's favour.

मलयः—सखे भागुरायण, किं तत् कार्यम् ।

*Malayaketu*—Friend Bhagurayana, what work is that ?

भागु—कुमार, गहनः सचिववृत्तान्तः । नेतावता  
परिच्छेत्तुं शक्यते । अवहितस्तावच्छृणु ।

*Bhagurayana*—Prince, deep are the affairs of Ministers.  
This cannot be fathomed by this much only. Be attentive  
and listen.

राक्षसः—भद्र, विस्तारेण श्रोतुमिच्छामि ।

*Rakshasa*—Good man, I wish to hear in detail.

CHARCHA

1. न तत्र etc.—तत्र तस्मिन् कुसुमपुरप्रस्तावे । We shall not interrupt the conversation.

2. शृणुमस्मावत्—With ears poisoned against Rakshasa, he thinks he will hear something which Rakshasa would not willingly disclose to him.

3. अन्यथा ॥ भक्तिणः राज्ञां पुरः सत्त्वभङ्गभयात् अन्यथा कथयन्ति, विवृतार्थेषु स्वैरालापेषु अन्यथा ( कथयन्ति ) । व्याख्या—‘मन्त्रिणः’ अमात्याः राज्ञा पुरः” शृपाणा समक्षे ‘सत्त्वस्य’ प्राभावस्य यो ‘भङ्गः’ नाशः तस्मात् ‘भयात्’ शङ्कया राजा अस्मान् सत्त्वहीनान् मस्यने इति शङ्कया ‘अन्यथा’ अन्यप्रकारेण सत्यापलापिन ‘कथयन्ति’ भाषन्ते प्रतिशूनं सत्यं गोपयन्ति किन्तु ‘विवृतः’ प्रकटीकृतः ‘अर्थः’ वस्तु येषु तादृशेषु ‘स्वैरालापेषु’ विश्वम्भवचनेषु ‘अन्यथा, भिन्नया रीत्या सत्यमेव पुरस्कृत्य इत्यर्थः ‘कथयन्ति’ भाषन्ते । सम पुरा राक्षसः सत्यं गोपयेद्वा किन्तु नाधुना विश्वम्भालापे गोपयिष्यत तत् शृणुमस्मावत् इति भावः ।

4. सत्त्व etc.—सत्त्व is प्रताप power, prestige etc. Now see व्याख्या । If the king thinks much of his minister, as I have been doing of Rakshasa, then the minister, to keep up his reputation with the king, will not inform the king when any of his calculations go wrong,

5. अन्यथा अन्य different, *i. e.*, different intrut He suppresses unpleasant facts, lest the king lose confidence in him.

6. अन्यथा विवृत etc.—Here अन्य means different from what is disclosed to the king, *i. e.*, the true state of affairs.

7. स्वैरालापेषु—स्वैर is स्वच्छन्द (See Act I, Sl. 2.) आ + लप + घञ भवे आलापः conversation. स्वैराः आलापाः easy talk etc.

8. किं तत् कार्यम्—Malayaketu’s curiosity and suspicion are roused. He thinks the work is adverse to his interest.

9. गहनः etc—गहन impenetrable. The remark makes Malayaketu still more suspicious. सचिव is Ministers in general



not Rakshasa necessarily. सचिवानां वृत्तान्त गहनः ministers do not take everybody into their confidence. Their affairs are not open to the public gaze.

10. नैतावता etc.—‘एतावता’ एतन्मात्रेण सिद्धं कार्यम् इत्येतन्मात्रेण उक्तेण किं तत् कार्यम् इति ‘परिच्छेत्तुम्’ अवधारयितुं ‘न शक्यते’ । तत् ‘अवहितः’ सन् ‘अणु तावत्’ यदि ज्ञातुमिच्छसि ।

31. करभकः—सुणादु अमच्चो । अत्रिय दाव अहं अमच्चे णाणत्तो जह—‘करभअ कुसुमपुरं गच्छ । मह वअणेण भण वेअलिअं थणकलमं जह चाणक्कहदएणं तेसु तेसु अस्साभङ्गेसु अणुचिट्ठीअमाणेसु चन्दउत्तो उत्तेअणसमतथहिं सिलोएहिं उवमिलोइदव्वोत्ति’ [ शृणोतु अमात्यः । अस्ति तावत् अहममात्येन आज्ञप्तः यथा—‘करभक, कुसुमपुरं गच्छ । मम वचनेन भण वैतालिकं स्तनकलशं यथा चाणक्यहतकेन तेषु तेषु आज्ञाभङ्गेषु अनुष्ठीयमानेषु चन्द्रगुप्तः उत्तेजनसमर्थः श्लोकैरुपश्लोकयितव्य’ इति ।

*Karabhaka*—Listen Minister. The fact is, I was ordered by Minister thus—“Kara bhaka, go to Kusumapura and in my words tell the bard Stanakalasa that at each and every supercession of orders done by cursed Chanakya, Chandragupta has to be belauded with verses capable of rousing him.”

राक्षसः—भद्र ततस्ततः ।

*Rakshasa*—What next, good man, what next ?

करभदः—तदो मए पाडलिपुत्तं गदुअ सुणाविदो अमच्च-सन्देसं वेअलिअो थणकलसो । एत्यन्तरे णन्दउलविणास-दूणस्स पीरजणस्स परितोसं समुप्पादअन्तेण रस्सा आघोसिदो

कौमुदीमहोत्सवो । सो अ चिरञ्चालपरिवट्टमाणो जण्डि-  
परिचञ्चो अभिमदवधूजणसमागमो विञ्च ससिणेहं माण्डो  
णञ्चरजणेण [ ततो मया पाटलिपुत्रं गत्वा आवितः  
अमात्यसन्देशं वैतालिकः स्तनकलशः । अत्रान्तरे नन्दकुल-  
विनाशदूनस्य पौरजनस्य परितोषं समुत्पादयता राज्ञा  
अघाषितः कौमुदीमहोत्सवः । स च चिरकालपरिवर्त्तमानो  
जनितपरिचयः अभिमतवधूजनसमागम इव सस्नेहं मानितो  
नगरजनेन ] ।

*Karabhuka*--Then the bard Stanakalasa was informed of  
Minister's command by me going to Pataliputra. In the  
meantime the great Kaumudi festival was proclaimed by the  
king affording great joy to the citizens who were depressed by  
the extinction of the family of Nanda and familiar as it had  
become by recurring for a long time, it was affectionately  
greeted by the towns-men like union with a desired bride.

राक्षसः—( मवाष्पम् ) हा देव नन्द .

कौमुदी कुमुदानन्दे जगदानन्दहेतुना ।

कीदृशी सति चन्द्रेऽपि नृपचन्द्र त्वया विना ॥ ८ ॥

भद्र ततस्ततः ।

*Rakshasa*—( *In tears* ) Alas ? Sire Nanda, the moon  
among kings, without thee, the source of joy to the world,  
what like will Kaumudi be in spite of there being the moon  
the delighter of lilies ? Next, good man what next ?

#### CHARCHA

1. अस्ति तावत्—अस्ति in such cases is an अश्लेष, cf.—“अस्ति  
तावदहमार्थेण पौरजन—”Act I.

2. आज्ञप्तः—Cf. विज्ञप्तः above.
3. आज्ञाभङ्गेषु etc.—Cf. Act II, Para 44.
4. श्रावितः etc.—स्तनकलशः अमात्यसन्देशं श्रावितवान् = अहं स्तनकलशम् अमात्यसन्देशं श्रावितवान् = मया स्तनकलशः अमात्यसन्देशं श्रावितः। This is by “भतिबुद्धि—”, the root श्र being वृद्धार्थं। But from the Varttika “दृशेच्च” grammarians argue that बुद्धि in the rule means knowledge *in general*. Knowledge, when spoken of as got through any particular sense, is not बुद्धि within the meaning of the rule. So दृश, श्र, प्रा, स्पृश etc. do not give कर्मसंज्ञा to the अणिकर्त्ता। This is why special provision is made for दृश by the Varttika above. We expect then स्तनकलशेन अमात्यसन्देशः श्रावितः। The poet treats it as बुद्धार्थं it will then have the alternative form मया स्तनकलशं अमात्यसन्देशः श्रावति। ‘बुद्धिमन्तार्थयोः शब्दकर्मणाञ्च निजिच्छ्रयः’।

5 नन्दकुल etc.—दू + क्त कर्त्तरि दून grievated (दिवादि) ct—“न दूये सात्वतीमूर्धन्यन्महामपराध्यति”—*Magha*. नन्दकुलविनाशेन हेतुना दूनस्य, सुप्तपा।

6. चिरकाल etc.—परि + वृत् + शानच् कर्त्तरि परिवर्त्तमानः recurring. चिरः काल। चिरकालं परिवर्त्तमानः etc. रथातत। Here रथा is अत्यन्त संयोगे। And the समास is by the rule “अत्यन्त संयोगे च”।

7. अन्वयः ॥ हे नृपचन्द्र, कुमुदानन्दे चन्द्रे सति अपि, जगदानन्दहेतुना त्वया विना कौमुदी कौटुशी। व्याख्या—हे ‘चन्द्रतुल्य नृप’ राजन् नन्द ‘कुमुदाना केरवाणाम् ‘आनन्द’ हर्षवर्द्धने विकासके इत्यर्थः; ‘चन्द्र’ विधौ ‘मति अपि’ स्थितेऽपि ‘जगतः’ समयायाः धरायाः ‘आनन्दस्य’ हर्षस्य यो ‘हेतुः’ निदानं तथाविधेन ‘त्वया विना’ विरहिता ‘कौमुदी’ ‘कौमुदीमहोत्सवः’ ज्योत्स्ना च ‘कौटुशी’ कथम्भूता ? शीच्या सा इत्यर्थः। उन्मर्षोऽस्मिन् मन्ये पूर्णेन चन्द्रेण कुमुदान्येव हृष्यन्ति स्म। त्वया विद्योजितस्य जगतः पुनः नासीत् तोषः इति भावः। अथ ‘कौ’ प्रथिच्या ‘मन्द’ हर्ष ‘आनन्दयति’ वर्द्धयति यस्माद्गणे ‘चन्द्रे’ चन्द्रगुप्ते राजनि ‘मति अपि’ इत्यादि दुष्टिर्व्याख्यत्।

8. कौमुदी—The festival; also moonlight. Neither the festivities, nor the beams of the autumn at full moon please the people.

9. कुमुदानन्दे—See व्याख्या। कुमुद + आ + नन्द + णिच् + अण कर्त्तरि।

तस्मिन्। Qual. चन्द्रं । *Dhundhi* takes चन्द्र as meaning चन्द्रगुप्त and expounds thus—सुदं हर्षम् आनन्दयति वर्द्धयति इति सुद + आ + नन्द + णिच् + अच् कर्त्तरि सुदानन्दः the promoter of joy. The root is टुणदि सम्बद्धौ and सम्बद्धि is वृद्धिः। कोः पृथिव्या सुदानन्दः कुसुदानन्दः the promoter of the joy of the world। तस्मिन् चन्द्रं चन्द्रगुप्ते etc. In this explanation आनन्द in the sense of वर्द्धक—promoter—is very very rare—अप्रसिद्ध। Again it is not expected of Rakshasa to speak so appreciatingly of Chandragupta as to describe him as the promoter of joy of the world. Moreover, if Chandragupta is the promoter of joy on Earth (कोः पृथिव्याः etc), then the व्यतिरेक in the verse requires that जगत् in जगदानन्दहेतुना should be the *whole universe*. By no amount of hyperbole would Rakshasa describe Nanda as जगदानन्दहेतु in this sense. We have therefore taken चन्द्र here as the moon and not चन्द्रगुप्त। Some of Dhundhi's followers here interpret कुसुदानन्दे differently thus—कृतसिता सुत् एषां कुसुदः who delight in mean pursuits. आनन्दयति इति आ + नन्द + णिच् + अच् कर्त्तरि आनन्द delighter. कुसुदाम् आनन्दः the delighter of the mean, *i. e.*, Chandragupta. This is worse than Dhundhi's exposition (See अपि below).

10 जगत् etc.—जगत् आनन्दः etc. See व्याख्या। Nanda was a source of joy to the whole world, while the moon delights only the water-lilies that are in the world. Hence, even the presence of the full-moon did not make up for the absence of Nanda. His beams fell flat on the people.

11. कौटुशी—किमिव पश्यति इति किम् + इण् + कञ् कर्त्तरि स्त्रियाम् what like, *i. e.*, of no moment तुच्छा।

12. अपि—Implies गर्हा। The गर्हा lies in the absence of the expected. The delighter of Kumada was expected to delight the rest of the world also, but it did not. If we say कुसुदानन्दः—the delighter of the mean, then the meanig becomes—even the delighter of the mean did not delight the rest of the world,

which is unintelligible, because such a person is not expected to delight those that are not mean

13. वृषचन्द्र—नपोऽयं चन्द्र इव, उपमित कर्मधा—। This epithet explains why नन्द was जगदानन्दहेतु । The best of kings is bound to be a source of joy to the world.

14. करभकः—तदी सो लोअलोअणाणन्दभूदो अणिच्छ  
न्तस्मएव तस्म णिवारिदो चाणक्कहदएण । एत्थन्तरं थणकलसेण  
चन्दउत्तसमुत्तेजिआ मिलोअपरिपाटी पवट्ठिदा [ ततः स  
लोकलोचनानन्दभूतः अनिच्छत एव तस्य निवारितः चाणक्य-  
हतकेन । अत्रान्तरं स्तनकलशेन चन्द्रगुप्तसमुत्तेजिका  
श्लोकपरिपाटी प्रवृत्तिता ] ।

*Karabhaka*—'This joy to the eyes of the people was then stopped by the cursed Chanakya, the unwilling king notwithstanding At this stage, a set of verses that was to rouse Chandragupta was launched out by Stanakalasa.

राक्षसः— कोट्टशी सा ।

*Rakshasa*—How was it like ?

करभकः— ( सत्त्वोत्कर्षस्य इत्यादि पूर्वोक्तं पठति ) ।

*Karabhaka*—( Recites the verse 'सत्त्वोत्कर्षस्य' etc. as previously said).

राक्षसः— (सहर्षम्) माधु ! स्तनकलश माधु ! काले भेद-  
वीजमुप्तम् अवश्यं फलमुपदर्शयिष्याति । कुतः—

सद्यःक्रीडारसच्छेदं प्राक्ततोऽपि न मर्षयेत् ।

किमु लोकाधिकं धाम विभ्राणः पृथिवोपातिः ॥ १० ॥

*Rakshasa (With joy)*—Bravo ! Stanakalasa, Bravo ! seed of discord is sown in time , it will surely bear fruit. (Do you ask)

Why?—Even an ordinary person will not stand the instant stoppage of the pleasures of sport, would the lord of the world, bearing power that transcends the world, do so ?

CHARCHA

1. लोका etc.—लोकस्य लोचनम् । तस्य आनन्दः । तेन भूतः तुल्यः “युक्ते क्षदावृते भूतं प्राख्यतीति समे विषु” इत्यमरः ) ।

2. अनिच्छतः etc.—न इच्छन् अनिच्छन् not liking, *i. e.*, not liking the prohibition निवारणमनिच्छतः । तस्य has अनादरे भावनचर्णं षष्ठी—अनिच्छन्तं तमनादृश्य इत्यर्थः ।

3. समुत्तेजिका—सम् + उद् + तिज + खुल् कर्त्तरि स्त्रियाम् that which incites.

4. श्लोकपरिपाटी—परि + पाटि + इ भावे श्लोकादिक = परिपाटि + टाष - परिपाटी succession, series, क्रम । श्लोकयोः परिपाटो, *i. e.*, परिपाटितौ क्रमो-चारितां श्लोकां । “भावानयनं द्रव्यानयनम्” ।

5. कालं etc.—‘भेदस्य’ विरोधस्य ‘वाज’ मूलं ‘काली’ यथासमयं एव ‘उत्त’ निरवातं स्तनकलशेन । ‘फल’ सिद्धिं चाणक्यचन्द्रगुप्तयोर्भेदम् इत्यर्थः ‘अवश्य’ निश्चितम् ‘उपदर्शयिष्यति’ उत्पादयिष्यति । उपदर्शयति इति पाठे सामान्यतो निर्देशः—‘कालं उत्तं भेदवैजमवश्यं फलम् उपदर्शयति’ प्रसूते । तत् अत्रापि फलं द्रष्टव्यम् ।

6. अन्वयः ॥ प्राकृतः अपि सद्यःक्रीडारसच्छेदं न मर्षयेत्, लोकाधिकं धाम विभागः प्राथमोपतिः किमु ( मर्षयेत् ) । व्याख्या—‘प्राकृतः अपि’ इतरंगेऽपि जनः ‘सद्यः’ प्रसभं यः ‘क्रीडारसस्य’ खेलास्वादस्य ‘क्षेदः’ भङ्गः तं ‘न मर्षयेत्’ न चमेत क्सेदं सति कुप्येत् इत्यर्थः । ‘लोकात् अधिकं’ जनातिगं ‘धाम’ प्रभावं ‘विभागः’ धारयन् ‘प्राथमोपतिः’ धराधीशः ‘किमु मर्षयेत्’ नैव मर्षयेत् । तत प्राग् एव चाणक्य-चन्द्रगुप्तयोर्भेदः ।

7. सद्यः etc.—क्रीडायाः रसः । तस्य क्षेदः । सद्यः क्रीडारसच्छेदः, सुप्-सुपा । The unceremonious stoppage gives affront, and the king retaliates.

8. प्राकृतः—पृथग्जनः an ordinary person. cf.—“अप्राकृतस्य चरिता-तिशयस्य” ।

9. किमु etc.—Telang reads ‘किं तु लोकाधिकं तेजः’ meaning the same. धाम improves the diction. See also under धाम ।

10. लीका धकम्—लोक is जन people. लोकादधिकम्, सुस्पृषा । Cf.—  
'अथाभिश्च सुरन्द्राणा मावाभिर्निर्मिती वृषः । तस्मादभिभवत्येष सर्वभूतानि तेजसा ॥”

11. धाम etc.—This seems to be an imitation of Bharavi's  
'सहते न जनाऽप्यधःक्रियां किमु लीकाधिकधाम राजकम्' । Hence we  
retain किमु and धाम and reject किंतु and तेजः ।

12. विभाणः—भृ + शानच् कर्त्तार । The root is उभयपदः ।

15. मलय—एवमेतत् ।

*Malayaketu*—So it is.

राक्षसः—ततस्ततः ।

*Rakshasa*—Next, what next.

करभकः—तदो चन्द्रउत्तेण अस्माभङ्गकलुषितेण पसङ्ग-  
सूचिदं अमच्चगुणं पसंसिश्च अपव्भंसिती अहिआरादो  
चाणकहृदयो [ ततश्चन्द्रगुप्तेन आज्ञाभङ्गकलुषितेन प्रसङ्ग-  
सूचितममात्यगुणं प्रशस्य अपव्भंशितः अधिकारात् चाणक्य-  
हतकः ]

*Karabhaka*—Accursed Chanakya was then removed from  
office by Chandragupta who was ruffled by the supersession of  
orders and extolled the virtues of Minister suggested by the  
course of conversation.

मलय—सखे भागुरायण, गुणप्रशंसया दर्शितश्चन्द्रगुप्तेन  
राक्षसे भक्तिपक्षपातः ।

*Malayaketu*—Friend Bhagurayana, by extolling virtues,  
Chandragupta has disclosed a bias towards Rakshasa through  
esteem.

भागु—न तथा गुणप्रशंसया यथा चाणक्यवटोर्निराकरणेन ।

*Bhagurayan*—Not so much by extolling virtues as by the  
dismissal of the brat Chanakya.

राक्षसः— किमयमेवैकः कौमुदीमहोत्सवप्रतिषेधः चन्द्र-  
गुप्तस्य चाणक्यं प्रति कोपकारणम् उत अन्यदप्यस्ति ?

*Rakshasa*—Is this prohibition of the Kaumudi festival the sole reason for Chandragupta's anger on Chanakya or is there anything else also ?

मलय—सखे, चन्द्रगुप्तस्य अपरकोपकारणान्वेषणे किं  
फलमेव पश्यति ।

*Malayaketu*—Friend, what good does he see in looking for other cause of anger of Chandragupta ?

भागु—कुमार, मतिमांश्चाणक्या न निष्प्रयोजनमेव चन्द्र-  
गुप्तं कोपयिष्यति, न च कृतवेदो चन्द्रगुप्त एतावता गौरव-  
मुल्लङ्घयिष्यति । सर्वथा चाणक्यचन्द्रगुप्तयोः पुष्कलात् कारणात्  
यो विश्लेष उत्पद्येत स आत्यन्तिको भविष्यति इति ।

*Bhagurayana*—Prince, wise Chanakya will not indeed annoy Chandragupta without a motive, nor again will grateful Chandragupta overstep reverence for this trifle. That estrangement between Chanakya and Chandragupta will be permanent every way which results form a variety of sufficient reasons.

### CHARCHA

1. आज्ञाभङ्ग etc.—कलुष is मलिन hence कपित । कलुषः कृत इति कलुष + णिच् ( नामधातु ) + क्त कर्मेण कलुषितः । आज्ञाभङ्गेन कलुषतः । आज्ञाभङ्गकलुषः would do as well. Cf.—“तां प्रत्यकस्मात् कलुषप्रवृत्तौ”, “भावावरोधकलुषा दयिता” etc. But the नामधातु seeme to be the poet's favourite, cf.—“भर्तुस्तथा कलुषितां बहुवल्गुभस्य”, Act III, Sl. 9,

2. प्रसङ्गसूचितम्—प्रसङ्ग is प्रस्ताव course of conversation. तेन सूचितः brought to notice in the course of conversation. This refers to ‘तेन खलु महात्मना’ etc Act III. Para 34.



3. भक्तिपक्षपातः—भक्तेः पक्षपातः । चन्द्रगुप्तस्य भक्तिः राक्षसे पक्षपातिनी न चाप्यक्ये ह्यर्थः । Cf—“विद्वेषपक्षपातः” Act III, 21.

4. निराकरणेन—नि + षा + क्त + ल्युट् भावे निराकरण dismissal. The insinuation is that Chandragupta removes Chanakya to make room for Rakshasa.

5. मतिमान् etc.—मतिरस्यास्ति प्रशस्ता इति मतुप् प्रशंसायाम् । Hence he will not insult the king for nothing. The point perhaps is that Chanakya suspected the king's leaning towards Rakshasa and offended him.

6. न च कृतवेदी etc.—कृतम् उपकृतं वेत्ति स्मरति इति कृत + विद् + णिनि साधुकारिणि कर्त्तरि कृतवेदी one who remembers services. Chandragupta knew how deep his obligations were to Chanakya ; so the mere supercession of an order could not be reason enough for him to insult and dismiss Chanakya. If there be some slight friction through this incident it would soon be made up.

7. पुष्कलात् कारणात् etc.—पुष्कल enough, sufficient. अतिगतम् अत्यन्तम् very much. अत्यन्ते भवः इति अत्यन्त + ठञ् आत्यन्तिकः permanent. Supercession of orders is not reason enough. Something better than that must happen for a permanent separation. Rakshasa is looking out for such a reason.

16. करभकः—अतिथि असं वि चन्द्रउत्तस्य कोवकारणं । सर्वेकिवदो णेण अवक्कमन्तो मलअकेदू अमच्चरक्खसोत्ति [अस्ति अन्यदपि चन्द्रगुप्तस्य कोपकारणम् । उपेक्षितोऽनेन अपक्कामन् मलयकेतुः अमात्याराक्षस इति ] ।

*Karabhaka*—There are other reasons too for Chandragupt's annoyance, viz., Malayaketu and Minister Rakseasa escaping were overlooked by him.

राक्षसः—शकटदास, इस्ततलगतो मे चन्द्रगुप्तो भविष्यति ।  
इदानीं चन्दनदासस्य बन्धनात् मोक्षः तव च पुत्रदारैः सह  
समागमः ।

*Rakshasa*—Sakatadasa, Chndragupta will become placed  
on the plam of my hand. Now will follow Chandanadasa's  
release from prison and your union with son and wife.

मलय—सखे भागुरायण, इस्ततलगत इति व्याहरतः  
कोऽस्याभिप्रायः ।

*Malayaketu*—Friend Bhagurayana, what is his meaning in  
saying 'on the palm of the hand'

भागु—किमन्यत् ? चाणक्यात् अपकष्टस्य चन्द्रगुप्तस्य  
उद्धरणात् न किञ्चित् कार्यमवश्यं पश्यति ।

*Bhagurayana*—What else ? Surely he sees no good from  
the overthrow of Chandragupta withdrawn from Chanakya

राक्षसः—भद्र, ह्यताधिकारः क्व साम्प्रतमसौ वटुः ।

*Rakshasa*—My good man, with office wrested, where is  
that brat now ?

करभकः—तर्हि एष पाटलिपुत्रे अहिवसति [ तस्मिन्नेव  
पाटलिपुत्रे अधिवसति (तदेव पाटलिपुत्रमधिवसति)] ।

*Karabhaka*—Staying in Pataliputra itself.

राक्षसः—( सावेगम् ) भद्र, तत्रैव प्रतिवसति ? तपोवनं  
न गतः ? प्रतिज्ञां वा पुनर्न समारूढवान् ?

*Rakshasa*—( *With concern* ) Good man, there is he stay-  
ing ? Not gone to the hermitage ? Nor undertaken a fresh  
vow ?

करभक्तः—अमञ्च, तपोवनं गच्छदिति सुणीषदि [अमात्य  
तपोवनं गच्छतीति श्रूयते ] ।

*Karabhaka*—Manister, it is rumoured that he is going to a hermitage.

### CHARCHA

1. उपेक्षितः अनेन etc.—Cf. —“मलयकेतुः कस्मात् अपक्रामञ्चुपेक्षितः”and  
“राक्षसः पुनरिहैव वर्त्तमानः अर्थ्योपेक्षितः”—Act III.

2. हस्ततलगतः etc.—हस्तस्य तलं गतः प्राप्तः गृह्णोत इत्यर्थः । *Rakshasa*  
deems now the overthrow of Chandragupta easy because he will no longer have Chanakya to guide him.

3 चाणक्यादपकृष्टस्य etc.—‘अवश्य’ निश्चितम् एष ‘चाणक्यादपकृष्टस्य’ दूषी  
कृतस्य चाणक्यविरहितस्य ‘चन्द्रगुप्तस्य उद्धरणत्’ समुच्छेदात् ‘किञ्चित् कार्यं कासपि  
स्वार्थमिहि’ न पश्यति’ न उतप्रचते । ततश्च मन्यते चाणक्येन वियुक्तः मिगथय-  
चन्द्रगुप्तः अस्य ‘हस्ततलं मुञ्चन्त्यां’ ‘गतः’ प्राप्तः श्रितः ‘भविष्यति’ स्वयमस्य साच्चिदं  
कृत्वा सच्चिवव्यसनमस्यापनेष्यति इत्यर्थः । The rascal deliberately distorts  
the meaning of *Rakshasa*’s words ( see above ), and *Malaya-*  
*ketu* is such a fool that he cannot see through it.

4. पाटलिपुत्रे—The Sanskrit is पाटलिपुत्रम् by “उपान्वध्याडवसः” ।

5. तवैव प्रतिवसति etc.—These are indicative of surprise. It  
was expected he would go to some hermitage being disgusted  
with the world, or in the alternative, it was expected he would  
vow Chandragupta’s death just as he did of Nanda.

6. गच्छति—वर्त्तमानसामोष्यं भविष्यति वर्त्तमानम् ।

17. राक्षसः—शकटदास नेदमुपपद्यते । पश्य—

देवस्य ग्रेन पृथिवीतलवासवस्य

स्वाग्रासनापनयनान्निक्ततिर्न सोढा ।

सोऽयं स्वयंकृतनराधिपतेर्मनस्वी

मौर्यात् कथं नु पारभूतिमिमां सहेत ॥११॥

*Rakshasa*—Sakatadasa, this is not consistent. Just consider—How can he, the supersensitive, tolerate this disgrace from Maurya, the king created by himself—he by whom the dishonour of removal from his front-seat by Sire, a veritable Indra on the surface of the Earth, was not tolerated.

अन्वयः ॥ येन पृथिवीतलवासवस्य देवस्य स्वायासनापनयनात् निकृतिः न सोढा, मनस्वी स अयं स्वयंक्रतनराधिपतिः मौर्यात् इमां परिभूतिं कथं नु सहित । व्याख्या—‘येन’ चाणक्येन ‘पृथिव्याः तले’ मङ्गीपृष्ठे ‘वासवः’ इन्द्र इव यो ‘देवः’ राजा नन्दः तस्य, तेन कृता इत्यर्थः; ‘स्यस्य’ आत्मनः आत्माधिष्ठितमित्यर्थः, यत् ‘अयासनं’ वरपोठ तस्मात् यत् ‘अपनयनं’ निष्कासनं ततः या ‘निकृतिः’ अपमानना सा ‘न सोढा’ न चक्ष्मे ‘मनस्वा’ मानी अमर्षणाः इत्यर्थः; ‘सः अयं’ चाणक्यः ‘स्वयम् आत्मना कृतः’ विहितः यः ‘नराधिपतिः’ लोकनाथः राजा ‘मौर्यः’ सुरागर्भसम्भवश्चन्द्रगुप्तः तस्मात् ‘इमाम्’ एताम् अधिकारापनयनरूपा घोरा ‘परिभूतिं’ निकारम् अपमानं ‘कथं नु’ केन वा प्रकारेण ‘सहितं’ मर्षयेत् न कथमपि । तथाप्यसौ प्रतिज्ञां नारुढः तत्रैव वसति इति नोपपद्यते ।

### CHARCHA

1. देवस्य—Const:ue देवस्य निकृतिः । ककरि षष्ठी ।
2. पृथिवी etc.—Contrast this with स्वयंक्रतनराधिपतिः । One apparently too high for him to reach, the other capable of being squeezed to death.
3. स्वायासन etc.—Cf. मामयासनतोऽवकृष्टम् etc., Act I, Sl. 12.
4. मनस्वी—प्रश्लं मनः अस्य इति मनस् + विनि मत्वर्थे । Sensitive, hence, intolerant of insults.

5. मौर्यात्—This hints at the low origin of Chandragupta and is contrasted with वासव । One a low-born mortal, the other a veritable Indra on Earth. अपादाने प्रभौ । परिभूति leaves मौर्यं and reaches चाणक्य, hence “‘प्रुवमपाये—” applies. This is after the भाष्यकार । मौर्यात् परिभूतिः = मौर्यात् प्राप्ता परिभूतिः ।

6. परिभूतिम्—परि + भू means to insult, cf.—‘मा मां महात्मन् परिभूरयोग्यं’ ।

7. इत्थाम्—This is emphasized. It points to the gravity of the insult. Removal from a seat was not borne, would then removal from office be tolerated? Add to this that the first was done by Indra, and the second is now done by a Sudra made king by himself. This is incredible—नेदमुपपद्यते ।

18. मलय—सखे, चाणक्यस्य वनगमने पुनः प्रतिज्ञा रोहणे वा कास्य स्वार्थसिद्धिः ?

*Malaya*—Friend, what purpose of his is served by Chanakya's retirement to a forest or adoption of a fresh vow ?

भागु—नात्यन्तदुर्बोधोऽयमर्थः । यावद्यावत् चाणक्य-  
हृतकञ्चन्द्रगुप्ताद्दूरीभवति तावत्तावदस्य स्वार्थसिद्धिः ।

*Bhagu*. | This is not a very hard matter to understand. By whatever extent Chanakya is withdrawn from Chandragupta, just to that extent is his own interest served.

शकटदासः—अलमन्यथा विकल्प्य । उपपद्यते एवैतत् ।

पश्यतु अमात्यः—

राज्ञां चूडामणीन्दुद्रतिखचितशिखे मृद्धिं विन्यस्तपादः

स्त्रैरेवोत्पाद्यमानं किमिति विषहते मौर्त्ये आज्ञाविघातम् ।

कौटिल्यः कोपनोऽपि स्वयमभिचरणज्ञातदुःखः प्रतिज्ञां

देवात् पूर्णप्रतिज्ञः पुनरपि न करोत्यायतिग्लानिभीतः ॥ १२ ॥

*Sakata*—Minister, no use thinking otherwise This fits in. Let Minister consider—With his foot planted on the head of kings the tuft of hair on which is tinged with the lustre of moon-like gems on their crests, how could Maurya brook supercession of orders caused by the very men that are

his own ? Kautilya, though irata, with the trouble of personal incantations realised, and with vow redeemed through luck, does not undertake a vow again, afraid of subsequent failure.

CHARCHA

1. यावदयावत etc.—This is quite a broad hint that Rakshasa wants to step into the place Chanakya has vacated.

2. अलम etc.—‘अन्यथा’ अन्यप्रकारेण ‘विकल्प्या’ ‘विचार्य’ ‘अलम्’ विचारं मा कुरु । “अलखन्वोः प्रतिषेधयोः प्राचां क्ता” इति क्ता प्रत्ययः । Rakshasa ends with an expression of incredulity. How then are the facts to be explained ? The report is not false because the messenger is reliable. Something like a quarrel *did* take place, followed by what looked like removal of Chanakya from office. The question is, was it real or mere sham to throw Rakshasa off his guard ? Rakshasa sees inconsistency in taking it as real ( शकटदास, नेदमुपपद्यते ) and is inclined to treat the whole scene as a got-up affair Sakatadasa differs and tries to reconcile the apparent inconsistency ( उपपद्यत एवैतत् ) ।

3. अन्यः ॥ चूडामणौन्दुद्युतिखचितशिखे राज्ञां मूर्द्धि विन्यन्तपादः नीर्थ्यः स्वैरेव उत्तपाद्यमानम् आज्ञाविघातं किमिति विषहते । स्वयमभिचरणज्ञातदुःखः देवात् तौर्णप्रतिज्ञः कौटिल्यः कोपनोऽपि आयतिग्लानिभीतः ( सन् ) पुनरपि प्रतिज्ञां न करोति । व्याख्या—‘इन्दुः’ इव चन्द्र इव यः ‘चूडामणिः’ शिरोरत्नं तस्य ‘द्युतिभिः’ किरणैः ‘खचिता’ अनुलिप्ता ‘शिखा’ केशगुच्छः यस्मिन् तथाविधे ‘राज्ञा मूर्द्धि’ वृषाणां शिरसि ‘विन्यस्तौ’ स्थापितौ ‘पादौ’ चरणौ यस्य तथाविधो ‘नीर्थ्यः’ सुरापान-स्रन्द्रगुप्तः ‘स्वैः एव’ निजैरेव जनैः न हि केनचित् प्रतीपभूपालेन ‘उत्तपाद्यमानं’ विधौयमानम् ‘आज्ञाविघातं’ शासनप्रत्याहारं ‘किमिति’ कथं ‘विषहते’ मर्षयति न कथमपि । तत् उपपद्यते किल यत् तत्त्वत एव, न हि कृतकतया, चाणक्योपरि कृपितस्रन्द्रगुप्तः तमर्धकारादवारीपयत् । इतोऽपि पश्य—स्वयम्’ आत्मना यत् ‘अभिचरणम्’ अभिचारः कृत्यानिर्वाहः तस्मिन् ‘ज्ञातं’ विदितं ‘दुःखं’ क्लेशो यस्य तादृशः अपि च देवात्’ देवानुकृत्ये न न हि केवलेन अभिचरणेन ‘पूर्णा’ सत्या ‘प्रतिज्ञा’ सङ्गरः नन्दोन्मूलनरूपः यस्य तथाविधः ‘कौटिल्यः’ चाणक्यः ‘कोपनोऽपि’ अमर्षणोऽपि ‘आयतौ’ उत्तरे काले वा ‘ग्लानिः’ हानिः निष्फलता तस्याः ‘भीतः’ शङ्कितः सन् पूर्वं पूर्णापि

प्रतिज्ञा यद्यधुना अपूर्णा स्यात् इति विभ्यत् इत्यर्थः 'पुनरपि प्रतिज्ञाम्' एष उन्मू लयामि  
त्वां मोर्थापसद् इत्येवंरूपं सत्य 'न करोति' नोच्चारयति । तत् चाणक्यस्यापि स्वर्गाप  
क्षीपकारणे श्रीदामोन्नेनावस्थानम् उपपद्यत एव ।

4. चूडामणि etc.—See व्याख्या । इन्दु shows the excellence of  
the gems . hence the high position of Chandragupta.

5. किमिति—A compound अव्यय meaning 'why', 'now' etc.  
Cf.—“किमिति जीषमास्यते”, “किमित्यपास्याभरणाणि यौवने”, “किमिति मुघा  
मखिनं यशः कुरुध्वम्” etc.

6. विषहृते—वर्तमानसामौष्ये लट् अतीति । “परिनिविभ्यः—”इति षत्वम् ।

7. स्वयमभिचरण etc.—See व्याख्या । अभिचरण is the same as  
अभिचार murderous rites हिंसाकर्म । “हिंसाकर्माभिचारः स्यात्” इत्यमरः ।  
They are mystic rights the performance of which is very  
arduous. Chanakya is said to have personally conducted the  
rites to kill Nanda. Cf.—“यस्याभिचारवज्रेण वज्रत्वलनतेजसः । यदन्त  
मूक्षतः श्रीमान् सुपर्वा नन्दपर्वतः ॥ एकाकी मन्त्रशक्त्या यः, शक्तः शक्तिधरोपमः ।  
आजहार वृचन्द्राय चन्द्रगुमाय मेदिनीम् ॥”—कामन्दकः । Telang reads  
“स्वयमभिचरणज्ञातदुःखप्रतिज्ञः”—स्वयमभिचरणेन ज्ञातं दुःखं यस्यां तादृशी प्रतिज्ञा  
यस्य । This is clumsy ; besides the कर्म of करोति ( i. e., प्रतिज्ञाम् )  
is then absent, which is not desirable.

8. देवात्—हेतो प्रसी । He was helped by Fate.

9. पूर्णप्रतिज्ञः—Telang reads तीर्थप्रतिज्ञः । तीर्थ comes from तृ to  
cross, hence प्रतिज्ञा should be likened to some broad piece of  
water. Cf.—“निस्तीर्णा दुस्तरा प्रतिज्ञासरित्” Act I, “अपरं तीर्थप्रतिज्ञार्णवम्”  
Act II etc. In the absence of such comparison, पूर्ण seems  
preferable.

10. आयति etc.—आ + यम + क्तिन् अधिकरणे आयति subsequent  
time, उत्तरकाल । “उत्तरः काल आयतिः” इत्यमरः । Now see व्याख्या ।  
Some read here आयतिव्यानिभौतः । व्या + नि भावे औष्णादिक व्यानि loss,  
failure. It is the same as ग्लानि । आयती व्यानिः सुपसुपा । तस्याः  
भौतः । Or आ + यम + क्तिन् भावे आयति power, prestige. तस्याः व्यानिः  
or ग्लानिः loss of prestige etc. Cf.—“आत्मीदयः परव्यानिः” Magha II.

19. राक्षसः—शकटदास, एवमेतत् । गच्छ, विश्रामय करभकम् ।

*Rakshasa*—So it is Sakatadasa. Go, let Karabhaka rest.

शकट—तथा ( इति करभकेन सह निष्क्रान्तः ) ।

*Sakat*.—So be it (*Exit with Karabhaka*).

राक्षसः—अहमपि कुमारं द्रष्टुमिच्छामि ।

*Rakshasa*—I too wish to see Prince.

मलय—अहमेवार्थं द्रष्टुमागतः ।

*Malaya*—Myself have come to see Noble Sir.

राक्षसः—( नाट्यनावलोक्य ) अये कुमारः ! ( आसना-  
दुत्थाय ) इदमासनम् । उपवेष्टुमर्हति कुमारः ।

*Rakshasa*—(*Acting observation*) Ha ! The Prince ! (*Rising from the seat*) Here is a seat, behoves Prince to sit down.

मलय—अयमुपविशामि । उपविशत्वार्थः । ( यथार्ह-  
मुपविष्टः ) आर्य, अपि सञ्ज्ञा शिरोवेदना ?

*Malaya*—Here, I sit down. Let Noble Sir sit down. (*All are seated befittingly*). Noble Sir, is the headache bearable ?

राक्षसः—कुमार, कुमारस्य अधिराजशब्देन अतिरस्कृते  
कुमारशब्दे कुतो मे शिरोवेदनायाः सञ्ज्ञता ?

*Rakshasa*—Prince, whence is the bearability of my headache, Prince's title of 'Prince', not being yet overshadowed (*i. e.*, superceded) by that of 'Emperor' ?

मलय—जरीकृतमेतदार्थेण न दुष्प्रापं भविष्यति । तत्



कियन्तं कालमस्माभिरेवं संभृतबलैरपि शत्रुव्यसनमुदोत्तमाणै-  
रुदासितव्यम् ?

*Malaya*—Undertaken by Noble Sir, this will not be hard to attain. How long then are we thus to lie inactive though with gathered troops biding enemy's disaster ?

राक्षसः—कुतोऽद्यापि कालहरणस्यावकाशः ? प्रतिष्ठस्व  
विजयाय ।

*Rakshasa*—Whence is the occasion even now for wasting time ? March for victory.

मलय—आर्य्यं शत्रुव्यसनमुपलब्धम् ?

*Malaya*—Noble Sir, has any disaster to the enemy transpired ?

राक्षसः—उपलब्धम् ।

*Rakshasa*—It has transpired.

मलय—कीदृशं तत् ?

*Malaya*—What sort is it ?

राक्षसः—सचिवव्यसनम्, किमन्यत् ? अपक्वष्टश्चाणक्या-  
ञ्चन्द्रगुप्तः ।

*Rakshasa*—What else ? Loss of minister. Chandragupta is alienated from Chanakya.

मलय—आर्य्य, सचिवव्यसनमव्यसनमेव ।

*Malaya*—Noble Sir, loss of minister is surely no loss.

राक्षसः—अन्येषां भूपतीनां कदाचित् अमात्यव्यसनम-  
व्यसनं स्यात्, न पुनश्चन्द्रगुप्तस्य ।

*Rakshasa*—Loss of minister might not be a loss sometime to other kings, but not to Chandragupta.

## CHARCHA

1. विश्रामय—See विश्रामय सिद्धार्थकम्, Act II.
2. शकटदासः—Sakatadass leaves without waiting for Rakshasa to finish his speech. अहमपि कुमारं द्रष्टुमिच्छाम् is spoken to Sakatadasa—You go and arrange for Karabhaka's rest, I too will go and see the Prince.
3. सञ्चा—सौठः शक्या इति सह + यत् कर्मणि स्त्रियाम् capable of being borne.
4. कुमारस्य etc.—‘अधिराजशब्देन’ अधिराज इत्याख्याया ‘कुमारस्य कुमारशब्दे’ कुमार इत्याख्यायाम् ‘अतिरक्तते’ अन्तर्धानमनौते, यावत् कुमारसंज्ञा निरस्य अधिराजसंज्ञा नारीपयामि तावत् मे ‘शिरोवेदनायाः सञ्चता’ सहनयोग्यता ‘कुतः’ सम्पद्यते? नैव सम्पद्यते इत्यर्थः। अद्यापि कुमारः कुमारपदे एव स्थितः अधिराजपदे न भया आरोपित इति शिरो मे पौड्यते इति भावः।
5. ऊरोक्तम् etc.—For ऊरो see *anti.* एतत् is अधिराजशब्देन कुमारशब्दस्य तिरस्कारणम्। Telang spells it with a short उ which is not usual.
6. एवम्—Construe एवमुदासितव्यम्। ‘सम्भृतबलैः’ समाहृतसेन्यैः ‘अपि’ समयसाधनैरपि ‘श्रताः व्यसनं’ विपदम् ‘उदौचमागैः’ उत्पश्यद्भिः ‘अस्माभिः’ कियन्तं कालम् एवम् अनेन प्रकारेण ‘उदासितव्यम्’ आसनमङ्गीकृत्य म्यातव्यम्। We are now in a state of watchful in activity ( आसन ) how long are we to continue this watch? The prince insinuates that Rakshasa is wasting precious time in useless watching.
7. उपलब्धम्—You have been waiting for some disaster to the enemy. Have you news of any mishap that you seem now so eager to march out?
8. सचिवव्यसनम्—सचिवस्य व्यसनम् loss of minister. “व्यसनं विपदि भ शं”।
20. मलय—आर्य्यं, नैतदेवम्। चन्द्रगुप्तप्रकृतोऽनं चाणक्यदोषा एव अपरागहेतवः। तस्मिंश्च निराकृतं प्रथममपि चन्द्रगुप्तेऽनुरक्ताः सम्प्रति सुतरामेव तत्र अनुरागं दशयिष्यन्ति।

*Malaya*—It is not so, Noble Sir. The faults of Chanakya are the cause for the disaffection of the officers of Chandragupta. He being dismissed, they, devoted to Chandragupta from before, will certainly show even greater devotion to him now.

राक्षसः—मामैवम् । ताः खलु द्विप्रकाराः प्रकृतयः—  
चन्द्रगुप्तसहोत्थायिन्यो नन्दानुरक्ताश्च । तत्र चन्द्रगुप्तसहोत्था-  
यिनोनां चाणक्यदोषा एव विरागहेतवो न नन्दकुलानुगतानाम् ।  
तास्तु खलु नन्दकुलमनेन पित्रकुलभूतं घातितमिति अपरागा-  
मर्षाभ्यां विप्रकृताः सत्यः स्वाश्रयमलभमानाः चन्द्रगुप्तमेव अनु-  
वर्तन्ते । त्वाद्दृशं पुनः प्रतिपक्षोद्धारणे सभाव्यशक्तिम् अभि-  
योक्तारमासाद्य क्षिप्रमेनं परित्यज्य त्वामिव आश्रयिष्यन्ते । इति  
अत्र निदर्शनं वयमेव ।

*Rakshasa*—No, not so, These officers are of two classes—those who made common cause with Chandragupta and those who are attached to Nanda. The lapses of Chanakya are the cause of discontent to those only among these who rose with Chandragupta, and not of those who are inclined towards the family of Nanda. These again, goaded indeed by anger and disaffection for the reason that Nanda's family, which was like his parental family, was murdered by this man, follow this very man Chandragupta, from not finding a worthy master. But on coming across an invader like you whose power to extirpate enemies may be guessed, they, forthwith quitting this man, will cling to thyself. I am an instance myself in this matter.

### CHAROHA

1. चन्द्रगुप्तप्रकृतीनाम्—Refers to भद्रभट etc.
2. तस्मिन्—आणक्ये इत्यर्थः । Chanakya has to be gathered from चाणक्यदोषाः preceding, though there चाणक्य is compounded

( वृत्तिच्छन्न ) । Vamana says,—“सर्वनाम्नानुसन्धिर्वृत्तिच्छन्नस्य” । Cf.—“पटोलपत्रं मूलं तस्य कफापहम्” ।

3. सुतारामेव etc.—Hence, the loss of that of wise counsels of the minister is more than compensated by the more whole-hearted devotion of the subjects Cf.—“जनानुरागप्रभवा हि सम्पदः” ।

4. चन्द्रगुप्तसहोल्यायिन्यः—Refers to भद्रभट्ट etc. See क्रतुक्रतव्या-मापादिताः चन्द्रगुप्तसहोल्यायिनः etc. Aet I.

5. चाणक्यदोष एव—एव is misplaced, construe चन्द्रगुप्तसहो-ल्यायिनोनामेव ।

6. तास्तु खलु—ताः refers नन्दकुलानुगतानाम् ।

7. पित्रकुलभूतम्—‘युक्ते ज्ञादादृते भूत प्राण्यतीते समे विषु’ इत्यमरः । पितुः कुलम् । तेन सूत समम् etc.—As good as paternal family This is another proof that Chandragupta was not born in wed- lock. *Dhundhi* reads पित्रभूत like his father which seems mean- ingless.

8. घातितम्—हन + णिच् + क्त कर्मणि । चाणक्यः पित्रकुलभूतं हतवान् = अथ चाणक्येन पित्रकुलभूतं घातितवान् = अनेन चाणक्येन पित्रकुलभूतं घातितम् ।

9. अपराग etc.—अप + रञ्ज् + घञ् भावे अपरागः disaffection. ष्टष + ञ्च् भावे forbearance, न मर्षः anger. अपरागश्च अमर्षः, ताभ्याम् ।

10. विप्रकृताः—वि implies विरोध, वैषम्य etc. वि + प्र + कृ + क्त कर्मणि perturbed.

11. स्वाश्रयम्—स + आश्रयम् स्वाश्रयम् । आ + श्रि + ञ्च् कर्मणि आश्रयः resort. शोभनः आश्रयः worthy protection etc They follow Chandra- gupta simply because they do not know of a good master.

12. त्वाटशम् etc—‘पुन.’ पञ्चान्तरे ‘प्रतिपञ्चाना’ शब्दूष्णाम् ‘उद्धरणे’ उन्मूलने ‘सम्भाव्या’ अनुमेया ‘शक्तिः’ सामर्थ्यं यस्य तथाविधं ‘त्वाटशं’ भवत्तुल्यम् ‘अभियोक्तारं’ कसुमपुरावरोधकम् ‘आसाद्य’ प्राप्य ‘एनं’ चन्द्रगुप्तं ‘क्षिप्रं’ परिश्रय्य त्वामेव आश्रयिष्यन्ते’ त्वदधीना भविष्यन्ति । यदा तु ता भवता पुरीं निरुध्यमाना द्रक्ष्यन्ति तदैव ज्ञास्यन्ति ते सारं, नगरीञ्च त्वदधीनां करिष्यन्ति । तत मा विचारय प्रतिष्ठस्व विजयाय इति भावः ।

13. वयमेव etc.—‘अस्मदी इधीश्च’ इत्येकत्वे बहुवचनम् । निदर्शयति अनेन

इति नि + दृश् + णिच् लृट् करणे निदर्शनम् example दृष्टान्तः । This is predicated of वयम्, hence “सविशेषणानां प्रतिषेधः” does not apply. Cf.—“अद्यान् साधु विचिन्त्य संयमधनान्” ।

21. मलय—आर्थ्य, किमेतदेकमेव सचिवव्यसनम् अभि-  
योगकारणं चन्द्रगुप्तस्य, आहोस्वित् अन्यदप्यस्ति ?

*Malaya*—Noble Sir, is this loss of minister alone the reason for warring upon (marching against) Chandragupta, or is there any other reason also ?

राक्षसः—किमन्यैर्बहुभिरपि ? एतद्धि प्रधानतमम् ।

*Rakshasa*—What with a host of others ? This indeed is the most prominent.

मलय—आर्थ्य, कथमिव प्रधानतमम् ? किमिदानीं  
चन्द्रगुप्तः स्वकार्यधुरामन्यत्र मन्त्रिणि आत्मनि वा समासज्य  
स्वयं प्रतिविधातुममर्थः ?

*Malaya*—How indeed most prominent, Noble Sir ? Is Chandragupta unable personally to counteract (the evil) after having placed the burden of his affairs now on another minister or on himself ?

राक्षसः—वाढमसमर्थः । कुतः ? स्वायत्तसिद्धिषु उभ-  
यायत्तसिद्धिषु वा तत् सम्भवति । चन्द्रगुप्तस्य दुरात्मा नित्यं  
सचिवायत्तसिद्धाविव स्थितः चक्षुर्विकल इव अप्रत्यक्षलोक-  
व्यवहारः कथमिव स्वयं प्रतिविधातुं समर्थः स्यात् ? कुतः—  
अत्युच्छ्रिते मन्त्रिणि पार्थिवे च विष्टभ्य पादावुपतिष्ठते श्रीः ।  
सा स्त्रीस्वभावादसहा भरस्य तयोर्द्वयोरेकतरं जहाति ॥ १२ ॥

*Rakshasa*—Unable forsooth. (Do you ask) Why ? That

is possible with those whose success is at their own command or controlled by both (King and Minister). But dull-headed, always depending upon such success as is under the command of the minister alone, like one destitute of eyes with the ways of the world unseen, as he is, how would Chandragupta be able to counteract this himself? (Do you ask) Why—*Sri* attends having placed her feet on the minister and king grown too high. But, through feminine nature, unable to poise her weight, she quits one of the two. (*Or*—when the king and minister are very powerful, *Sri* attends supporting their feet. But unable to bear the weight through feminine nature, she lets go one of the two).

### CHARCHA

1. अभियोग etc.—चन्द्रगुप्तस्य is related to अभियोग । “सापेक्षत्वेऽपि गमकत्वात् समासः” ।
2. अहो स्त्रित्—आहो introduces an alternative, cf.—“आहो निवत्स्यति सम हृग्गिणाङ्गनासु”—Sak. Act I. स्त्रित् implies a question, ‘आहोस्त्रित् प्रसवी ममापचरितेर्विष्टम्भितो वीरुधाम्’—Sak Act V.
3. स्वकार्यम्,—स्वस्य कार्यम् । तस्य धः । The समासान्त is by “ऋक्-प्रश्नः पथामानचे” ।
4. स्वायत्तसिद्धिषु etc.—See “इह खलु अर्थशास्त्रकाराः etc.” Act III, Para 23.
5. दुरात्मा—आत्मन् here is बुद्धि । “आत्मा यत्नो घृतिर्बुद्धिः स्वभावो ब्रह्मवर्ध च” इत्यमरः । दुरो मन्दः आत्मा अस्य of weak intellect मन्दबुद्धिः ।
6. चतुर्विकलः—विगता कला अस्य विकलः mutilated. चतुर्भ्यां विकलः ।
7. अप्रत्यक्ष etc.—लोकानां व्यवहारः । प्रत्यक्ष seen (See तत् प्रत्यक्षो-कुर्वता चाणक्यहतकेन etc. Act II). अप्रत्यक्षः लोकव्यवहारः अस्य । *N. B.*—The verse following speaks of an उभयायत्तसिद्धि king and shows that उभयायत्तसिद्धिता does not last long, but soon changes into स्वायत्तसिद्धिता or सचिवायत्तसिद्धिता ।

8. अन्वयः ॥ श्री. अत्युच्चिते मन्त्रिणि पार्थिवे च पादौ विष्टभ्य उपतिष्ठते . स्त्रीस्वभावात् भरस्य असहा सा तयोर्द्वयोः एकतरं जहाति । व्याख्या—उभयायत्त-सिद्धेर्भूपस्य 'श्रीः' राजलक्ष्मीः 'अत्युच्चिते' अत्युन्नते 'मन्त्रिणि' अमात्ये 'पार्थिवे च' भूपतावपि 'पादौ विष्टभ्य' व्यवस्थाप्य मन्त्रिणि एकं चरणम् अपरञ्च राजनि निधाय इत्यर्थः 'उपतिष्ठते' तयोः समीपस्था भवति । तुल्योच्चायै मन्त्रिणि भूपतौ च पादौ निधाय सा समोच्चाययोः वंशदण्डयोः काचिन्नक्तकौव सुखं तिष्ठति । किन्तु चिर-ताडशावस्थानं स्नायां न सुकरं, तत् 'स्त्रीस्वभावात्' नारीप्रकृत्या स्त्रीजनोचितदुर्बलतया इत्यर्थः 'भरस्य' स्वदेहभरस्य 'असहा' अक्षमा तथाविधयोःश्लथोरालम्बनयोः देहं व्यवस्थापयितुमसमर्था सती 'तयोर्द्वयोः' मन्त्रिपार्थिवयोः 'एकतरं' यं कमपि 'जहाति' त्यजति । एकं परित्यज्य अन्यस्मिन् सुस्थिरा भवति । तदा तु राज्ञः उभयायत्त-सिद्धिता दूरीभवति . मन्त्रिणि त्यक्ते स्वायत्तसिद्धिता, आत्मनि च त्यक्ते सचिवायत्त-सिद्धिता समायाति इति भावः । Or thus—अन्वयः ॥ मन्त्रिणि पार्थिवे च अत्युच्चितु ( सति ) श्रीः पादौ विष्टभ्य उपतिष्ठते इत्यादि प्राग्वत् । व्याख्या—'मन्त्रिणि पार्थिवे च अत्युच्चिते' सति क्षाभ्यामाकृष्टा कटिति वशगा भूत्वा 'श्रीः' राजलक्ष्मीः अनुरक्तेव कामिनी 'पादौ' उभयोश्चरणौ 'विष्टभ्य' धारयित्वा अङ्गे निधाय इत्यर्थः 'उपतिष्ठते' उपचरति । 'परन्तु स्त्रीस्वभावात् भरस्य' उभयोः पादभारस्य 'असहा' अङ्गे वहने असमर्था सती इत्यादि प्राग्वत् ।

9. अत्युच्चिते—अति + उद् + थि + क्त कर्त्तरि उच्चित high, etc. Qual. both मन्त्रिणि, and पार्थिवे । The reference is to physical height and also to the height of power. *Dhundhi* thinks here of the game of stilts in which the actor moves with his feet on two poles. The higher the poles the greater is the difficulty in preserving balance. श्री is here being carried on the shoulders of two men—the king and the minister—with a foot on the shoulder of each.

10. मन्त्रिणि पार्थिवे—अधिकरणे ७मी ( 1st Expl. ), भावे ७मौ (2nd Expl.).

11. विष्टभ्य—वि + स्तभ् + ल्यप् । "स्तभे" इति षत्वम् having placed, having supported.

12. पादौ—She places one पाद on earth in the 2nd explanation she holds the पादौ of each. Kalidasa speaks of श्री, thus

holding the पाद of विश्व—cf. “श्रियः पद्मनिषन्नायाः क्षौमान्तरितमेखलि । अर्द्धं निक्षिप्तचरणमास्तीर्णकरपद्मवे ॥”

13. भरस्य—भर weight. Her own weight in the first case, and the weight of the feet of the two in the second.

14. जहाति—See quits. हा त्यागे । What happens thereafter ? In the 1st expl., it is easier to balance after withdrawing the foot from one person and placing both the feet on the shoulder of the other person. But the dancer finds greater difficulty in moving about on a single pole. Hence the resemblance with the dancer to which *Dhudhi* refers does not hold. Lakshmi carried on the shoulders of the king and the minister points to an उभयायत्तसिद्धि prince etc. See व्याख्या and also remark under Sl. 14.

## 22. अपि च—

नृपोऽपकृष्टः सचिवात् तदर्पणः स्तनंधयोऽत्यन्तशिशुः स्तनादिव  
अट्टष्टलोकव्यवहारमन्दधीमु हर्त्तमप्यत्सहते न वर्त्तितुम् ॥१४॥

Moreover—Like a very young suckling weaned from the breasts, the king, withdrawn from the minister after having entrusted all to him, with judgment dull because the ways of the world are not seen, cannot survive even for a moment.

अन्वयः ॥ सचिवादपकृष्टः तदर्पणः ( अतएव ) अट्टष्टलोकव्यवहारमन्दधीः  
नृपः स्तनादपकृष्टः अत्यन्तशिशुः स्तनन्वय इव मुहूर्त्तमपि वर्त्तितुं न उत्सहते ।  
व्याख्या—‘सचिवात्’ अमात्यात् ‘अपकृष्टः’ अपसारितः ‘तस्मिन्’ सचिवे ‘अर्पणं’ न्यासः  
सर्वकर्त्तव्यसन्त्यासः यस्य तादृशः अतएव ‘अट्टष्टः’ अविदितः ‘लोकस्य’ संसारस्य  
‘व्यवहारः’ आचारः यस्य तादृशः तेन च हेतुना ‘मन्दधीः’ मूढमतिः ‘नृपः’ राजा  
‘स्तनात्’ मातृस्तनात् अपकृष्टः ‘अत्यन्तशिशुः’ अतिबालः ‘स्तनन्वयः’ सन्वयायी अर्भकः  
‘इव मुहूर्त्तमपि’ क्षणमपि ‘वर्त्तितुं’ स्थातुं ‘न उत्सहते’ न शक्नोति । कुतः  
पुनस्तेन विपत्प्रतीकारः तत् सचिवायत्तसिद्धेयन्द्रगुप्तस्य प्राप्तमेव समुच्छेदमवेहि ।



## CHARCHA

1. तदर्पणः—ऋ + णिच् + ल्य, ट्भावे अर्पणम् entrusting. तद् refers to सचिव । Now see व्याख्या ।

2. स्नानम्भयः—स्नानं धयति पिबति इति स्नान + धे ( पाने ) + खश् कर्त्तरि ।  
खित्वात् सुमागमः ।

3. अदृष्ट etc.—See अप्रत्यक्षलोकव्यवहारः above. Having no experience of state management he is सम्बधीः ।

4. *Remark*—In this speech, Rakshasa shows the helplessness of Chandragupta. Loss of minister is of no consequence to a स्वायत्तसिद्धि king. Such a king, in the present circumstances, will adopt measures which may hinder or even stop our progress. The case of a उभयायत्तसिद्धि prince presents different points of view. So long as he remains उभयायत्तसिद्धि, he has nothing to fear ; *Sri* will continue to serve him as a slave ( विष्टभ्य पादावृप-तिष्ठते श्रीः—Sl. 12 ), but *Sri* might any moment leave the minister ( एकतरं जहाति—Sl. 13 ) and render the king a स्वायत्तसिद्धि one which again makes no difference to him whether his minister still continues to serve him or leaves him altogether. If however, *Sri* leaves the king himself ( अकतरं जहाति—Sl. 13 ), he forthwith becomes a सचिवायत्त prince as Cbandragupta had been so long. It now becomes a question of life and death to him whether or not he loses the services of such a minister. Loss of minister is then fatal to him ( सुहृत्समप्यत्सहते न वर्त्तितुम्—Sl. 14 ). Hence I say प्रसिद्धस्य विजयाय ।

23. मलय—( आत्मगतम् ) दिष्ट्या न सचिवायत्ततन्वो-  
ऽस्मि । ( प्रकाशम् ) यद्यप्येवं तथापि बहुषु अभियोगकारणेषु  
सतसु सचिवव्यसनिनम् अभियुञ्जानस्य शत्रुममियोक्तुः एका-  
न्तिकी कार्यसिद्धिः भवति ।

*Malaya*—( *To himself* ) Luckily I am not one with affairs

entrusted to the minister. (*Aloud*) Although this is so, still lasting success in the undertaking results unto the invader that attacks the enemy when visited by the loss of minister only if several other reasons for an offensive are present.

राक्षसः—एकान्तिकीमेव कार्यसिद्धिमवगन्तुमर्हति कुमार ।

कुतः—

त्वय्यत्कृष्टबलेऽभियोक्तारि नृपे नन्दानुरक्ते पुरे

चाणक्ये चलिताधिकारविमुखे मौर्ये नवे राजनि ।

स्वाधौने मयि—( इत्यर्द्धांक्ते लज्जां नाटयन् )—

मार्गमात्रकथनव्यापारयोगोद्यमे

त्वद्वाच्छान्तरितानि सम्प्रति विभो तिष्ठन्ति साध्यानि नः॥१५

*Rakhasa*—It behoves the prince to consider the success in the undertaking as indeed lasting. (Do you ask) whence ? The invader being yourself, a king with a splendid army ; the city being devoted to Nanda : Chanakya being adverse because turned out of office ; Maurya being a new king : I being at your command—( *Acting modestly when half-uttered* )—with effort consisting merely in the application of energy in showing the way, our objects now stand, O puissant prince, screened by your wish (unexpressed).

### CHARCHA

1. सचिवायत्त etc.—‘चा’ + यत्त + क्त मर्मणि आयत्त confined. तन्म management of affairs, cf.—“कुसचिवदृष्टराज्यतन्मः” Act III, Sl. 12. सचिवे आयत्तम् confined the minister, सुपसुपा । तादृशं तन्मस्य ।

2. यद्यप्येवम् etc.—‘यद्यपि’ एतत् ‘एवम्’ ईदृशं सचिवायत्तसिद्धेः सचिव-व्यसनस्य दुःसहत्वेऽपि ‘सचिवेन व्यसनिनम्’ अमात्येन वियुक्तं ‘शत्रुम् अभिवृद्धानस्य’ विष्टहत्तः योषयत इत्यर्थः ‘अभियोक्तः’ कृताभियोगस्य विजिगीषोः बहुषु अभियोग-कारणेषु आक्रमणहेतुषु ‘सत्सु’ न हि केवले सचिवव्यसने ‘एकान्तिकी’ नित्या

अनपायिनौ 'कार्यसिद्धिर्भवति' सफलता जायते । अतोऽहम् अपरमपि अभियोग-कारणं पृच्छामि ।

3. सचिवव्यसनिनम्—सचिवस्य व्यसनम् loss of ministers. तत् अस्ति अस्य इति सचिवव्यसन + इति सत्वर्थे etc ; also see व्याख्या । Dhundhi reads व्यसनम् and explains—'व्यसनमभियुञ्जानस्य' अनुसन्धानस्य व्यसनमन्विय 'शत्रुमभियोक्तः' अभिषेणयतः इत्यर्थः ।

4. ऐकान्तिकी—एकः अन्तः स्वरूपम्; एकान्तः । तत्र भवा इति ठक्, अध्यात्मादि । ऐकान्तिक ( lasting ) and आत्यन्तिक ( thorough ) often go together. For the latter, cf.—“आत्यन्तिकश्रेयसे” Act II, Sl. 15.

5. ऐकान्तिकीमेव etc.—Here Rakhasa points out the existence of several other very cogent reasons for an immediate march with an assurance of victory.

6. अन्वयः ॥ हे विभो सम्प्रति उत्कृष्टबले नृपे त्वयि अभियोक्तारि, पुरे नन्दानुरक्त, चाणक्य चलिताधिकारविमुखे, राजनि मौर्ये नवे, मार्गमात्रकथन व्यापारयोगाद्यमे मयि स्वाधीने, नः साध्यानि त्वद्वाच्छान्तरितानि तिष्ठन्ति । व्याख्या— हे 'विभो' नियहानुग्रहचम कुमार 'सम्प्रति' अधुना 'उत्कृष्ट' प्रशस्य' समग्रश्च 'बलं' सैन्यं यस्य तथाविधे 'नृपे' राजनि 'त्वयि अभियोक्तारि' प्रतिपत्ते सति, 'पुरे' कुसुमपुरे "नन्दानुरक्ते नन्दभक्त" अतएव चन्द्रगुप्तविद्वेषिणि सति 'चाणक्ये' शक्ते अमात्ये 'चलितः' अष्टः 'अधिकारः' नियोगः अमात्यपटं यस्य तथाविधे अतएव 'विमुखे' प्रतीकारपराङ्मुखे सति 'राजनि' नृपे 'मौर्ये' हपले चन्द्रगुप्ते 'नवे' अचिराद्दे अतएव प्रतीकारानभिज्ञे सति 'मार्गमात्रस्य कुसुमपुरवर्त्मनः एव 'कथने' प्रदर्शने यो 'व्यापारयोगः' पयत्रष्टना स एव 'उद्यमे' व्यवसायो यस्य तादृशे ततोऽधिकं किञ्चिदप्यकर्तवति 'मयि स्वाधीने' तवैव निजायुक्ते सति 'नः' अस्माकं 'साध्यानि' कर्तव्यानि रिपुदमनभवदभिषेचनादीनि 'तव' या 'वाञ्छा' अभिलाषः तथा 'अन्तरितानि' व्यवहितानि 'तिष्ठन्ति' वर्तन्ते । कथय आत्मनो वाञ्छां सर्वे सम्पत्स्यते एव इत्यर्थः ।

7. त्वय्युत्कृष्ट etc.—Reasons for invasions are of two kinds— (i) Own growth, (ii) Enemy's loss. Cf—“स्वशत्रुपक्षे केचित् परस्य व्यसनेऽपरि । ज्ञानमाहुस्तदासीनं त्वामुत्थापयति इयम् ॥”—Magha II. The verse notes both these. Own growth includes त्वय्युत्कृष्टबले and स्वाधीने मयि । Among enemy's losses are चाणक्ये विमुखे and मौर्ये

नवे राजनि । नन्दानुरक्ते पुरे is of a double character—it is a loss to Chandragupta and gain to Malayaketu.

8. चलित etc.—चलितः अधिकारः अस्य । अतएव विमुखः etc. Telang also suggests चलितः अधिकारः, कर्मधा—। तेन विमुखः ।

9. स्वाधीने मयि—अधिगतः इनः प्रभुरनेत अधीनः a dependant. स्वस्य तत्रैव अधीनः स्वाधीनः etc. Or स्वस्मिन् त्रयि अधि इति स्व + अधि + ख = स्वाधीनः under you ; “अधुत्तरपदात् खः” इति नित्यः खः । You can count upon my help which is a great asset to you. This is self-laudation of which Rakshasa was incapable. But the order in which the words are uttered for the sake of the metre is liable to suggest this construction. Rakshasa perceives this and is ashamed. So, acting shame—लज्जां नाटयन्—he hastens to add मार्गमात्र etc., which completely alters the sense ( See next ).

10. मार्ग etc.—वि + आ + पू + घञ् भावे व्यापार effort, energy. तस्य योगः व्यापारयोगः application of energy. Now see व्याख्या । Rakshasa was a redoubtable warrior cf.—“गच्छसः खस्वसौ etc.” Act III, Pare 33. His स्वाधीने मयि might suggest that he would fight his best and is here referring to the feats of heroism he was going to perform in the coming struggle. The epithet मार्ग etc., however shows the nature of the service he wants to render, not in the exalted capacity of a hero, but in the humbler vocation of a reliable guide. We cannot however desist here from noticing that the verse, while enumerating a host of advantages, omits to mention the most important one for the expedition, namely, the appointment of a capable leader. Rakshasa’s own capacity as such is undoubted ; cf.—“यत्रैषा मेघनीला चरति गजघटा राक्षसस्तत्र यायात्” etc. Act II, Sl. 14. The fact is, Rakshasa himself was to be the leader ; cf.—“प्रस्थातव्यं पुरस्तात् खशमगधगणैर्मानु वृद्धसैनैः”, Act V, Sl. 11, where मामनु openly mentions Rakshasa as the leader. As a guide too his place would be just there in front.

11. त्वद्वाङ्का etc.—अन्तर is अन्तर्धि screen. अन्तरं सञ्जातमेवाम् इति

बन्धन + इतच् चन्तरितानि । Now see व्याख्या । The meaning is—our objects are as good as accomplished. They are not actually seen accomplished yet, simply because, you are not expressing the wish to see them accomplished. It is your wish *unexpressed* that is screening the objects.

12. साध्यानि—सिध् + णिच् + यत् or ण्यत् कर्मणि , or साध् + ण्यत् कर्मणि साध्यं that which is to be accomplished, *i. e.*, the aim or object of an undertaking. Here it is of course चन्द्रगुप्तस्य अक्षरोपशं मलय केतोरारोपणञ्च ।

24. मलय—यद्येवमभियोगकालमार्थः पश्यति ततः किमास्यति ? पश्य—

उत्तुङ्गास्तुङ्गकूलं स्रुतमदसलिलाः प्रस्यन्दिसलिलं

श्यामाः श्यामोपकण्ठद्रुममलिमुखराः कल्लोलमुखरम् ।

स्रोतःखातावसीदत्तटमुरुदशनैरुत्सादिततटाः

शोणं सिन्दूरशोणा मम गजपतयः पास्यन्ति शतशः ॥१६॥

*Malayaketu*—If Noble Sir thinks this to be such a (precious) time for attack, then why should we be sitting down (here)? Behold—My lordly tuskers, tall in stature, running the fluid of ichor, dark, humming with black-bees, demolishing the bank with their huge tusks, and crimson with vermilion, will, by hundreds, drink up the *Sona* with high banks, with a rushing current, with green trees in the neighbourhood, with a roar of billows, and with the banks subsiding because undermined by the current.

### CHARCHA

1. एवम्—Such, *i. e.*, so favourable.
2. पास्यते—Nom. वयमभिः । We are led by you. If you think

we should go, then forthwith we go at the enemy. Telang omits पश्य alter this.

3. अन्वयः ॥ पश्य मम उत्तुङ्गाः स्रुतमदसलिलाः अलिमुखराः उरुदशनै-  
रुत्सादिततटाः श्यामाः सिन्दूरशीणाः गजपतयः तुङ्गकुलं प्रस्यन्दिसलिलं कङ्गोलमुखं  
स्वीतःखातावसीदत्तं श्यामीपकण्ठं मं शीणं शतशः पास्यन्ति । व्याख्या—‘पश्य’ आश्चर्यम् !  
[पश्य इति आश्चर्यं अच्ययम् दृशिधातोलोटात्वा ] ‘मम उत्तुङ्गाः’ महीच्छ्रायाः महाप्रमाणा  
इत्यर्थः स्रुतं’ प्रवाहितं ‘मदसलिलं’ दानवारि शेषां तादृशाः अतएव ‘अलिभिः’  
मदलम्बं मं मरुः ‘मुखराः’ गुञ्जन्तः ‘उरुभिः’ बृहद्भिः ‘दशनैः’ दन्तैः उत्सादितं पाटितं  
‘तटं’ कुलं धैः तथाविधाः ‘श्यामाः’ प्रकृत्या नीलाः किन्तु ‘सिन्दूरैः’ अङ्गुलागन्धं प्रयुक्तैः  
‘शीणाः’ आलीक्षिताः ‘गजपतयः’ करोन्द्राः तुङ्गम्’ उन्नतं ‘कुलं’ तीरं यस्य तादृशं  
‘प्रस्यन्दि’ प्रवहत् ‘सलिलं’ स्वीतो यस्य तथाविधं ‘कङ्गोलैः’ वीचिभिः ‘मुखरं’ गर्जन्तं  
‘स्वीतसा’ प्रवाहेन ‘खातं’ विशोर्गम् अतएव ‘अवसीदत्’ पतत् ‘तटं’ कुलं यस्य तथाविधं  
‘श्यामाः’ नीलाः ‘उपकण्ठं’ प्रान्ते स्थिताः ‘द्रुमा’ वृक्षाः यस्य तथाविधं स्वयं पनः ‘शीणं’  
शीणाख्यं नटं ‘शतशः’ शतेन शतेन ‘पास्यन्त’ । ततो निःशेषपीते जले वधं मुखेन  
तीर्णाः परपारं कुसुमपुरं पापस्याम इति भावः । सुवदना वृत्तम् । तत्रचरणं “जेश  
मप्राश्चर्यम्भिर्मरभनययुता स्त्रौगः सुवदना” इति ।

4. उत्तुङ्गाः etc.—तुङ्ग is उन्नत । उच्छ्रितास्तुङ्गेभ्यः, प्रादि तत्—। Qual.  
गजपतयः । The corresponding epithet तुङ्गकुलं ( See व्याख्या) attaches  
a similar character to *Sona*, the river. This correspondence  
runs through the whole verse. It is not clear what purpose is  
served by drawing attention to the resemblance. We shall  
hazard a guess. Malayaketu would be marching from north  
to south towards Kusumapura, and will have to negotiate the  
river Sona before reaching the city. Do you think, says  
Malayaketu, the river will be an insuperable barrier to my  
march? You are mistaken. My elephants are a match to the  
river. They possess all the characteristics that attach to the  
river. If the river is तुङ्गकुलं my elephants are उत्तुङ्गा etc.

5. स्रुतमद etc.—स्रुत in the past shows that the flow is  
already established, so both the elephants and the river are  
pouring, hence the resemblance ( शीर्णं प्रस्यन्दिसलिलम् ) । 6.

6. श्यामाः etc.—उपगतः कण्ठम् उपकण्ठः neighbourhood. तत्र द्रुमाः

सुप्सुपा । श्यामाः उपकण्ठद्रुमाः । The foliage makes the banks dark.

7. अलि etc.—The black-bees are attracted by the fragrance of the ichor. Cf. “गण्डोडडीनालिभासासुखरितककुभस्त्राखवे शूलपाणेर्वनाय-क्यश्चिरं वा वदनविधुतयः पान्त्तु चोत्कारवत्यः” । Telang reads अतिसुखराः very noisy. This is owing to the shrill cry of the elephants.

8. स्तोतःखात etc.—The Sona rends its banks undermining them with the force of its currents. The elephants too will rend the bank butting at it with their tusks. Hence the resemblance. उत्सादित in उत्सादिततटाः has a past sense, but the event is a future one—भविष्यदपेक्षया निर्देशः ।

9. शोणम् etc.—The river is *Sona* (red), but it ill deserves the title, not being at all red, whereas my elephants are literally *Sona* (red) with the vermillion paint applied to them. In this respect my elephants excel the river.

10. पास्यन्ति—This a hyperbole. It is indeed a habit with elephants to suck water from every piece of water they cross. Hence Malayaketu exaggerates—I have such a vast army of elephants, and, owing to their strength, stature etc. each of them will suck such a volume of water at a time, that the river will dry up? What he means is that the river will be easily forded by means of a bridge formed of his elephants. Cf.—“स तौर्वा कपिशं सैन्यैर्बद्धिरदसेतुभिः” ।

## 25. अपि च—

गम्भीरगर्जितरवाः स्वमदाब्जमिश्र-

मासारवर्षमिव शीकरमुद्गिरन्त्यः ।

विन्ध्यं विकीर्णसलिला इव मेघमाला

रोत्स्यन्ति वारणघटा नगरं मदीयाः ॥१७॥

( इति भागुरायणेन सह निष्क्रान्तो मलयकेतुः ) ।

Moreover—My array of elephants, the note of whose roar is deep, will invest the city, emitting, like a torrential downpour, sprays mixed with their ichoral fluid, as a row of clouds that is pouring and whose cry is its deep roar, does the Vindhya. (*Exit Malayaketu with Bhagurayana*)

अन्वय ॥ गम्भीरगर्जितरवाः स्वमदास्त्वुमिश्रं शीकरम् आसारवर्षमिव उद्गिरन्त्यः मदोया वारणघटाः विकीर्णसलिला मेघमाला विन्ध्यमिव नगरं रीत्स्यन्ति । व्याख्या— श्राणं पीत्वा तीरोत्तीर्णाः सत्यः 'गम्भीरः' मन्द्रः 'गर्जितरवः' बहुहितध्वनिः यामां ताः अपि च 'स्वैः' स्वकीयेः 'मदास्त्वुभि' दानजलैः 'मिश्रं' संमिश्रं 'शीकरं' जलकणराशिम 'आसारवर्षमिव' धारासम्पातमिव 'उद्गिरन्त्यः' वमन्त्यः [ करिस्वभाव एष तज्जलं पीत्वा ते शीकरमुद्गिरन्ति ] 'मदोयाः' मम इमा 'वारणघटाः' गजराज्यः 'विकीर्णं' विकीर्यमाणं पृथ्वाणं 'सलिलं' जलं यामिः तादृश्यः 'मेघमालाः' जलदजालाः 'विन्ध्यमिव' तदाख्य पर्वतमिव 'नगरं' पुरं कुसुमपुरमित्यर्थः 'रीत्स्यन्ति' निरीधेन योजयिष्यन्ति ।

### CHARCHA

1. अपि च—This implies समुच्चय of पास्यन्ति in Sl. 16 with रीत्स्यन्ति here. पश्य पास्यन्ति रीत्स्यन्ति च implies immediate execution, *s. c.*, Malayaketu wants to start forthwith on the expedition.

2. गम्भीर etc.—Qual' वारणघटाः as in व्याख्या । This may be applied to मेघमालाः also. Thus—गम्भीरगर्जितं मन्द्रध्वनिः । स एव रवी यामास्व whose cry is the deep rumble ; qual. मेघमालाः ।

3. स्वमद etc.—Qual. शीकरम्, see व्याख्या । The मद has come out in torrents ( न्युत्तमदसलिलाः, Sl 16 ). This gets mixed with the spray ( शीकरं ) । See शीकर below.

4. आसारवर्षम्—आसार is torrential rain. आसारस्य वर्षम् shower of torrential rain.

5. शीकरम्—शीकर is spray. (See "सुरनदीशीकरासार" etc., Act III, Sl. 1 ) But spray cannot compare with a torrential down-pour ( आसारवर्षं ) ; hence the epithet स्वमदास्त्वुमिश्रम् is added. It is a habit with elephants to squirt out sprays after drinking water. Hence शीकरमुद्गिरन्त्यः naturally follows श्राणं पास्यन्ति of Sl. 16



6. विकीर्णं etc.—वि + कृि + क्त कर्मणि विकीर्णं scattered, poured. The क्त in the past is better replaced by श्ठ in the present to keep up correspondence with उद्दिरन्त्यः ।

7. रीत्स्यन्ति—रुष + लृट् स्यन्ति । The investment of the city follows, as a matter of course, the fording of the river. Telang reads रुषन्तु । But समुच्चय is better applied to actions of the same character. पास्यन्ति of Sl. 16, implies mere futurity, while रुषन्तु carries a विधि with it अपि च suits पास्यन्ति and रीत्स्यन्ति better than पास्यन्ति and रुषन्तु ।

8. वारणघटाः—See द्विपघटाः. Act II, Sl. 13.

26. राक्षसः—कः कोऽत्र भोः ?

*Rakshasa*—Who is here, Ho ! who ?

(प्रविश्य) पुरुषः—आण्वेदु अमच्चो [आज्ञापयतु अमात्यः] ।

*Attendant Entering*—Let Minister command.

राक्षसः—प्रियंवदक, सांवत्सरिकाणां द्वारि कस्तिष्ठति ?

*Rakshasa*—Priyamvadaka, which of the astrologers is at the gate ?

पुरुषः—क्षवणओ—[ क्षपणकः— ]

*Attendant*—The mendicant—

राक्षसः—(आत्मगतम्—अनिमित्तं सूचयित्वा) कथं प्रथममेव क्षपणकः ।

*Rakshasa*—( Acting the presentation: of a bad omen—to himself )—What ! a mendicant at the very start.

पुरुषः—जीवसिद्धिः [ जीवसिद्धिः ] ।

*Attendant*—Jivasiddhi.

राक्षसः—(प्रकाशम्) अबीभत्दर्शनं कृत्वा प्रवेशय ।

*Rakshasa*—( Aloud ) Let him in, making him rid of his loathsome sight ( attire ? ).

पुरुषः—जं अमञ्चो आणवेदि [ यत् अमात्य आज्ञापयति ]  
( इति निष्क्रान्तः ) ।

*Attendant*—As Minister commands ( *Exit* )

( प्रविश्य ) क्षणिकः—

सामणमलिहन्ताणं पडिवज्जह मोहवाहिवेज्जाणं ।

ये मुत्तमात्तकत्वं पच्छा पत्थं उपदिसन्ति ॥ १८ ॥

[ शासनमर्हतां प्रतिपद्यध्वं माहव्याधिवैद्यानाम् ।

ये मुहूर्त्तमात्रकटुकं पञ्चात् पथ्यमुपदिशन्ति ॥ ]

( उपसृत्य ) धम्मसिद्धी होदु मावगाणम् [ धर्मसिद्धिर्भवतु  
श्रावकाणाम् ] ।

( *Entering* ) *Mendicant*—Adopt the tenets of the *Arhats*, the healers of the ills of delusion, who advise what is bitter for the moment but wholesome in the end. ( *Advancing* ) May attainment of piety come unto the believer.

### CHARCHA

1. सावत्सरिकाणाम्—See “सावत्सरिकादिशात्” Act II, Para 23.
2. क्षणिकः—See राजापथ्यकारी क्षणिकः, Act I The speech is incomplete, Rakshasa interrupting, though mentally (क्षणिकः) । The servant wants to say—क्षणिकी जीवसिद्धिः ।
3. अनिमित्तम्—निमित्त cause हेतु good omen. न निमित्तम्, विरोधार्थं नञ्, bad omen.
4. कथं प्रथममेव etc.—प्रथम does not refer to day-break . but the *outset* of the expedition. No sooner he thinks of marching out, than out comes a mendicant presaging disaster. Mendicants are deemed inauspicious at start etc., cf.—“कथं क्षणिक आगच्छति । यावदस्य अशकुनभूतं दर्शनं मम” Act V.

5. अन्वयः ॥ मोहव्याधिवेद्यानाम् अर्हतां शासनं प्रतिपदाध्वम् ये सुहृत्तमाव-  
कटुकं पश्चात् पथम् उपदिशन्ति । व्याख्या—‘मोहरूपस्य’ अज्ञानमयस्य ‘व्याधिः’  
रोगस्य ये ‘वेद्याः’ चिकित्सकाः तेषाम् ‘अर्हतां’ जैनसत्र्यासिनां ‘शासनम्’ उपदेश  
‘प्रतिपदाध्वं’ गृह्णीत । के ते इत्याह ‘ये’ अर्हन्तः ‘सुहृत्तमाव’ क्षणमाव’ ग्रहणकाले  
एव ‘कटुकं’ तिक्तं विरसमित्यर्थः ‘पश्चात्’ परिणामे ‘पथं’ हितम् ‘उपदिशन्ति’ शासति ।  
मया वक्ष्यमाणम् आपाततो विरसमपि हितायैव तु भविष्यति इति भावः ।

6. अर्हताम्—अर्ह + शट् कर्त्तरि अर्हन् deserving पूज्य । Thence  
it is used as a name of Jina. “अर्हन्पूज्यं जिनेऽपि च” इति विश्वः । Here  
by transference of epithets it is used for a follower of Jina, a  
क्षपणक । Hence the plural. It is also used for ब्रह्म । “अर्हन्तु क्षपणे  
ब्रह्म पुंसि मान्येऽन्यलिङ्गकः” इति मंदिनी ।

7. सुहृत्तं etc.—सुहृत्तं मावा अस्य सुहृत्तमावम् । सुहृत्तमाव’ कटुकम्.  
bitter for the time being, रतत्—। *Dhundhi* explains why bitter—  
“केशीञ्ज, छनतप्रशिलाधिरोहणादितौष्णतपसा मोक्षः इति आर्हतानां मतम्” ।

8. श्रावकाणाम्—शृण्वन्ति इति श्रु + ण्वल् कर्त्तरि श्रावकाः patient  
listeners, i. e., believers. तेषाम् । This is applied to Rakshasa  
by courtesy, though Rakshasa is not a Jaina. गौरवे बहुवचनम् ।

27. राक्षसः—भदन्त, निरूप्यतां तावत् अस्माकं प्रस्थान-  
दिवसः ।

*Rakshasa*—Mendicant, let a day be found for our march.

क्षपणकः—( नाट्येन चिन्तयित्वा ) सावगा, निरूप्यविदा  
मए आमञ्भ्रम्सादो निवृत्तमत्तमकलणा शोभणा तिहि सम्पुष्-  
चन्दा पुष्पमासो । तुह्याणं उत्तराए दिमाए दक्खिणां दिसं  
पत्थिदाणं अ दक्खिणे नक्खत्ते । अवि अ—

अत्थाहिमुहे सूरि उटिए संपुष्पमण्डले चन्दे ।

गमणं बुधस्म लगो उटिदत्थमिदे अ केदुस्मि ॥

[ श्रावक, निरूपिता मया आमध्याङ्गात् निवृत्तसप्तमकरणा

शोभना तिथिः सम्पूर्णचन्द्रा पौर्णमासी । युष्माकम् उत्तरस्या  
दिशो दक्षिणां दिशं प्रस्थितानाञ्च दक्षिणं नक्षत्रम् । अपि च—  
अस्ताभिमुखे सूर उदिते सम्पूर्णमण्डले चन्द्रे ।

गमनं बुधस्य लग्ने उदितास्तमिते च केतौ ॥ १८ ॥ ]

*Mendicant*—(*Acting reflection*) Well, believer, the full-moon day (तिथि) with the moon complete, which is auspicious from mid-day with the seventh *Karana* over, is selected by me. The mansion ( नक्षत्र ) too is favourable to you proceeding from north to south. Moreover.—The start is to be when the constellation presided over by Budha is rising, the sun about to set, the moon has come up with the whole of her orb, and the Ketu has appeared and disappeared.

### CHARCHA

1. भदन्त—*Dhundi* says this is a designation of astrologers. But Bhattoji has “भदन्तः प्रव्रजितः”—भदन्त is a mendicant (भन्द कल्याण + भूच कर्त्तरि षौणादिक ) । *Dhundi* may be supported from the consideration that when an astrologer predicts disaster, the individual that suffer by it, is, as it were, bit by the astrologer, not with his real teeth, but with the stars as teeth. It is the stars that really bite him, not the teeth of the sooth-sayer. Hence भानि नक्षत्राणि दन्ताः अस्य भदन्तः one with the stars for his teeth, *i. e.*, an astrologer. “भं नक्षत्रे गमन्ती स्त्री पु सि स्यात् भृगुनन्दने” इति मेदिनी ।

2. श्रावक, निरुपिता etc.—पूर्णा मासः पूर्णमासः । तस्य इयं पौर्णमासी the full-moon day. Half of a lunar day is called a *Karanu*. “तिय्यहं करणं स्युतम्” । These are eleven in all of which the first seven are called चर or चल moveable. They are वव, बालव, कौलव, तैतिलः गर, वणिज्, विष्टिभद्रा । The seventh करण *i. e.*, विष्टिभद्रा is also called विष्टि or भद्रा । हे ‘श्रावक मया आ सध्वाज्ञात्’ दिनसध्वात् आरभ्य ‘निर्दणं’ व्यस्तोतं ‘सप्तमं करणं’ विष्टिभद्राख्यं करणं यस्यां तादृशी भूतएव ‘शोभना’ शुभकारौ ‘सम्पूर्ण-

चन्द्रा, गृहणयोगवर्जिता 'पौर्णमासी' तिथिः भवतां प्रस्थानार्थं निरूपिता' प्रशस्तत्वेन ऋषिधारिता । विष्टिभद्रा is inauspicious, hence it to be avoided. "विष्टिं सर्वत्र वर्जयेत्" । Also the first half of पूर्णिमा is विष्टि—“पूर्वाह्णं पूर्णश्रीतगौ” । This half, on this particular day selected by Jivasiddhi, ends at noon. Thereafter the day is auspicious, not merely because विष्टि is past, but because it has a virtue of its own from the fact that विष्टि has ended with moon. “दिनाहोत्तरं विष्टिपूर्वञ्च शस्तम् ” । सम्पूर्णचन्द्रा pehaps intends to say that there is no fear of an eclipse which is always looked upon as boding evil. *Dhundhi* reads निवृत्तसर्वकल्याणा । Explain—आ मध्वाङ्गात् मध्याह्नपर्यन्तम् till mid-day, निवृत्तं सर्वकल्याणमस्याः from which all blessings have departed. This is because विष्टिभद्रा lasts up to noon, the पूर्णिमा having commenced at the previous mid-night.

3. उत्तरस्या दिशि etc.—अदक्षिणे in the Prakrita should be taken as अ दक्षिणे uncompounded, the अ standing for च in the Sanskrit. च दक्षिणं नक्षत्रम् = नक्षत्रञ्च दक्षिणम् with च misplaced, the misplacement of particles being very common with our poet. The moon was in the constellation मिथुन at the time (See गमनं बुधस्य लघ्ने Sl. 17 below). This covers the mansions ( नक्षत्र ) मूला, पूर्वाषाढा and a fourth of उत्तराषाढा । If the poet is thinking of मूला then the नक्षत्र was indeed propitious. Cf.—“अश्विनी मैत्रेवत्यौ मृगशूली पुनर्वसुः । पृथ्वा हस्ता तथा ज्येष्ठा प्रयागे चीत्तमाः स्मृताः ॥ Thus far जीवसिद्धि has justified his choice of तिथि and नक्षत्र । He next speaks of the लय in verse 19. *Dhundhi* takes अदक्षिणं compound-ed and expounds अदक्षिणं वामं प्रतिकूलञ्च । He also sees here a covert allusion to भद्रभट etc. and their plans, thus—“पत्न्यिदायं अदक्षिणं नक्षत्रं । इत्यं प्रस्थितानां नक्षत्रं न दक्षिणमिति योजना ।.....चत्रं भद्रभटप्रभृति दक्षिणं न भवति किन्तु प्रतिकूलं मलयकेतुनियहोन्मुखमित्यर्थः” । Unluckily we have a नक्ष too many in the text for this interpretation—प्रदक्षिणम् has a नक्ष already, and another is separated from नक्षत्रम् । This yields न दक्षिणं न क्षत्रम् which but emphasises the दक्षिणता or क्षत्र instead of denying it. We suspect the

text of Dhundhi's commentary here is corrupt, and the correct reading is “नक्षत्रच्च दक्षिणमिति योजना”, the च in अदक्षिणम् being taken as च as in our rendering.

4. अन्वयः ॥ सूरं अस्ताभिसुखे सम्पूर्णमण्डले चन्द्रे उदिते केतो च उदितास्तमिते बुधस्य लग्ने गमनम् । व्याख्या—‘सूरं’ सूर्यं ‘अस्ताभिसुखे’ अस्ताचलं गच्छति ‘सम्पूर्णं’ समग्रं ‘मण्डलं’ विश्वं यस्य तथाविधे उपचितकले ‘चन्द्रे उदिते’ आविर्भूते ‘केतो च’ राहुपुच्छे अपि ‘उदितास्तमिते’ दृष्टनष्टे आविर्भूतौ वैव तिरोभूते सति ‘बुधस्य’ बुधग्रहाधिष्ठितस्य मिथुनराशेः ‘लग्ने गमनं’ यात्रा प्रशम्ना इत्यपि मया मिरुपितमिति पूर्वेषु सम्बन्धः । दृग्दिस्तु राहुकेत्वोरभेदं मत्वा एकस्मिन् दिने अपरः अस्तमिति इति केतोरेव उदयास्तमय उक्त इत्याह । Also see next.

5. अस्ताभिसुखे—The Prakrita word अत्याहिसुखे may also be rendered अर्थाभिसुखे । Dhundhi thinks that too is intended here. Explain—अन्वयः—बुधस्य लग्ने केतो उदितास्तमिते चन्द्रे सम्पूर्णमण्डले सूरं अर्थाभिसुखे गमनम् । व्याख्या—‘बुधस्य’ चाणक्यस्य यत् ‘लग्नं’ सम्बन्धः [ भावे क्तः ] तस्मिन् सति ‘केतो’ मलयकेतो ‘उदितास्तमिते’ उत्याय एव पतिते तेन च हेतुना चन्द्रे चन्द्रगुप्ते ‘सम्पूर्णमण्डले’ गजमण्डलाधिरुद्धे सुप्रतिष्ठिते इत्यर्थः, ‘सूरं’ तेजसा सूर्यतुल्ये राचसे [ यद्वा प्राक्तनं सूरं इति सूरं इत्यनुवाक्यम् । ततः ‘सूरं’ वीरं प्रख्यात-वीरुषे राचसे । “सूरसूर्यार्थमादित्यद्वादशात्मदिवाकराः” इत्यमरः ] ‘अर्तः’ मौर्य-साचिव्यमिति यावत् ‘अभिसुखः’ अयाचितोपस्थितः यस्य तादृशं सति ‘गमनं’ तमेव अर्थे प्रति गमनं कार्यं मौर्यसाचिव्यमङ्गीकार्यमिति गूढम् ।

6. गमनम्—गमन march. He means the march is favourable just then. Dhundhi considers the moment unfavourable. He says—“धनुषि सप्तमकेन्द्रं स्थितेन क्रूरेण अस्तमितेन सूर्येण युक्तं केतुना पापग्रहेण च युक्तं प्रयागे अनिष्टम् । तथा चोक्तम्—“द्विमूर्तिराशाबुधे प्रपन्ने क्रूरग्रहेयुक्ता-निरीक्षिते च । प्रयाति यद्यप्यबधस्तदानौ निवर्तते शत्रुजनाभिभूतः ॥” इति । It is an error to say here ‘केतुना पापग्रहेण च युक्तम्’ । There is no केतुयोग in our case, for a केतुयोग at the time of a full-moon causes an eclipse of the moon. जीवसिद्धि saw no eclipse, for then he would not have recommended this full-moon for the start, nor would he have said “चन्द्रस्य बलेन गच्छन्” as he does below. बल of a यस्तचन्द्र is out of the question. Without केतुयोग the condition “क्रूरग्रहेयुक्तानिरीक्षिते च” is not satisfied, and the लग्न

becomes unexceptionable ; cf.—“कन्यायां मिथुने ऋषे लभिमतं प्राप्नोति लये फलम्” ।

7. बुधस्य लग्ने—लग्न+क्त भावे लयम् contact, *i. e.*, the whole time for which the contact lasts. The contact is that of the signs of the Zodiac with the horizon. Now बुध is one of the planets and not a sign of the Zodiac. Hence बुधस्य लग्ने has to be explained as “during contact of that sign of the Zodiac which belongs to बुध, of which बुध is the अधिपति, or as is technically called which is चैत्र of बुध” । But both मिथुन and कन्या are बुध's चैत्र ; cf.—कुजशुक्रबुधन्दर्कसौम्यशुक्रावनौभुवाम् । जीवाकिंभानुजेज्याना चर्माणि स्युररादयः ॥” Of these, कन्या does not suit our case, because the full-moon in कन्या requires the sun to be in मीन, *i. e.*, the month is to be that of चैत्र । If we remember that करभक्त has just returned from Pataliputra after witnessing the कार्तिक-पूर्णिमा festival there, and that the distance from Pataliputra to Malayaketu's capital, and back again, is a little over a hundred Yojanas ( “शौजनशतं समधिकम्”, *ante* ), then चैत्र will give too long an interval. On the other hand, if the चैत्र be taken as मिथुन, the sun is वृश्चिक and the month is अश्लेषा, the interval then becomes one month only, which is quite reasonable.

8. उदितारक्षमिते—उदितारक्षमिती अस्तमितश्च । The meaning is केतु appears in the horizon, and immediately disappears—it just grazes the horizon. This supposes the केतु to be at the south point of the horizon and राहु to be at the north point. The former is उदितारक्षमित and the latter अस्तमितोदित । केतु is the descending node of the orbit of the moon and राहु the ascending node. Dhundhi's identification of केतु with राहु will not be tolerated by astrologers. They treat the two as distinct, each with characteristic attributes of its own and जीवसिद्धि must not be supposed to have forgotten this fact while employed on an important scientific calculation like the present one.

28. राक्षसः—भदन्त, तिथिरेव न शुध्यति ।

*Rakshasa*—Well, Mendicant, the very day is inauspicious (lit. not clean).

क्षपणकः—सावगा,

एकगुणा होहि तिहि चोउग्गुणे होहि नक्खत्ते ।  
चउसत्तिगुणे लग्गे एमे जोइसतन्तसिद्धन्ते ॥ २० ॥  
लग्गे होइ सुलग्गे सोमम्मि गहम्मि जइ वि दुल्लग्गे ।  
वहंसि दीहं सिद्धिं चन्द्रस्स बलेण गच्छन्ते ॥२१॥

[ श्रावक—

एकगुणा भवति तिथिश्चतुर्गुणं भवति नक्षत्रम् ।  
चतुःषष्टिगुणं लग्नमेष ज्योतिषतन्त्रसिद्धान्तः ॥२०॥  
लग्नं भवति सुलग्नं सौम्ये ग्रहे यद्यपि दुर्लग्नम् ।  
वहंसि दीघां सिद्धिं चन्द्रस्य बलेन गच्छन् ॥२१॥

*Mendicant*—Well, believer, the day ( तिथि ) is a single measure, four-fold is the mansion (नक्षत्र), the touch (लग्न) is sixty-four fold, this is the conclusion of the science of Astrology. The rise of a sign, even if of an unlucky touch, becomes one of lucky touch when a planet of benign aspect is there. Marching on the strength of the moon you will attain lasting success.

### CHARCHA

1. भदन्त &c.—For भदन्त See *ante*. There are defects in the day ( तिथि ) itself, so what is the good of discussing the eligibility of the नक्षत्र or the लग्न ? This he says because the 15th day the moon is inauspicious. Cf.—“चतुर्दश्यां पञ्चादश्यां गमनं नैव कारयेत्” । *Rakshasa* does not like the तिथि at all, and on that account does not like to accept जीवसिद्धि's selection.



2. एकगुणा etc.—The तिथि matters little. The नक्षत्र is four times as powerful as the तिथि। And I have shown that the नक्षत्र is in your favour. Any slight defect in the तिथि is of no moment against the four-fold strength of the नक्षत्र। Add to this that the लग्न, with an influence sixty-four times stronger than that of the तिथि, is also favourable. So away with apprehensions.

3. अन्वयः ॥ लग्नं यद्यपि दुर्लभं सौम्यं ग्रहे सुलग्नं भवति। चन्द्रस्य बलेन गच्छन् दीर्घा सिद्धिं वहसि। व्याख्या—‘लग्नं यद्यपि’ यदि च ‘दुर्लभं’ दुर्द्विषं निर्दोषं जायते। दुर्लभमपि श्रद्धयति मन्त्रितस्य सुलग्नस्यास्य का कथा? अतः न केवलं सुभयहचन्द्रः अस्ति अपि तु बलवानसौ परिपूर्णमखलः। तत् परिहर शङ्का ‘चन्द्रस्य बलेन गच्छन् दीर्घा’ स्थिरां ‘सिद्धिं’ जयशिर्यं ‘वहसि’ वहसि लप्स्यसे। “चन्द्रगुप्तस्य बलेन भद्रभटादिना गच्छंस्व दीर्घां धिरमनपायिनीं चन्द्रगुप्तस्य साचिव्य-वदसिद्धिं वहसि इति राक्षसं प्रति गूढाभिसन्धिवचनम्” — इति द्रुष्टिराजः।

29. राक्षसः—भदन्त अपरैः सांवत्सरिकैः सह संवाद्यताम्।

*Rakshasa*—Mendicant, seek agreement with other astrologers.

क्षपणकः—संवादेदु सावगो, अहं उण गमिस्मं [ संवाद्यतु आवकः। अहं पुनर्गमिष्यामि ]।

*Mendicant*—But let believer seek agreement, I will go.

राक्षसः—न खलु कुपितो भदन्तः।

*Rakshasa*—Surely Mendicant is not offended.

क्षपणकः—कुबिदे न तुह्याणं भदन्ते [ कुपितो न युष्माकं भदन्तः ]।

*Mendicant*—It is not the Mendicant that is offended with you.

राक्षसः—कस्तर्हि ?

*Rakshasa*—Who then ?

क्षपणकः—भक्ष्यं कश्चन्तो । जेन अत्तणो पक्वं उञ्जिअ  
परपत्तो पमाणौकरौअदि [ भगवान् कृतान्तः । येन आत्मनः  
पक्षमुज्जिभत्वा परपक्षः प्रमाणौक्रियते ] । ( इति निष्क्रान्तः  
क्षपणकः ) ।

*Mendicant*—Death the worshipful. Because other people are  
accepted as guide and own men avoided. (*Exit Mendicant*).

राक्षसः—प्रियंवदक, ज्ञायतां का वेला वर्त्तते इति ।

*Rakshasa*—Priyambadaka, see what time it is.

प्रियंवदकः—एं अमच्चो आणवेदि [ यत् अमाल्यः आज्ञा-  
पयति ] । ( इति निष्क्रम्य पुनः प्रविश्य च ) अत्याहिलासो  
भक्ष्यन् सूरौ [ अस्ताभिलाषी भगवान् सूरः ] ।

*Priyambadaka*—As Minister commands (*Going out and  
coming back*). Worshipful Sun desires setting.

राक्षसः—(उत्थाय विलोक्य च) अये अस्ताभिलाषी भग-  
वान् भास्करः । सम्प्रति हि—

आविर्भूतानुरागाः क्षणमुदयगिरिरुज्जिह्वानस्थ भानोः

पर्णच्छायैः पुरस्तादुपवनतरवो दूरमाश्वेव गत्वा ।

एते तस्मिन्निवृत्ताः पुनरपरककुप्यान्तपर्यस्तविम्बे

प्रायो भृत्यास्त्यजन्ति प्रचलितविभवं स्वामिर्नं सेवमानाः ॥२८॥

( इति निष्क्रान्ताः सर्वे । )

*Rakshasa*—( *Rising and looking* ) Ha ! The worshipful sun  
longs to set. These garden trees, with a tinge manifest for a  
moment, having with the shades of foliage approached ( lit.  
gone ) with evident alacrity ( lit. rapidity ) in front of the

sun that was coursing up from the Rising Hill, have indeed turned back now, he having his disc cast on the edge of the other side ( of the meridian ). Servants in attendance usually leave the master whose power is shaken ( Or—whose fortune has waned ).

( *Exunt all.* )

### GHARCHA

1. संवाद्यताम्—सम् + वद् here means to consult. The usual meaning is to agree, cf.—“संवदन्यचराणि” Act V, “अस्य बालकस्य रूपसंवादिनी ते आकृतिः” Sak. Act VII etc. सम् + वद् + णिच् + लोट् ताम् भावे, the root being treated as अकर्मक । For सांवात्सरिक see ante.

2. संवादयतु यावकः etc.—This shows that the Mendicant is piqued at the incredulity of Rakshasa.

3. भगवान् कृतान्तः etc.—Death the all powerful is offended with you, *i. e.*, you will be ruined. The reason follows—“येन यतः ‘आत्मनः पक्षे’ वर्गे माम् ‘उच्चभित्वा परपक्षः’ अपरः सांवत्सरिकः ‘प्रमाणीक्रियते’ प्रमाणत्वेन आश्रीयते” त्वया । Others will misguide you and lead you to ruin. येन is an अव्यय implying हेतु । *Dhundhi* has ‘आत्मनः पक्षे’ नन्दवंशीयं चन्द्रगुप्तमुपेक्ष्य परपक्षो मलयकेतुः प्रमाणीक्रियते अतस्तव कालः कुपितः इति इदि गूढम्” । He sees a double meaning in कृतान्त too which also means सिद्धान्त, conclusion—“कृतान्तो यमसिद्धान्तो” । “ज्योतिःशास्त्रस्य कृतान्तः सिद्धान्तो व्याकृषितः इति मत्वा कृतान्तः कुपितः इति निष्ठुरवचनम्” ।

4. अस्ताभिलाषी etc.—अस्ते अस्ताचले अभिलाषः अस्ति अस्य । He is going towards the setting hill, *i. e.*, the time is past noon. Rakshasa awoke late and then received visitors including the Prince ; so the day was far advanced.

5. अन्वयः ॥ एते उपवनतरवः क्षणम् आविर्भूतानुरागाः ( सन्तः ) उदयगिरिः उज्जिह्वानस्य भानीः पुरस्तात् पर्यच्छायैः आशु एव दूरंगत्वा’ तस्मिन् अपरककुप्प्रान्त-पर्यस्तविम्बे ( सति ) सम्प्रति पुनर्निर्दिष्टा हि । सेवमानाः भृत्याः प्रचलितविम्ब स्वामिनं प्रायः त्यजन्ति । व्याख्या—‘एते’ आसन्ना इमे ‘उपवनतरवः’ आरामपादपाः ‘क्षणं’ सुहृत्समावम् ‘आविर्भूतः’ सज्जात दृश्यमानः इत्यर्थः ‘अनुरागः’ अगुलीपः

अनुरञ्जनमिति यावत् येषां तादृशाः सन्तः भक्तिमन्ती भूत्वा इत्याशयः 'उदयगिरिः' पूर्वपर्वतात् 'उज्जिहानस्य' उद्गच्छतः भानोः भास्करस्य 'पुरस्तात्' भानोः पुरः, पश्य-व्ययमन्माकं भक्तिम् इति तत्समचर्मव 'दूर' गत्वा' तदभिमुखम् आपादपमूलसुपस्यव्य 'तस्मिन्' भानौ 'अपरस्या' इतरायाः पश्चिमायाः 'ककुभः' दिशः 'प्रान्ते' सीमनि 'पर्यस्तं' लम्बितं 'बिम्ब' मण्डलं यस्य तादृशे सति 'सम्प्रति पुनः' अधुना तु 'निवृत्ताः हि' वृष्टतः अपस्यता एव । यावत् प्रतापः तावत् पुरस्तात् उपसर्पणं प्रतापक्षये तु पश्चादपसर्पणम् इत्येषां कृतघ्नता । एवमेव दृश्यते लोकु इत्याह—'सिवमाना' उप-चरन्तः 'भृत्याः' कर्मकराः 'प्रचलितः' विच्युतः 'विभवः' प्रभुत्वं यस्य तादृश 'स्वामिन' प्रभुं प्रायः' बाहुल्येन 'व्यजन्ति' जहति ।

6. उज्जिहानस्य—उद् + हा ( गतौ ) + शानच् कर्त्तरि । निहीते—लट् ।

7. भानोः—The reference to the भा, light, in भानु is necessary to cause अनुराग ( tint ).

8. पर्णच्छायैः—पर्णानां छाया पर्णच्छायम् । पर्णच्छायञ्च पर्णच्छायञ्च पर्णच्छायानि, एकशेष । तैः । Here पर्णानां छाया, gives multiplicity of shades through multiplicity of leaves. But what is here wanted is multiplicity through multiplicity of trees. Hence the necessity of एकशेष । Remember एकशेष is no समास ।

9. पुरस्तात्—पूर्वस्मिन् देशे पुरस्तात् ( See ante ). They keep in front to attract notice. The fact is, the sun is facing the tress, hence the shade is moving in front of the sun.

10. दूरम् etc.—As the day advances, the shade shortens, i.e. its tip moves towards the sun, like one approaching one's master. This goes on the whole of the forenoon, i. e., so long as the sun is waxing in power. At noon, the shade is level with the tree ; and then as the sun goes to the west, the shade travels east i. e., away from the sun. Thus the sun is losing heart, and the shade is leaving him. Dhundhi here thinks of fore-runners moving in front of their master—'पूर्वोक्तिं हचक्षायाः ( ? ) प्रत्यक्ष प्रसरन्तीति भानोः पुरोगामिभृत्यत्वेन उत्प्रेक्षिताः । पश्चादपराङ्गे तस्मिन् अस्तीत्युक्ते सति निवृत्तास्तं परित्यज्य परावृत्ता इव दृश्यन्ते' । This does not agree with facts. Runners move with their master, i. e., go the same way with

him ; but the shadow and the sun in the morning move in opposite directions—the sun moves east to west, while the tip of the shadow travels *west to east*. Again as the day advances, the sun's power grows, but the shadow moves less quick , this is not at all like a runner in front, but suits one *approaching* one's master—the more powerful the master is, the more timid being the approach.

11. अपरककुप etc.—See व्याख्या । This is Dr. Hille-brandt's reading. *Dhundhi* notices the reading अपरककुभः प्रान्तपर्यस्तबिम्बे, which seems to be a variant of अपरककुपपान्तपर्यस्तबिम्बे । Telaog reads अपरगिरिपान्तपर्यस्तबिम्बे : expound अपरस्य उदयेतरस्य गिरेः अस्ताचलस्य प्रान्ते पर्यस्तं बिम्बं यस्य । This makes the time as *dusk* which is inconceivable. Rakshasa was in bed when करभक्क came in the morning , cf.—“जागरिण समुत्पन्नशीर्षवेदनः अद्यापि शयनं न मुञ्चति”, *ante*. He next received the Prince, who did not perhaps take up more than an hour of his time ; and then came the Mendicant, That was all. It was all in *one* sitting. It seems impossible for a single sitting to last from morning to evening. Moreover सम्प्रति निवृत्ताः shows that the receding of the shadows has but commenced and not proceeded far. We therefore prefer अपरककुपप्रान्तपर्यस्तबिम्बे ।

12. प्रायो भव्याः etc.—*Dhundhi* thanks that this presages Malayaketu's downfall and desertion of his followers. प्रायः is an अव्यय meaning 'generally'. Cp “प्रायः सर्वो भवति कर्णधारि-राद्रान्तरात्मा”—*Megha*.

## पञ्चमोऽङ्कः ।



1. ( ततः प्रविशति लेखम् अलङ्करणस्थगिकाञ्च मुद्रिता-  
मादाय सिद्धार्थकः ) ।

सिद्धार्थकः—हीमाणहे हीमाणहे ।

बुद्धिजलणिज्भरेहिं सिञ्चन्ती देसकालकलसेहिं ।

दंसेदि हि कज्जफलं गुरुञ्चं चाणक्कणीदिलदा ॥ १ ॥

ता गहीदो मए अज्ज चाणक्केण पढमलिहिदो अमञ्च-  
रक्खसम्म मुद्दालंछिओ अञ्चं लेहो । तस्म ज्जेव्व मुद्दालंछिओ  
इञ्चं आहरणपेट्ठिओ । चलिदोत्थि किल पाडलिउत्तं । जाव  
गच्छामि । [ आश्चर्य्यमाश्चर्य्यम् ।

बुद्धिजलनिर्भरैः सिच्यमाना देशकालकलसैः ।

दर्शयति हि कार्य्यफलं गुरुकं चाणक्यनीतिलता ॥ १ ॥

तस्माद् गृहीतो मया आर्य्यचाणक्येन प्रथमलेखितः अमात्स-  
रान्नसस्य मुद्दालाच्छितः अयं लेखः । तस्यैव मुद्दालाच्छिता  
इयमाभरणपेटिका । चलितोऽस्मि किल पाटलिपुत्रम् । यावद्  
गच्छामि ] ( परिक्रम्य अवलोक्य च ) कहं खवणओ आ-  
अच्छदि । जाव से असउणभूदं दंसणं मह सस्मदमेव । ता  
ण परिहरामि [ कथं क्षपणक आगच्छति । यावदस्य अशकुन-  
भूतं दर्शनं मम सस्मतमेव तस्मात् न परिहरामि ] ।

( Now enter Siddharthaka carrying a letter and a sealed packet of jewellery ).

*Siddharthaka*—Wonder ! Oh wonder ! The creeper of Chanakya's policy watered by the pitcher of time and place with a liberal flow of the water of wisdom is indeed showing the weighty fruit of the undertaking. So this letter previously caused to be written by Noble Chanakya and stamped with the seal of Minister Rakshasa is taken with me ; this packet of jewellery too is stamped with his own seal ; and I pretend going to Pataliputra. Let me proceed. ( *Going round and observing* ). How so ! A mendicant is approaching ! As his inauspicious sight is desired by me, so I do not avoid him.

### CHARCHA

*Scene*—Malayaketu's camp during march to Kusumapura.

1. अलङ्करण etc.—स्थगयति इति स्थग + णिच् + अच् कर्त्तरि स्थगः that which stops. स एव स्थगकः। स्त्रियां स्थगिका, a basket, a purse etc. पेटिका। अलङ्करणानां स्थगिका etc.

2. ह्रीमाणश्च—See Act IV, Para 1.

3. अन्वयः ॥ देशकालकलसेः बुद्धिजलनिर्भरैः सिच्यमाना चाणक्यनीतिलता गुरुकं कार्यफलं दर्शयति हि। व्याख्या—‘देशः’ समुचितं स्थानं ‘कालः’ योग्यः समयः तौ एव ‘कलसौ’ घटौ येषां तादृशैः ‘बुद्धिरूप’ ‘यत्’ जलं तस्य ‘निर्भरैः’ ग्राहकैः ‘सिच्यमाना’ अभ्युच्यमाणा या ‘चाणक्यस्य नीतिरूपा लता’ सा ‘गुरुकं’ महत् ‘कार्यस्य’ प्रारम्भस्य राक्षसग्रहणरूपस्य कर्मणः ‘फलं’ दर्शयति हि’ इति एव इति भावः। पश्य आश्चर्यम् खता एव अपूर्वा इयम् भार्य्याणां नीतिः बुद्धिरूपेण जलेन अभिविक्ता, तच्च जलं देशकालरूपेषु घटेषु आधीयते फलमपि महदस्या राक्षसग्रहणरूपमयं सिध्यत्येव।

4. बुद्धि etc.—निर् + भृ + अच् भावे निर्भरः good flow. बुद्धिजलस्य निर्भरः। तैः। बुद्धिजलस्य निर्भरः = निर्भरैः बुद्धिजलम् ; भावानयने द्रव्यानयनम्।

5. देश etc.—देशकालौ एव कलसौ। Also see व्याख्या।

6. दर्शयति—Note the present tense. सिद्धार्थक watches the development of events and notices that the measures are actually bearing fruit—दर्शयति । He did not expect so speedy fruition, hence the wonder—हीमाणहे हीमाणहे ।

7. हि—अवधारणे । There is no doubt about it.

8. प्रथमलेखित; etc.—Refers to the letter which शकटदास wrote at the instance of सिद्धार्थक ( see Act I).

9. तस्मैव सुद्रा etc.—Refers to the jewellery presented by Rakshasa to Siddharthaka and deposited by him with Rakshasa after sealing the packet (Act II, Paras 39-40). Originally they belonged to Malayaketu (Act II, Paras 12-14).

10. चलितोऽस्मि किल etc.—“किल इत्यलीके । गमनम् अलोकं कथयामित्यर्थः”—*Dhundhi*. He pretends that he is going to Pataliputra.

11. अयं अपणकः etc.—He is annoyed , hence he did not know that Jivasiddhi also was an emissary of Chanakya.

12. अशकुनभूतम् etc.—Cf. “कथं प्रथममेव अपणकः”—Act IV, Para 26.

13. सन्धतमेव—It was welcome to him because he wanted to know the aspect of the stars which the mendicant was best qualified to tell him. *Dhundhi* explains differently thus—“अनेन अशकुनेन कुसुमपुरं प्रति गमनप्रतिषन्धः इष्ट एव इत्यर्थः” । This is his meaning—An inauspicious sight at the start frustrates the object of the start. My object is to go to Kusumapura. The sight of the mendicant will frustrate it and I shall be taken back bound hand and foot to Bhagurayana. This is just what I want—सन्धतमेव । So I do not avoid the mendicant. To this may be objected, that the object of the start is *not* to go to Kusumapura, but to pretend going there, and court capture. The sight of the mendicant will prevent *that*. Our explanation assumes that सिद्धार्थक has not yet made up his mind finally and wants to consult an astrologer before doing so. The



importance of the undertaking demands this caution. Cf.—  
 “भदन्त साम्प्रतमपि.. तदा गमिष्यामि” (supra) । If the mendicant prohi-  
 bits the start, he goes back, so he avoids the evil that  
 might result from the mendicant's sight. If on the other hand  
 the day is declared auspicious, success of the undertaking is  
 assured, the mendicant's sight notwithstanding, and the start is  
 undertaken. Thus the sight is सम्प्रतमेव ।

2. ( प्रविश्य ) क्षणकः—

अलहन्तारं प्रणमामि जे दे गम्भीलदाए बुद्धीए ।

लोउत्तलेहिं लोए सिद्धिं मग्गे हिं गच्छन्दि ॥

[ आर्हतानां प्रणमामि ये ते गम्भीरतया बुद्धेः ।

लोकोत्तरे लोके सिद्धिं मार्गैर्गच्छन्ति ॥ २ ॥ ]

(*Entering*) *Mendicant*.—I bow to those illustrious *Arhats*  
 who through the depth of their intellect, attain success (*Or—*  
*salvation*) in this world by ultra-mundane methods.

सिद्धा—भदन्त वन्दामि [ भदन्त वन्दे ] ।

*Siddh*.—Mendicant, I bow to you,

क्षप—सावगा धम्मसिद्धी होदु [ आवक, धर्मसिद्धिर्भवतु ]  
 ( निर्वर्ण्य ) सावगा पत्थाणसमुब्बहणे किअव्ववसाअं विअ  
 तुमं पेक्खामि [ आवक, प्रस्थानसमुद्बहने क्ततव्यवसायमिव त्वां  
 पश्यामि ] ।

*Mend*.—Well, believer, let attainment of piety be yours.  
 (*Scrutinizing*) Believer, you look like one with mind made up  
 to accomplish a journey.

सिद्धा—कच्चं भदन्तो जाणादि [ कथं भदन्तो जानाति ] ।

*Siddh.*—How does the mendicant know it ?

क्षप—सावगा किं एष्य जाणिदव्वं । एसो दे मग्गादेस-  
कुसलो सउणो करगदो लेहो अ सुअदि [ आवक, किमत्र  
ज्ञातव्यम् । एष ते मार्गादेशकुशलः शकुनः करमतो लेखञ्च  
सूचयति ] ।

*Mend.*—Believer, what is there to know it. This letter in  
your hand, that is clever at ordering one out on the way (*Or*—  
at declaring the journey) is itself the omen that indicates it.

सिद्धा—जाणिदं भदन्तेण । देसन्तरं पत्थिदोह्मि ता कहेदु  
भदन्तो कीदिसो अज्ज दिवसो त्ति [ ज्ञातं भदन्तेन । देशान्तरं  
प्रस्थितोऽस्मि तस्मात् कथयतु भदन्तः कीदृशोऽयं दिवस इति ] ।

*Siddh.*—Rightly guessed by mendicant. I am proceeding  
to another land, so let mendicant declare how the day is  
to-day.

क्षप—( विहस्य ) सावगा मुण्डिअमुण्डो णक्वत्ताइं  
पुच्छसि । [ आवक मुण्डितमुण्डो नच्चत्राणि पृच्छसि ] ।

*Mend.*—(*Laughing*) Believer, with the head shaved already  
you ask of the stars ?

सिद्धा—भदन्त सम्पदं वि किं जादं । कहेहि, पत्थाणस्य  
जइ अनुउलं भविस्सदि तदो गमिस्सम् [ भदन्त, साम्प्रतमपि  
किं जातम् । कथय, प्रस्थानस्य यदि अनुकूलं भविष्यति तदा  
गमिष्यामि ] ।

*Siddh.*—Mendicant, am I gone yet ? (*Or*—what has pro-

gressed even now ). Speak, if favourable for a journey, then I shall go [ आदं = यातम् or जातम् ] ।

क्षप—सावगा णं संपदं एदस्मिं मलयकेतुकडए अणुकुलं भविस्सदि [ आवक, ननु साम्प्रतम् एतस्मिन् मलयकेतुकटके अनुकूलं भविष्यति ]

*Mend.*—Believer, verily what is favourable just now will be found in Malayaketu's encampment.

सिद्धा—भदन्त कहेहि कुदो एदं [ भदन्त, कथय कुत एतत् ] ।

*Siddh.*—Mendicant, tell me, how so. (*Or*—why is this).

आर्हतेति । अन्वयः ॥ आर्हतानां प्रणमामः ते ये बुद्धेर्गम्भीरतया लोके लोकीत्तरै-  
मार्गैः सिद्धिं गच्छन्ति । व्याख्या—‘आर्हतानां’ जैनसत्र्यासिना बौद्धसत्र्यासिनां वा  
‘प्रणमामः’ प्रणता भवामः । के इमे आर्हता इत्याह—‘ते’ प्रसिद्धाः ‘ये बुद्धेः’ निजमतेः  
‘गम्भीरतया’ गहनगहनशीलतया हेतुना ‘लोके’ जगति ‘लोकीत्तरैः’ अप्राकृतेः ‘मार्गैः’  
वर्त्मभिः उपायैरित्यर्थः ‘सिद्धिं’ गच्छन्ति कृतकृत्या भवन्ति मोक्षं लभन्त वा ।

## CHAROHA

1. आर्हतानाम्—अर्ह + शठ अर्हत् a name of Buddha also of Jina. See ante. अर्हतः इमे अर्हत + अण् आर्हताः followers of *Arhat*. Or अर्हन् भक्तिरेषाम् इत्यण् आर्हताः । तेषाम् । शेषविवक्षया षष्ठी । Cf—“भजे गम्भीरतयाः”—*Bhattoji*.

2. लोकीत्तरैः—लोक world or ordinary people. लोकेभ्यः उत्तराः लोकात्तराः etc.

3. भदन्त—See Act IV, Para 27.

4. आवक etc.—See Act IV, Para 26 etc.

5. प्रस्थान etc.—समुद्घहन accomplishment. प्रस्थानस्य समुद्घहनम् ।

6. किमत्र ज्ञातव्यम् etc.—शक्नोति सूचयितुम् इति शक + उन कर्त्तरि औष्ण-  
दिक शकुनः a sign, an indicator ( not necessarily—an omen ).  
Here it is an ordinary attributive. Hence it is वाच्यलिङ्ग । Explain  
thus—‘अत्र’ भवत्प्रस्थानविषये ‘ज्ञातव्यं किम्’ अस्ति ? न किञ्चित् प्रकटमेवैतत् ।  
कुतः प्रकटमित्याह ‘एष ते करगतः’ हस्तस्थितः ‘मार्गस्य’ प्रस्थानस्य ‘आदिश’ विज्ञापने  
‘कुशलः’ दत्तः [ यद्वा—‘मार्गस्य’ वर्त्मनः ‘आदिशे’ अनुज्ञायां ‘कुशलः’ दत्तः ]  
मार्गे स्थापयितुं शक्तः इत्यर्थः । ‘शकुनः’ सूचकः ‘लेखश्च’ पत्रमेव [ चकारः  
अवधारणे ] ‘सूचयति’ । पत्रहस्तो जनः प्रस्थानीयत एव भवति तत् किमत्र  
ज्ञातव्यमस्ति इत्यर्थः । By मार्गादेशकुशलः शकुनः Telang understands a  
good omen which will direct you well on your way. In other  
words सिद्धार्थक’s journey is inferred by *two* things—(i) a शकुन  
(omen), (ii) the लेख (letter). Prof. Goswami and Chakraborty  
justly observe that शकुन meaning omen is neuter. The former  
takes it as meaning खग a bird, in which sense it is masculine.  
But be it a lucky omen or a bird it does not suit the context.  
किमत्र ज्ञातव्यम् implies that no expert knowledge is necessary to  
infer सिद्धार्थक’s journey. But an inference from an omen or a  
bird certainly depends upon expert knowledge. Hence we  
take शकुन here as an ordinary attributive used in its derivative  
sense qualifying लेखः । च implies अवधारण । लेखश्च=लेख एव ।  
The letter itself declares it, no expert knowledge is necessary.  
“चान्दाचये” इति प्रस्तव्य “पञ्चान्तरे तथा पादपूरणेऽप्यवधारणे” इति मेदिनी ।  
The fact is इन्दुशर्मन् the intimate friend of Chanakya who is  
playing the part of चपणक here was in charge of the great work  
to which Chanakya refers in Act I ( तेनेदानीं महत् कार्यमनुष्ठेयं  
भविष्यति etc. ). That work is now nearing completion. इन्दुशर्मन्  
knew Chanakya’s secret, the emissaries were all known to  
him, and were being watched by him in the discharge of  
the duties assigned to each of them, though they themselves  
knew him only as a mendicant enjoying the friendship  
of Rakshasa. Hence it is no wonder that the चपणक was aware  
of सिद्धार्थक’s mission that day.

7. सुष्ठितमुखः etc.—सुष्ठित shaved . मुख head , सुष्ठितः मुखः शवेन । Stars should be consulted before shaving the head , it is useless consulting them after the shaving. You are already on your journey. So what is the good of asking me about the stars now ?

8. साम्प्रतमपि etc.—जादं in the Pakrita may be translated as यातम् or जातम् । In the former case 'साम्प्रतमपि किं यातम्' प्रस्थितं मया ? नैव यातम् । I am not on my way yet so my query is relevant. With the second—साम्प्रतमपि even now किं जातम् what has happened प्रस्थानोचितं किं निर्वाप्तम् ? न किमपि । I have made no progress in my journey, hence the query is not meaningless.

9. आवक ननु etc.—The Prakrita should be read सावगा गं = आवक, ननु । ननु here implies आक्षेप a mild censure. "नन्वाक्षेपे परिप्रभे" इति हेमः । ननु' इ 'आवक साम्प्रतम्' अधुना अस्मिन् मुहूर्ते गमनमुखे यत् 'अनुकूलं' शुभं तत् 'मलयकेतुकटके भविष्यति' न च तिथिनक्षत्रलग्नेषु । You are looking for favourable signs in the heavens. Why go so far ? Go and look for them in the camp itself. Immediately favourable for the journey in the passport ; this you will get in the camp.

3. क्षप —सावगा णिसामेहि । पुढमं दाव एत्य कडए लोअस्य अणिवारिदो णिग्गमपवेसो आसो । दाणीं इदो पच्चासखे कुसुमपुले ण कोवि अमुहालंछिओ णिग्गमिदुं पवेष्टं, वा अणुमोदीअदि । ता जदि भाउरायणस्स मुहालंछिओ तदो गच्छु विस्सहो अखहा चिट्ठ । मा गुम्माहिआरिएहिं संजमिअ-कलचलणो राअकुलं पवेसीयसि [ आवक, निशामय । प्रथमं तावदत्र कटके लोकस्य अनिवारितो निगमप्रवेश आसीत् । इदानीमितः प्रत्यासन्ने कुसुमपुरे न कोऽपि अमुद्रालाञ्छितो निर्गन्तुं प्रवेष्टुं वा अनुमोदयति । तत् यदि भागुरायणस्य मुद्रा-

लाञ्छितः तदा गच्छ विश्रम्भः । अन्यथा तिष्ठ मा गुह्याधिकारिकैः संयमितकरचरणो राजकुलं प्रवेश्यसे ] ।

*Mend*—Listen, Believe. Previously in this camp people's ingress and egress were unchecked. Now Kusumapura becoming near, no one, unmarked by a stamp ( *i. e.*, without a passport ) is allowed to come in or go out, So if marked with Bhagurayana's seal, then proceed in confidence, otherwise stay, be you not carried to the royal camp by commanders of piquets with hands and feet fettered.

सिद्धा—किं ण जानादि भदन्तो अमञ्जरक्खसस्स मस्सिहिदो त्ति ? ता अमुह्वालच्छिदं वि मं णिक्कमन्तं कस्स सत्ती णिवारेदुम् । किं न जानाति भदन्तः अमात्यराक्षसस्य सन्निहित इति ? तत् अमुद्रालाञ्छितमपि मां निष्कामन्तं कस्य शक्ति-निवारयितुम् ?

*Siddh.*—Does not mendicant know that I am an attendant of Minister Rakshasa ? So who has the power to stop me going out even unmarked by a stamp ( *i. e.*, without a passport ) ?

क्षप—सावगा, रक्खसस्स पिसाचस्स वा होहि,, ण उण अमुह्वालच्छिदस्स इदो णिक्कमणोवाओ [आवक, राक्षसस्य पिशाचस्य वा भव । न पुनरमुद्रालाञ्छितस्य इतो निष्कामणोपायः] ।

*Mend*—Believer, be you of a Rakshasa or a Pishacha ; but you have no means to go out hence, unstamped by a signet ( *t. e.* without a pass-port ).

सिद्धा—भदन्त ण कुप्य कञ्जसिद्धी होदु [ भदन्त, न कुप्य कार्यसिद्धिर्भवतु ] ।

*Siddh*—Mendicant, be not angry May success in the undertaking be mine.

क्षप—सावगा गच्छ । ह्रीदु दे कञ्जसिद्धी । अहं हि भाउराअणादी मुहं जाचेमि [ आवक गच्छ । भवतु ते कार्यसिद्धिः । अहमपि भागुरायणात् सुद्रां याचे ] । ( हति निष्क्रान्तौ ) ।

( प्रवेशकः ) ।

*Mendicant*—Go believer. Let success in the undertaking be yours. I too will apply for a seal ( i. e. pass-port ) from Bhagurayana. ( *They go out* ).

*Here ends the Prelude.*

### CHARCHA

1. निशामय—नि + शम् ( दुरादि ) + णिच् + लोट् हि । The root means 'to see' as in "अनुत्तमिदं तीर्थे भारद्वाज निशामय" । Here however the meaning is 'to hear' ; cf.—"निशामय तदुत्पत्तिं विस्तराद्भदती सम" ।

2. निर्गमप्रवेशः—This is Dhundhi's translation. But the neuter is compulsory, when the इन्द् is in the singular. Cf.—"स नपुंसकम्" । निर्गमप्रवेशी is preferable.

3. असुद्रालाञ्जितः—लाञ्ज् + णिच् + क्त कर्मणि लाञ्जितः marked. सुद्राते अनया इति सुद्र + णिच् + अ करणे सुद्रा seal. सुद्रया लाञ्जितः । न तथा ।

4. गुह्याधिकारिकैः—अधिक्रियते अस्मिन् अधिकारः post, appointment. तव नियुक्ताः इति अधिकार + ठक् अधिकारिकाः । गुह्य is चट्ट called घाटि in भाषा . a piquet. "गुह्यः सन्त्वे घट्टभेदे" । गुह्यषु अधिकारिकाः, सुपसुपा etc

5. संयमित etc.—करौ च चरणौ च करचरणम् , प्राण्यङ्गत्वादेकवङ्गावः । संयमितं करचरणमस्य etc.

6. राजकुलम्—कुल here is गृह । Cf.—“राजकुलसेवकः” Act II para 2.

7. प्रवेशसे—मा is here different from माङ् through meaning like it prohibition. Hence “माङ् लुक्” does not apply. Cf.—“मा कुरु” “गच्छ त्वं मा वृकैभ्यः” etc.

8. न कुप्य etc.—कुप is दिवादि । लोट् हि । The belief was that stars were at the command of the astrologers who when angry would set them upon offenders. Hence सिद्धार्थक tries to pacify the mendicant.

9. भागुरायणात्—We do not get भागुरायणं मुद्रां याचे, because भागुरायण is not अकथित here. He is कथित as अपादान । अपादान-विवक्षया ‘अकथितञ्च’ इति न ।

10. प्रवेशकः—प्रवेशयति कथाप्रसङ्गं गमयति पातं प्रवेशयति वा इति प्र + विश + णिच् + खुल् कर्षणि । Like the विष्कम्भक it shows the connection of parts, but differs from it in being conducted by the humbler actors ( नीचपात ) only. Cf.—“इत्तर्वर्षिष्यमाणानां कथांशानां निदर्शकः । संचिन्तार्थस्तु विष्कम्भः आदावङ्गस्य दर्शितः...प्रवेशकस्तु नाङ्ग्याङ्गे नीचपातप्रयोजितः” ।

4. ( ततः प्रविशति पुरुषेण अनुगम्यमानो भागुरायणः ) ।

भागु—( स्वगतम् ) अहो वैचित्रमार्य्यचाणक्यनीतेः—

मुहुर्लक्ष्योद्भेदा मुहुरधिगमाभावगहना

मुहुः सम्पूर्णाङ्गी मुहुरतिक्रशा कार्य्यवशतः ।

मुहुर्नश्यद्बीजा मुहुरपि बहुप्रापितफले-

त्यहो चित्राकारा नियतिरिव नीतिर्नयविदः ॥ ३ ॥

( Now enter Bhagurayana followed by an attendant ). *Bhagurayana*—( *To himself* ) O the strikingness of Noble Chanakya's policy ! Often with germination visible often inscrutable in the absence of trace ! Often full in its parts, often



very subtle on purpose !! Often with its very basis disappearing, often again leading to ample reward !!! Thus O of a striking character like Fate is the policy of the diplomat.

अव्ययः ॥ मुहुर्लक्ष्योद्भेदा, मुहुर्धगिगमाभावगहना ; मुहुः सम्पूर्णाङ्गी, मुहुः कार्यवशतः अतिक्रशा . मुहुर्नश्यहीजा, मुहुः बहुप्रापितफला अपि । इत्यही नियतिरिव नयविदः नीतिः चिवाकारा । व्याख्या—चाणक्यनीतिलीकोत्तरतां वर्णयन्नाह—‘मुहुः’ बार‘बार’ ‘लक्ष्यः’ दृश्यः ‘उद्भेदः’ परिव्यक्तिः अङ्गरोद्धमो तस्याः तादृशी, ‘मुहुः’ पुनरपि ‘अधिगमस्य’ उपलब्धेः अभावात् विरहात् अनुपलब्धतया इत्यर्थः ‘गहना’ दुर्गह । चणं स्पष्टं प्रतीयमाना चणमपि सुतरामदृश्या इत्याश्चर्यम् । ‘मुहुः’ चणे चणे ‘सम्पूर्णाङ्गी’ हरिपुष्टदेहा ‘मुहुः’ पुनरपि ‘कार्यवशतः’ प्रयोजनानुरोधेन ‘अतिक्रशा’ सुसूच्या । चणं व्यापिनी चणमपि संहता इत्यप्याश्चर्यम् । ‘मुहुः’ असक्तत् ‘नश्यत्’ तिरोभवत् ‘बीजं’ कस्याः तादृशी विफलैव दृश्यमाना इत्यर्थः ‘मुहुः’ पुनरपि बहु प्रचुरं यथा तथा ‘प्रापितं’ दापितं फलं यथा तादृशी ‘अपि’ भूरिप्रसवा च । चणं विशीर्षा चणमपि परिपूर्णफला इत्यप्याश्चर्यम् । ‘इति’ अनेन प्रकारेण ‘अही’ आश्चर्यं ‘नियतिरिव’ देवगतिरिव ‘नबविदः’ नीतिज्ञस्य ‘नीतिः’ उपायप्रयोगः ‘चिवाकारा’ आश्चर्यरूपा ।

## CHARCHA

1. अहो वैचित्र्यम् etc.—Bhagurayana, Bhadrabhata, Siddharthaka etc. were working in concert. They knew their plans were well laid and were expecting the climax that very day with Siddharthaka's pretended attempt to go out of the camp carrying the letter and the casket of jewellery. Hence Bhagurayana's expression of wonder.

2. लक्ष्योद्भेदा—The reference is to the first stage of the plot when Bhagurayana etc. came out of Kusumapura and were admitted into Malayaketu's service. This was an unexpected success, for, Rakshasa was there to advise Malayaketu to the contrary. The बीज was then उद्भिन्न ।

3. अक्षिगम etc.—See व्याख्या । This refers to the long period of lull since their entry into service without any apparent development of the plot.

4. सम्यूर्णाङ्गी etc.—सम्यूर्णानि अङ्गानि अस्याः सम्यूर्णाङ्गी or सम्यूर्णाङ्गा with all parts complete. The parts are—(i) Entry into service ; (ii) शकटदास's arrival ; (iii) Siddharthaka's stay with Rakshasa ; (iv) Gift of jewellery to सिद्धार्थक ; (v) Deposit of jewellery.

5. अतिलग्न्या etc.—The reference is to the slow work to avoid suspicion on the part of the prince whose reverence for and confidence in Rakshasa were unbounded. Any hurry or indiscretion on their part would not go unnoticed by Rakshasa. The progress was so long very meagre and that was due to the nature of the work—कार्यं वयसतः ।

6. नश्यद्वीजा—Note the वर्त्तमानकाल in नश्यत् । The वीज was नश्यत् and not नष्ट । This happened twice—(i) When सनककलस made his attempt ; it was Chanakya's sagacity which saved the वीज on that occasion, for he saw that Rakshasa was working there ; (ii) When Rakshasa exclaiming “शकटदास नेदमपपद्यते” ( Act IV, Para 17 ), nearly found out and unveiled the whole show. This time the obtuseness of Sakatadasa came to the rescue. The वीज was saved when Rakshasa remarked शकटदास एवमेतत् ( Act IV, Para 18

7. बहुप्रापितफलान्—See व्याख्या । प्रापितबहुफलान् is easier to expound and more direct. This refers to the talk between Bhagurayana and Malayaketu whilst listening to Karabaaka's report to Rakshasa. Then at last Bhagurayana succeeded in creating distrust towards Rakshasa in the mind of the prince. This was an assurance of success—the प्राप्ति of बहुफल ।

5. ( प्रकाशम् ) भद्र भासुरक न मां दूरीभवन्तमिच्छति कुमारः । अतः अस्मिन्नेव आस्थानमण्डपे न्यस्यतामासनम् ।

(*Aloud*) Gentle Bhasuraka, the Prince does not want me to go far. So let my seat be placed in the Durbar pavilion itself.

पुरुषः—एदं आसनं उवविसदु अज्जो [ एतदासनम् । उप-  
विशात्वार्यः ] ।

*Attendant*—Here is the seat, let Noble Sir sit down.

भागु—( उपविश्य ) भद्र यः कश्चिन्मुद्रार्थो मां द्रष्टु-  
मिच्छति स त्वया प्रवेशयितव्यः ।

*Bhag.*—( *Sitting down* ) Good man, whoever wanting a pass wishes to see me should be admitted by you.

पुरुषः—जं अज्जो आणवेदि [ यदार्य्य आजापयति ] ।

( इति निष्क्रान्तः )

*Attendant*—As noble Sie commands.

(*Exit*)

भागु—( स्वगतम् ) कष्टम् ! एवमपि अस्मासु स्नेहवान्  
कुमारो मलयकेतुरतिसन्धातव्य इत्यहो दुष्करम् । अथवा—

कुले लज्जायाञ्च स्वयशसि च माने च विमुखः

शरीरं विक्रीय क्षणिकधनलोभाद्भवति ।

तदाज्ञां कुर्वाणो हितमहितमित्येतदधुना

विचारातिक्रान्तः किमिति परतन्वो विमृशति ॥ ४ ॥

*Bhag.*—( *To himself* ) Oh woe ! Even Prince Malayaketu, so kind to me, is to be deceived. Alas ! this is hard. Or—  
Having sold his self unto the rich through greed after transcient wealth regardless of family, decency, personal reputation and self-respect, why now does the slave of another, past the stage of reflection, reflect if proper or improper while doing his behests ?

CHARCHA

1. आस्थान etc.—आ+स्था+ल्युट् भावे आस्थानम् rest. मण्डप a house, pavillion. आस्थानस्य मण्डपः etc.

2. एवमपि etc —Construe—एवम् क्लृप्तवान् मलयकेतुरपि or मलयकेतु-रपि एवमितिसन्वातव्यः etc Both एवम् and अपि are misplaced.

3 अन्वयः ॥ क्षणिकधनलोभात् लज्जाया मानं च स्वयशसि च कुलं च विमुखः ( भूत्वा ) धनवति शरीरं विक्रीय विचारातिक्रान्तः परतन्त्रः अधुना तदाज्ञा कुर्वाणः हितमहितमित्यतः किमिति विमृशति ? यद्वा—इति हितम् एतत् अहितम् इति च विमृशति ? व्याख्या—‘क्षणिक’ अस्थिर नश्वरमित्यर्थः यत् ‘धनं’ तस्मिन् यो ‘लोभः’ तस्माद्धृत्वा, ‘लज्जाया’ लपाया ‘मानं च आत्मादरे च ‘स्वयशसि च’ आत्मकीर्त्तौ च ‘कुलं च’ निजवशं च ‘विमुखः’ छलादगो भूत्वा, लज्जायाः मानात् यशसः कुलाच्च धनमेव अधिकं गणयित्वा ‘धनवति’ आद्या प्रभौ राजन चन्द्रगुप्ते ‘शरीरं’ विक्रीय’ मय्य न स्वर्देहविक्रयं कृत्वा ‘विचारं’ मद्वा असद्वा एतत् इति विमर्शदशाम् ‘अतिक्रान्तः’ अतोतः ‘परतन्त्रः’ पराधनो मद्रक्षणो जनः ‘अधुना’ सम्प्रति सिद्धे विक्रये ‘तस्य’ धनवतः प्रभोः ‘आज्ञा कुर्वाणः’ आदेशमनूतिष्ठन् ‘हितं’ पथ्यमेतन्मै ‘अहितम्’ अपथ्यं वा स्यात् ‘इत्यतः’ इदं किमिति’ कथं ‘विमृशति’ विचारयति । यद्वा—‘इति हितम्’ पथ्यम् ‘एतदहितम्’ इदमपथ्यम् ‘इति’ एतत् ‘किं’ कथं विमृशति ? विक्रयात् प्रागेव विचारकालः आसीत् न तु परम् । तदेष कुमारस्यातिसन्धाने सञ्जोषिम् इति भावः ।

4. कुलं etc.—लज्जा implies that the act was mean yet it was unblushingly done. मानं is self respect. One with a sense of self-respect does not accept service, which is a humiliation यशम् refers to events subsequent to the transaction, i. e., after the sale of self, infamous deeds have to be done for the sake of the master. These three refers to the self of the seller. कुलं implies that he does not stop with the degradation of himself, but brings infamy unto his race also.

5. क्षणिक etc.—The reading क्षणिकमपि लोभात् is condemned by Telang. क्षणिकमपि शरीरं विक्रीय is meaningless, because if the शरीरं is क्षणिक, the sooner one parts with it, the better ; the sale then becomes a bargain and अपि loses force.

5. हितमहितम् etc.—The alternative construction given under यद्वा above is preferable. It avoids the awkward compound इत्येतत् in the sense of इति and makes up for the absence of च in हितम् अहितम् ।

6. ( ततः प्रविशति प्रतीहार्यनुगम्यमानो मलयकेतुः ) ।

मलय—( स्वगतम् ) अहो राक्षसं प्रति विकल्पबाहुल्यात्  
आकुला मे बद्धिर्न निश्चयमधिगच्छति । कुतः ?—

भक्त्या नन्दकुलानुरागदृढया नन्दान्वयान्मन्विना

किं चाणक्यनिराकृतं कृतिना मौर्येण सन्धास्यते ।

स्थैर्यं भक्तिगुणस्य वाधिगणयन् किं मत्यसन्धो भवेद्

इत्यारूढकुलालचक्रमिव मे चेतस्त्रिं भ्राम्यति ॥ ५ ॥

( प्रकाशम् ) विजये, क्व भागुरायणः ?

(Now enter Malayaketu followed by the Warder).

*Malayaketu*—( *To himself* ) O my mind perplexed by a multiplicity of alternatives does not reach certainty regarding Rakshasa. ( Do you ask ) Why ?—Through devotion firm from attachment to the family of Nanda, would he unite with Maurya the successful who is descended from the Nanda family and is forsaken by Chanakya ? Or, esteeming more the steadiness of the virtue of reverence, would he be of true promise ? Thus my mind ceaselessly whirls about like one mounted on a potter's wheel. ( *Aloud* ) Vijaya, where is Bhagurayana ?

### CHARCHA

1. विकल्प etc.—विशेषेण कल्पते इति विकल्पः supposition, alternative, कर्मणि घञ् । तस्माद् बाहुल्यम् । तस्मात् । इती ५मी । अधिगच्छति attains, reaches.

2. अन्वय ॥ कतिना चाणक्यानिराकृतेन नन्दान्वयालम्बिना मोर्ष्येण नन्द-कुलानुरागदृढया भक्त्या सन्धास्यति किम्, भक्तिगुणस्य स्थैर्यम् अधिगणयन् सत्यसन्धो-भवेद्वा, इति मे चेतः आरूढकुलालचक्रमिव चिरं भाम्यति । व्याख्या—विकल्पप्रकार-साह—असौ राक्षसः 'कतिना' कृतार्थेन प्राप्तराज्येन इत्यर्थः अतएव आश्रयशौच्येन, अपि च 'चाणक्येन' महासतिना मन्विना यो 'निराकृतः' परित्यक्तः अतएव अनुकम्प्यो रक्षणीयश्च तादृशेन, पुनश्च 'नन्दान्वये नन्दान्वयादा' यः 'अवलम्बने' अवसक्तो भूत्वा आस्ति तादृशेन अतएव यद्वाभाजनेन आत्मौघेन च 'मोर्ष्येण' मरापुत्रेण चन्द्रगुप्तं न 'नन्दकुले' यः 'अनुरागः' यद्वा तथा 'दृढा' स्थिरा अवला इत्यर्थः या 'भक्तिः' तथा हेतुना 'सन्धास्यति किं [सम्पूर्वकस्य दधातिः लट] मां परित्यज्य सद्योह्यते नु? नन्दकुलगन्धो चन्द्रगुप्तः शक्तिमन्विना विद्युक्तो । वपन्न इत्यनुकम्पया नन्दकुलभक्तो राक्षसस्तेन सन्धिं गमिष्यति किम् इत्येकः कल्पः । "भक्तिः" महंशस्य राक्षसे या भक्तिः सा एव या 'गुणः' तस्य 'स्थैर्यम्' अवलताम 'अधिगणयन्' आधिक्येन पश्यन्, पिता पर्वतकेन सहितो मयि दर्शिता या भक्तिः पुत्री मलयकेतुस्लामप्यतिशेते इति मन्यमानः 'सत्या' यथार्था 'सन्धा' प्रतिज्ञा सकलनन्दराज्यप्रतिपादनविषया यस्य यादृशी 'भवेद्वा' स्यात् किम् मध्येव स्थितः प्रतियुतं कुर्यान्न, इति द्वितीयः कल्पः । 'इति' अनेन प्रकारेण 'मे चेतः' सदौघं मनः 'आरूढम्' अधिष्ठित 'कुलालचक्रं' कुम्भकारचक्रं येन तादृशम् 'इव चिरं भाम्यति' अनिशं परिवर्तते निश्चयं न लभते इत्यर्थः ।

3. नन्दकुल etc.—See व्याख्या । अव + लम्ब means 'to hang down', also 'to hold'. Hence नन्दान्वयालम्बिन् my mean (i) suspended from the race of Nanda, *i. e.*, having connection with that race ; or (ii) leaning on the race of Nanda, *i. e.*, claiming descent from Nanda. In the absence of a direct descendant, such a person might draw the नन्दभक्त राक्षस towards him.

4. चाणक्यनिराकृतेन—इतत्—( See व्याख्या ) । Elsewhere the poet speaks of निराकरण of चाणक्य by चन्द्रगुप्त ; thus—"न तथा गुणप्रशंसया यथा चाणक्यवटोर्निराकरणेन"—Act IV, Para 15. The fact is, the initiative in the matter lay with चाणक्य । He it was who first threw down office ; चन्द्रगुप्त's part was merely a passive one—he did not press चाणक्य to take up office again. Cf.—"तदिदं शस्त्रं तस्मै दीयताम्" etc.—III, Para 39. Thus चाणक्येन निराकृतः agrees better with facts. For force see व्याख्या ।

5. *Remark*—The verse mentions only two alternatives. So it establishes विकल्पद्वैधं not विकल्पबाहुल्यं as it promised to do. This is carelessness and should be contrasted with the scrupulous care of Kalidasa in such matters. Cf.—“किं तावत् त्रतिनासुपीदृतपसा विघ्नैस्तपो दृषितं धर्मारण्यचरिषु केषु चिदुत प्राणिवसञ्छेष्टितम् । आहोस्वित एसवो ममापचरितैर्विष्टम्भितो वोरुधाम् इत्याहृदबहप्रतर्कमपरिच्छेदाकुलं मे मनः ॥” —*Sak.* Act V, where three suppositions are mentioned to establish the बहुत्व of प्रतर्क ।

7. प्रतीहारी—कुमार एसे कखु कडुआदो गिक्कमिदु-  
कामाणं मुहासंपदाणं अणुचिट्ठदि [ कुमार, एष खलु कटका-  
न्निष्कमितुकामानां मुद्रासंम्रदानमनुतिष्ठति ] ।

*Ward*.—Prince, he is here attending to the issue of pass to those who wish to go out of the camp.

मलय—विजये, मुहूर्त्तममञ्जारा भव यावदस्य पराङ्मुख-  
स्यैव पाणिभ्यां नयने पिदधामि ।

*Malaya*.—Vijaya, keep motionless for a moment till I cover his eyes with my hands while he has his face turned away.

प्रतीहारौ—जं कुमारो आणवेदि [यत् कुमार आज्ञापयति]

*Word*.—As the Prince commands.

( प्रविश्य ) पुरुषः—अज्ज एसो खु क्षवणओ मुहाणिमित्तं  
अज्जं पेक्खिदुमिच्छदि [आर्य्य, एष खलु क्षपणकः मुद्रानिमित्तम्  
आर्य्यं प्रेक्षितुमिच्छति ] ।

( *Entering* ) *Attendant*—Noble Sir, here is a mendicant wishing to see Noble Sir for the sake of a pass.

भागु—प्रवेशय ।

*Bhagu*.—Show him in.

पुरुषः—तह [ तथा ] ।

( इति निष्क्रान्तः )

*Att n.*—So be it.

(*Exit*).

( प्रविश्य ) क्षपणकः—धम्मसिद्धो सावगाणं होदु [ धर्म-  
सिद्धिः श्रावकाणां भवतु ] ।

*Entering Mend*—Let the attainment of piety be achieved unto the believer.

भागु—( अवलोक्य स्वगतम् ) अये राक्षसस्य मित्रं जीव-  
सिद्धिः । ( प्रकाशम् ) न खलु राक्षसस्य प्रयोजनमेव किञ्चिद्दृश्य  
गम्यते ।

*Bhagu.*—( *Looking—To himself* ) Ha ! Rakshasa's friend  
Jīvasiddhi ! ( *Aloud* ) Are you not going ( *O*—Surely you are  
not going ) with a view to do some work for Rakshasa himself ?

### CHARCHA

1. निष्क्रभितुकाभानाम्—निष्क्रमितु' कामः एषाम् । “तुङ्गाममनसीरपि” इति  
मन्वीपः । The बहु—is व्यधिकरणपद with निष्क्रयितु' in the ७मौ । The  
reason is निष्क्रमितुम् has भावे तुमुत् by the maxim “अव्ययकृतो भावे”  
it is therefore equivalent to निष्क्रमण । Thus निष्क्रमितुम् निष्क्रमणे  
कामः एषाम् etc.

2. असञ्चारा—सञ्चारः movement. अविद्यमानः सञ्चारः अस्याः ।

3. पिदधामि—Here अपि has dropped अ । Cf.—“वाष्ट भागुरिरत्नो-  
पमवाध्योरुपसर्गयोः । आपञ्चापि हलन्तानां यथा वाचा निशा दिशा ॥”

4. राक्षसस्य मित्रम् etc.—भागरायण does not know that जीवसिद्धि  
is चाणक्य's trusted friend and in charge of the affairs at मलयकेतु's  
capital—his official superior ! Nor did he expect him here.

8. क्षप—सन्तं पावं, सन्तं पावं ! सावगा, तहिं गमिस्सं  
जहिं रक्खसस्स पिशाचस्स वा णामं वि ण सुणोअदि [ शान्तं पापं



शान्तं पापम् । आवक, तत्र गमिष्यामि यत्र राक्षसस्य पिशा-  
चस्य वा नामानि न श्रूयते ] ।

*Mend.*—Begone sin ! Begone sin ! Believer, there I will go  
where the name even is not heard of Rakshasa or Pishacha.

भागु—बलवान् सुहृदि प्रणयकोपः । तत् किमपराद्धं  
राक्षसेन भदन्तस्य ?

*Bhagu.*—Great is the petulance of love towards your friend  
Has then Rakshasa wronged the mendicant ?

क्षप—सावगा, ए मम किं वि रक्षसेण. अवरद्धं । अत्र  
जैवमन्दभाओ अत्तणो अवलद्धामि [ आवक, नं मे किमपि राक्ष-  
सेन अपराद्धम् । स्वयमेव मन्दभाग्यः आत्मनः अपराध्यामि ] ।

*Mend.*—Believer, no wrong has been done me by Rak-  
shasa. Ill starred as I am, I am myself wronging me.

भागु—भदन्त, वर्द्धयसि मे कुतूहलम् । श्रोतुमिच्छामि ।

*Bhagu.*—Mendicant, you rouse my curiosity. I long to  
hear.

मलय—( स्वगतम् ) अहमपि श्रोतुमिच्छामि ।

*Malaya.*—( To himself ) I too long to hear.

क्षप—सावगा, किं अणेण असुणिदब्बेण सुदेण [ आवक,  
किमनेन अश्रोतव्येन श्रुतेन ] ।

*Mend.*—Believer, what is the good of hearing this that  
should not be heard.

भागु—यदि रहस्यं तत्तिष्ठतु ।

*Bhagu.*—Let it alone if a secret.

क्षप—ए रहस्यं किन्तु अर्दिणसंस्म [ न रहस्यं किन्तु अतिनृशंसम् ] ।

*Mend.*—Not a secret but very painful (lit. cruel).

भागु—यदि न रहस्यं तत् कथ्यताम् ।

*Bhagu* —Let it be told if not a secret.

उप—सावगा, ए रहस्यं एदं तह्वि ए कहिस्यं [ आवक, न रहस्यमेतत् तथापि न कथयिष्यामि ] ।

*Mend.* Believer, it is not a secret, yet I will not tell it.

भागु—अहमपि मुद्रां न दास्यामि ।

*Bhagu.*—I too will not grant you a pass

क्षप—( स्वगतम् ) युक्तमिदानीमधिने कथयितुम् । ( प्रकाशम् ) का गर्ड । सुणादु सावगो । अथि दाव अहं मन्द-भगो पुढअं पाडालिउत्ते णिवसमाणो रक्खसेण मित्तत्तणं उवगदे । तहिं अवसले लक्खसेण गूढं विसकखआपओअं उप्पादिअ घादिदे पव्वदीसले । [ का गतिः ; शृणोतु आवकः । अस्ति तावत् अहं मन्दभाग्यः प्रथमं पाटलिपुत्रे निवसन् राक्षसेन मित्रत्वमुपगतः । तस्मिन्नवसरे राक्षसेन गूढं विषकन्यका-प्रयोगमुत्पाद्य घातितः पर्वतेश्वरः । ]

*Mend.*—( *To himself* ) It is now meet that I tell at entreaties. ( *Aloud* ) What help (is there)? Listen, Believer. It is a fact, that formerly my ill-starred self living in Pataliputra contracted friendship with Rakshasa. During that period Parvatesvara was caused to be killed by Rakshasa who devised the means of the application of the poison-girl.

## CHARCHA

1. बलवान् etc.—प्रणयकृतः कोपः प्रणयकोपः । किम् may be taken as प्रश्ने or qualifying अपराद्धम् । In the first case अप + राध् (द्विवादि) + क्त भावे अपराद्धम् offence. For the second, derive अप + राध ( स्वादि ) + क्त कर्मणि अपराद्धम् ill-served.

2. किमपि राक्षसेन etc.—किमपि is a compound अव्यय meaning some how. आत्मनः has शेषविवक्षया षष्ठो . ४र्थो is expected because अप + राध is द्वीहार्थं । Cf.—“न दूये मावतीसूर्तुर्धन्मपराध्यति”—*Magha* II. Telang reads हताशो मन्दभाग्यः आत्मनः कर्मसु लज्जं । But जोवसिद्धि refers to 10 act that might cause him to blush. Besides न किमपि राक्षसेन अपराद्धम् seems to imply अन्येन अपराद्धम् , so स्वयम् अपराध्यामि in the latter half would be in keeping with it.

3. युक्तमिदानीम् etc.—He was anxious that his communication should not be taken as a voluntary one, but one extorted from him by very pressing importunities. This will create faith in the news otherwise it is likely to cause suspicion. ‘इदानीम्’ अधुना दूरं प्रसूतायामर्थितायाम् इत्यर्थः ‘अर्थिने कथयितुं युक्तम्’—Bhagurayana having proved to be a determined अर्थो I may tell him

4. घातितः पर्वतेश्वरः—The rumour fixing the guilt on Rakshasa had not reached Malayaketu’s capital. Rakshasa was aware of it ( Cf.—परिहृतमययः etc. Act II, Para 35). But he thought, outside Chanakya’s following, no one would believe it. Now that Bhagurayana’s villainy has created distrust in Rakshasa in the mind of Malayaketu, Indusarman thinks it to be the right moment to break the news with Malayaketu to whom he knew Bhagurayana was sure to communicate the information at once.

9. मलय—( सवाष्यमात्मगतम् ) कथं राक्षसेन घातित-  
स्तातो न चाणक्येन ।

*Malaya.*—( *In tears—To himself* ) How so ! Father was done to death by Rakshasa and not by Chanakya !

भागु—भदन्त ततस्ततः ?

*Bhagu.*—Next, Mendicant, what next ?

क्षप—तदो हृगे रक्वसस्म मित्तंत्ति कदुअ चाणक्यहदएण मणिकालं णअरादो निव्वासिदो । दाणीं वि लक्खसेण अणेअ-अकज्जकुसलेण किंवि तालिस आलहीअदि जेण हृगे जीअलो-आदो णिक्कासिज्जेमि [ ततोऽहं राक्षसस्य मित्रमिति कृत्वा चाणक्यहतकेन सनिकारं नगरान्निर्वासितः । इदानौमपि राक्षसेन अनेकाकार्यकुशलेन किमपि तादृशमारभ्यते येनाहं जीवलोकात् निष्कासिष्ये ] ।

*Mend.*—Thereat I was expelled from the city with indignities by cursed Chanakya, because, as he said, I was Rakshasa's friend. Now again is begun by Rakshasa, clever at misdeeds of sorts, something of such a type as to drive me out of the land of the living.

भागु—भदन्त, प्रतिश्रुतराज्यार्द्धमयच्छृता चाणक्यहतकेन इदमकार्यमनुष्ठितं न राक्षसेन इति श्रुतमस्माभिः ।

*Bhagu.*—Mendicant, this indeed was done by Chanakya not parting with the promised half of the kingdom and not by Rakshasa, this is what has been heard by us.

क्षप—( कर्णो पिधाय ) सन्तं पावं । चाणक्येण विसकक्षाए णामंवि ण सुदम् [ शान्तं पापम् । चाणक्येन विषकन्याया नामापि न श्रुतम् ] ।

*Mend.*—( *Blocking his ears* ) Begone sin ! Not the name even of the poison-girl was heard by Chanakya.

भागु—मुद्रा दीयते । एहि कुमारं श्रावय ।

*Bhagu.*—The pass is being issued. Come inform the Prince.

### CHARCHA

1. राक्षसस्य मितमिति कृत्वा—He suppresses the fact of his own complicity in the matter, because Malayaketu's people would then treat him with the contempt he deserved. The fact is he was all along in league with Chanakya, and when he was employed by Rakshasa to treat Chandragupta with the poison-girl, he set her upon Parvateswara instead. Thus, while Rakshasa's attempt was foiled by Jivasiddhi himself, the Minister, with unbounded faith in the mendicant, did not know how to explain the mystery and attributed the mishap to दैव । Cf.—“कथेनेव विषाङ्गना etc.” Act II, Sl. 15, “कन्या तस्य वधाय etc.” Act II, Sl. 16, “कथमिदमिहेत्युन्निद्रस्य etc.” Act IV, Sl. 2.

2. इदानीमपि etc.—Once I have suffered through his friendship, but the suffering was not much, involving as it did a mere change of residence. This time however Rakshasa is at something still more heinous, and the result will be that as before I shall be hauled up as his friend and punished with punishment not merely from the city, but from the Earth itself. The fault is mine, for I allow myself to be taken as his friend—स्वयमेव आत्मनः अपराध्यामि । I have therefore made up my mind to cut off all connection with Rakshasa and “श्रावकं तव गमिष्यामि यत्र राक्षसस्य पिशाचस्य वा नामापि न श्रूयते” ।

3. कुमारं श्रावय—शु is treated here as बुद्धार्थे । This is irregular (see *ante.*)

10. मलय—( उपसृत्य )

श्रुतं सखे श्रवणविदारणं वचः

सुहृन्मुखाद्रिपुमधिकृत्य भाषितम् ।

पितुर्वधव्यसनमिदं हि येन मे

चिरादपि द्विगुणमिवाद्य वर्धते ॥ ६ ॥

*Malaya.*—( *Advancing* ) Friend, the ear-splitting words, spoken with reference to the enemy, have been heard by me from his friend's mouth—words by which this calamity of the murder of father, even after such a long time, grows unto me as it indeed two-fold to-day.

अन्वयः ॥ हे सखे रिपुमधिकृत्य भाषितं श्रवणविदारणं सुहृन्मुखात् श्रुतम् । येन इदं मे पितुर्वधव्यसनं चिरादपि अद्य द्विगुणमिव वर्धते हि । व्याख्या—हे 'सखे' मित्व भागुरायण 'रिपु' मदीयं श्रुतं राक्षसम् 'अधिकृत्य' आश्रित्य 'भाषित' कथितम् 'श्रवणयोः' कर्णयोः 'विदारणं' दारुणतया भेदकमिव 'वचः' वचनं तातप्रथाशाश्रयं वाक्यं 'सुहृदः' मित्रस्य रिपीरेव राक्षसस्य सुहृदः जीवमिद्धं : अतएव विश्वास्यस्य 'सुखात् श्रुतम्' नत् तस्य पुनः श्रावणं निष्प्रयोजनम् । ततः किमित्याह—'येन' वचसा येन श्रवणेन वा 'इदम्' एतत् कालोचितेन वेषेण सूचितं 'मे पितुः' यो 'वधः' उपांशुघातः तद्रूपं यत् 'व्यसन' विपत् । यद्वा—पितुः तातस्य 'वधेन' उपांशुघातेन यत् 'व्यसन' धंशः म्ल,रित्यर्थः । तत् 'चिरादपि बहोरपि कालात् 'अद्य' अस्मिन् चणे 'द्विगुणमिव' पूर्वानुभूतात् प्रबलतरमिव 'वर्धते हि' दृश्यते एव । श्रवणं चाणक्येन घातितस्तात इति तापकारणं सत्यं किन्तु मित्ववत् पूजितेन राक्षसेन घातित इति तु असंशय इति भावः ।

CHARCHA

1. श्रवण etc—विदारयति इति वि + दा + णि + कर्त्तरि बाहुलकात् विदारणम् । श्रवणयोर्द्विदारणम् । Or श्रवणे विदीर्यते अनेन इति श्रवण + वि + णि + कर्त्तु करणे । This shows to what extent Malayaketu was affected by the news This is just as Chanakya expected.

2. सङ्गन्तुखात्—His own friend informs against him, hence there is no reason to doubt the correctness of the information.

3. रिपुम्—The news is terrible (शयणविदारणम्), and it is well authenticated (सङ्गन्तुखात्). Hence the person concerned is an enemy. This is enough for the मेद intended by Chanakya. But the crafty diplomat does not stop here (see supra).

11. क्षप—(स्वगतम्) अग्रे श्रुतं मलयकेतुहृत्केन, हन्त क्षतार्थोऽस्मि (इति निष्क्रान्तः)

*M. ind.*—(To himself) Ha! it is heard by cursed Malaya-  
ketu. Hurrah! I have my purpose served. (Exit)

मलय—(प्रत्यक्षवदाकाशे लक्ष्यं बद्धा) राक्षस राक्षस  
युक्तं युक्तम् ।

मितं ममायमिति निर्वृतचित्तवृत्तिं  
विश्रम्भतस्त्वयि निवेशितमर्वकार्यम् ।  
तातं निपात्य सह बभ्रुजनाश्रुतोद्वै-  
रन्वर्थतोऽपि ननु राक्षस राक्षसोऽसि ॥ ७ ॥

*Malaya*—(Fixing his gaze in the sky as on something visible) Rakshasa, Rakshasa, this is fitting, fitting indeed! Oh Rakshasa, literally too have you become a Rakshasa (demon) indeed, having, along with the tears of the kindred, brought down father who had his mind's care (lit. action) eased with all affairs entrusted to you in the confidence that you were his friend.

### CHARCHA

1. अये etc.—The mendicant did not know that Malaya-  
ketu was within hearing. But he learns from Malayaketu's  
words that—(i) he had heard all, (ii) he has taken the news as

true, (iii) he now treats Rakshas as an enemy. Hence he exclaims कृतार्थोऽस्मि—I have well-served my end—Chanakya's महत्कार्यं (Act I) is now accomplished.

2. अन्वयः ॥ ननु राक्षस, अयं मम मितम् इति विश्रम्भतः त्वयि निर्विश्रुत-सर्वकार्यम् ( अतएव ) निर्वृत्तचित्तवृत्तिं तातं वन्धुजनाग्रतोयैः सह निपात्य अन्वर्थतोऽपि राक्षसः अस्ति । व्याख्या—'ननु' अयि णी 'राक्षस अयं नम मितम्' एष राक्षसी मे सुहृत् 'इति विश्रम्भतः' एवंविधात विश्रसात् [ पञ्चम्यान्तभिः ] 'त्वयि निर्विश्रितं समर्पितं 'सर्वकार्यं' निखिलं राज्यतन्त्रं येन तादृशम् अतएव 'निर्वृता' खल्व्या 'चित्तवृत्ति.' मनाश्रयापारः यस्य तादृश 'तात' जनकं मे पर्वतेश्वर 'वन्धुजनानां' स्वगणानाम 'अग्रतोयैः' नेत्रजलैः 'सह निपात्य' धराशायिनं क्लृप्ता प्राणैर्बिर्भोज्य इत्यर्थः 'अन्वर्थतः' अपि अभिधायकारेण च 'राक्षसः अस्ति' । न केवलं नाम्ना राक्षसस्त्व परन्तु कर्मणा अनन्य यथाशर्मव राक्षसः संवृत्तोऽस्मि ।

3. मितं ममायम् etc.—*Dhundhi* remarks "अनेन ज्ञायते राक्षस पर्वतकयोः पूर्वं महत् सौहृदमासीत् । अनन्तरं चाणक्येन राज्याह्वानपरिपणप्रलीभनेन राक्षसात् विभेद्य स्वकार्यसिद्धये पर्वतकः सहायत्वेन प्रगुणीकृत इति । तथा च अनुपदमेव कुपिती मलयकेतुभांगुरायणेन समार्थीयते 'तस्मिन्काले सर्वार्थसिद्धिं राजानम्' इत्यादिना 'महानरातिरासीत्' इत्यन्तेन गम्येन ।" Telang reads ममेदम् which seems to emphasise the मितता rendering the विभेद्य as प्रधान , hence इदम् takes the gender of the विभेद्य, *i. e.*, of मित ।

4. अन्वर्थतः etc—अनुगतः अर्थः अन्वर्थः the meaning attached तेन । तृतीयायास्तसि as in "दुष्टः शब्दः स्वरतो वर्णतो वा" । Here play is on the word राक्षस which means a monster. You are राक्षस in name ; but by this act you are one in deed also. Hence you keep within the meaning of your name ( अन्वर्थत. राक्षसः ) ।

12. भागु—( स्वगतम् ) रक्षणीया राक्षसस्य प्राणा इत्या-  
र्यादेशः भवतु एवं तावत् । ( प्रकाशम् ) कुमार, अलमा-  
वेतेन । आसनस्थं कुमारं किञ्चित् विज्ञापयितुमिच्छामि ।

*Bhag.*—( *To himself* ) Noble Sir's command is that Rakshasa's life is to be spared. Let it be thus (managed). (*Aloud*)



Prince, away with excitement. I wish to say something to Prince ( when you are ) seated.

मलय—( उपविश्य ) सखे किमसि वक्तुकामः ?

*Mal.*—( *Sitting down* ) Friend what are you about to say ?

भागु—कुमार, इह खलु अर्थशास्त्रव्यवहारिणाम् अर्थ-  
वशात् अरिमित्रोदासीनव्यवस्था न लौकिकानामिव स्वेच्छा-  
वशात् । तस्मिन् काले सर्वार्थमिद्धिं राजानमिच्छतो राक्षसस्य  
चन्द्रगुप्तादपि बलीयस्त्वया सुगृहोतनामा देवः पर्वतेश्वर एव  
अर्थपरिपत्न्यौ महानरातिरासोत् । तस्मिंश्च राक्षसेन इदमनु-  
ष्ठितम् इति नास्ति दोष एव अत्र इति पश्यामि । पश्यतु  
कुमारः—

*Bhag.*—With those who here practice the science of diplo-  
macy, the classification into foes, friends and neutrals is from  
consideration of interest and not from the sway of personal  
inclination as with ordinary people. On that occasion, to  
Rakshasa seeking to make Sarvarthasiddhi the King, it was  
Sire Parvartesvara of blessed name, who become the great  
enemy crossing his purpose, stronger as he was than even  
Chandragupta ; and unto him was done this by Rakshasa.  
So there is no blame in it. This is what I think. Mark,  
Prince—

### CHARCHA

1. भवतु एवं तावत्—'एवम्' ईदृशम् 'तावत् भवतु'—Let it be thus  
managed. This refers to what he is about to do.

2. अर्थशास्त्र &c.—अर्थ is धन wealth. अर्थस्यम् शास्त्रम् the science  
of Political Economy. Here नीतिशास्त्रम् the science of state-

craft. तेन व्यवहरन्ति इति अथेशास्त्र + वि + अव + ह + णिनि कर्त्तरि ताच्छील्ये &c.

3. अर्थवशात्—अर्थ here is प्रयोजन interest. तस्य वशम् आयत्तता &c.

4. अरिमित्र &c—अरि enemy-kings, मित्र friendly kings; उदासीन indifferent kings. These are 12 in all. See Mallinatha on “उदेतुमव्यजन्नीहं राजसु द्वादशस्वपि” Magha II, 81. वि + अव + स्था + अङ् भावे व्यवस्था grouping, classification. अरिमित्रोदासीनानां व्यवस्था।

5. लौकिकानाम्—लौके भवा लौकिकाः as happen in the world. उत्र् अध्यात्मादि । Refers to the ordinary run of people, as in “लौकिकानाञ्च साधूनामर्थं वागनुवर्त्तते”—*Bhavabhuti*.

6. तस्मिन् काले &c.—परिपथ्य is a primitive word ( अव्यन्तपद्म ) meaning परिपथ्य way all round ( परितः पथ्याः परिपथ्यः ) । “परिपथ्यञ्च-पथ्यायः परिपथ्यशब्दः अस्ति”—*Kasika*. परिपथ्यः अस्य अस्ति इति परिपथ्य + इति सत्वर्थे परिपथ्यौ one with a way all round, *i. e.*, an enemy who is on the look out for a loop—hole. “रिपौ वैरिसपत्नारि” इत्युपक्रम्य “प्रत्यर्थिपरिपथ्यिनः” इत्यमरः । On this Bhanuji comments “परि दोषा-ख्यनं पथ्ययितुं शोभः” *i. e.*, परि + पथि ( गतौ चुरादि ) + णिनि कर्त्तरि ताच्छील्ये परिपथ्यौ ! अर्थस्य परिपथ्यौ inimical to his interest. Hence, though previously a friend, he became an enemy—a great enemy ( महानरातिः ) । It was his own fault, not Raksha’s. Telang adds यतः before तस्मिन् काले । It is superfluous and has no syntactical connection with what follows.

13. मित्राणि शत्रुत्वमुपानयन्ती मित्रत्वमस्त्वार्थवशाच्च शत्रून् ।

नीतिर्नयत्यस्मृतपूर्वहृत्तं जन्मान्तरं जीवत एव पुंसः ॥८॥

तदत्र वस्तुनि नोपालम्भनीयो राक्षसः । आ नन्दराज्यलाभात्  
उपग्राह्यश्च । परतश्च परिग्रहे वा परित्यागे वा कुमारः  
प्रमाणम् ।

To one still alive, Policy bestows new birth with prior events unremembered, giving unto him the character of a foe

to friends and that of a friend to foes, under the sway of self-interest. So in this matter Rakshasa is not to be blamed, but has to be humoured until the acquisition of Nanda's kingdom. Thereafter the Prince will decide if to retain or to dismiss him.

मलय—एवं सखे सम्यग्दृष्टवानसि । यतः अमात्यवधे प्रकृतिक्षोभः स्यात् एवञ्च संदिग्धो विजयः ।

*Mal.*—So it is friend ; rightly have you viewed it. For at the execution of the minister discontent among the people would follow, thus victory would be jeopardised.

(प्रविश्य) पुरुषः—जेदु कुमारो । अज्ज, गुल्मद्वानाधिक्रित् दीहरखो विस्सवेदि एसा खु अज्जे हिं कडआदो णिक्कमन्तो अगहोदमुदो सलेखो पुरिभो गहोदा । ता पञ्चखोकरेदु णं अज्जोत्ति । [ जयतु कुमारः । आर्य्य, गुल्मस्थानाधिकृतो दीर्घरक्षो विज्ञापयति एष खलु अस्माभिः कटकान्निष्क्रामन् अगृहीतमुद्रः सलेखः पुरुषो गृहीतः, तत् प्रत्यक्षीकरोतु एनमार्थः इति ] ।

( *Entering* ) *Attendant*—Let Prince prosper. Noble Sir, Dirgharaksha, in charge of the piquet-station, thus reports—“This man, with a letter and without a pass, slipping away from the camp, was arrested by us ; so let Noble Sir see him.”

भागु—भद्र प्रवेशय ।

*Bhag.*—Good man, show him in.

पुरुष—तह [ तथा ] ( इति निष्क्राम्तः ) ।

*Atten.*—So be it.

( *Exit.* )

अन्वयः ॥ अथैवशात् नीतिः अस्मृतपूर्ववृत्तं ( यथा तथा ) अस्य मित्राणि शत्रुत्वं शत्रुत्वं मित्रत्वम् उपानयन्ती जीवत एव पुंसः जन्मान्तरं नयति । व्याख्या—‘अर्थवशात्’ प्रयोजनानुरीधात् ‘नीतिः’ नयत्यवधारः ‘अस्मृतं’ स्मृतिपथमनादृढं ‘पूर्ववृत्तं’ प्राग्वा-वधारः पूर्वसम्बन्ध इत्यर्थः यस्मिन् कर्मणि तत यथा तथा ‘अस्य’ पुंसः ‘मित्राणि’ सुहृदः ‘शत्रुत्वम्’ अरितां ‘शत्रुत्वञ्च’ अरीनपि ‘मित्रत्वं’ सहृत्ताम् ‘उपानयन्ती’ प्रापयन्ती सती ‘जीवत एव पुंसः’ जीवलीके वर्तमानस्यैव पुरुषस्य सम्बन्धे ‘जन्मान्तरं’ अन्यत् जन्म इव ‘नयति’ उपहरति । नयजौषी प्रयोजनानुरीधात् मित्रस्य मित्रत्वं विस्मृत्य शत्रुमिव त पश्यति । तत् यदि राक्षसस्य दानो मित्रे एव पर्वतेश्वरे अमित्र-वदाचरितवान् स दीषी नयप्रयोगस्य न राक्षसस्य इति पश्यतु कुमारः ।

### CHARCHA

1. अस्मृत &c.—See व्याख्या । This may also be taken as qualifying शत्रुत्वम् and मित्रत्वम् instead of the क्रिया in उपानयन्ती । Either way the *new* stage, be it one of शत्रुत्व or मित्रत्व, begins in complete forgetfulness of the previous stage. This is just what happens in a new birth also. Hence these new stages are as it were so many new lives. अस्मृतपूर्ववृत्तं शत्रुत्वम् मित्रत्वञ्च जन्मान्तरमिव ।

0/—अस्मृतपूर्ववृत्तं शत्रुत्वोपानयनं मित्रत्वोपानयनञ्च जन्मान्तरनयनमिव ।

2. जन्मान्तरं नयति—Literally this is absurd, hence this means जन्मान्तरं नयतीव ।

3. अत्र वस्तुनि—अस्मिन् पर्वतेश्वरवधे इत्यर्थः ।

4. उपयास्यः—उप + यद् means ‘to engage’. उप + यद् + यत् कर्मणि । Rakshasa has to be retained in his present capacity at the head of your advisors, only henceforth we shall have to watch him carefully.

5. अमात्यवधे—अमात्य is minister, not of Malayaketu, but of Nanda. Having been Nanda’s minister, and also of Parvataka for sometime, Rakshasa is called Minister Rakshasa. The minister of Malayaketu at the time was Bhagurayana. Cf.—“अमात्यपदं यादितः” Act III, Para 30.

6. प्रकृतिचोभः—प्रकृति subjects, *i. e.*, those at Kusumapura that are devoted to Nanda. प्रकृतीनां चोभः &c.

7. संदिग्धः—सम् + दिह् is 'to entertain doubts' cf.—संकिन्धे कार्यवस्तुनि—*Magha*. In doubts, the mind wanders and सम् + दिह् is therefore here taken as गत्यर्थे । Thus संदिग्धे अस्मिन् इति सम् + दिह् + क्त अधिकरणे by “अधिकरणे च ध्रौव्यगतिप्रत्यवसानार्थेषु” ।

8. आर्य्य &c.—This is addressed to Bhagurayana. The exclamation जयतु कुमारः is of course meant for Malayaketu.

6. गुह्यस्थानाधिकृतः—For गुह्य see *ante*. गुह्यस्थाने अधिकृतः नियुक्तः ।

14. (ततः प्रविशाति पुरुषेणानुगम्यमानः संयतः सिद्धार्थकः)

सिद्धा—( स्वगतम् )

आगतौए गुणेषु दोषेषु परंमुहं कुणन्तीए ।

अह्यारिसज्जणणीए पणमामो सारिमभत्तोए ॥ ८ ॥

[ आनयन्त्यै गुणेषु दोषेषु पराङ्मुखं कुर्वत्यै ।

[ अस्मादृशजनन्यै प्रणमामः स्वामिभक्त्यै ] ॥

( Now enter Siddharthaka fettered and followed by the attendant). Sidh—( To himself ) We bow to devotion to the employer which is a mother to those of our type drawing us towards her virtues and causing us to shut our eyes to ( lit to stand with face averted in the matter of) her faults.

पुरुषः—अज्ज अर्य्यं से पुरिसो [ आर्य्य, अर्यं स पुरुषः ] ।

*Att.*—Noble Sir, here is the man.

भागु—(जाट्येनावसोक्त) भद्र, किमयमागन्तुक आहोस्वित् इहैव कस्यचित् परियहः ।

*Bhag.*—(Acting observation) Good man, is he a new arrival, or some one's servant in this very place ?

सिद्धा—अज्ज, अहं खु अमच्चरक्खसस्स सेवओ [ आर्य्यं, अहं खलु अमात्यराजसस्य सेवकः ] ।

*Siddh.*—Noble Sir, I am Minister Rakshasa's servant.

भागु—भद्र, तत् किमगृहीतमुद्रः कटकात्रिष्कामसि ।

*Bhag.*—Why then, good man, do you go out of the camp without a pass ?

सिद्धा—अज्ज, कज्जगौरवेण त्वराविदोद्धि [ आर्य्यं, कार्य्य-गौरवेण त्वरायितोऽस्मि ] ।

*Siddh.*—Noble Sir, I am being hastened by the gravity of my mission (lit—of my work).

भागु—कोदृशं तत् कार्य्यगौरवं यत् राजशासनमुल्लङ्घयति ?

*Bhag.*—What sort of gravity of work is that which causes you to transgress royal command ?

मलय—सखे भागुरायण लेखमुपानय ।

*Mal.*—Friend Bhagurayana, bring me the letter.

भागु—( सिद्धार्थकहस्तात् लेखं गृहोत्वा मुद्रां दृष्ट्वा ) कुमार अयं लेखः । राजसनामाङ्कितेयं मुद्रा ।

*Bhag.*—(Taking the letter from Siddharthaka's hand and noticing the seal) Prince, here is the letter. This seal is marked with Rakshasa's name.

मलय—मुद्रां परिपालयन्मुद्रात् दशय ।

*Mal.*—Show me having opened it preserving the seal.

भागु—तथा कृत्वा दशयति ।

*Bhag.*—( Shows the letter doing as desired).

## CHARCHA

1. अन्वयः ॥ गुणेषु आनयत्यै दोषेषु पराम्भुं कुर्वत्यै अस्मादृशजनन्यै स्वामिभक्त्यै प्रणमामः । व्याख्या—‘गुणेषु’ स्वामिभक्तिरूपाया जनन्या आत्मगुणेषु विषये ‘आनयत्यै’ अस्मादृशम् अभिमुखं कुर्वत्यै ‘दोषेषु’ तस्या एव आत्मदोषेषु विषये ‘पराद्भुम्भुम्’ अस्मादृशं विद्वत्त्वदनं ‘कुर्वत्यै’ विदधत्यै ‘अस्मादृशानां’ महिधानां सैवकानां ‘जनन्यै’ अन्नदानादिपोषणकर्मभिः मातृरूप्यै ‘स्वामिभक्त्यै’ प्रभुपरायणतायै ‘प्रणमामः’ नमस्कर्मः । यथा जनन्या गुणा एव यास्या दोषा उपेक्ष्याः, जननीरूपाया मे राजभक्तेरपि तथा । तत् राजभक्त्या नोदितः सदीषमप्ययं राक्षसवञ्जनकर्म करिष्ये इत्यर्थः ।

2. गुणेषु—विषयाधिकरणे ७मो । नो is द्विकर्मस्व with an अकथित कर्म । That कर्म however is here not अकथित, but कथित as आधार । Hence आधारविवक्षया अधिकरणत्वं न तु कर्मत्वम् । Cf.—“भागुरायणात् मुद्रायाचे” Para 3 ante.

3. अस्मादृश &c.—See व्याख्या । Mother’s virtues only are noticed, faults are ignored. Loyalty is my mother ; I take no notice of her faults, but attend to her virtues only. Hence, though treachery to Rakshasa is heinous in me, still urged by loyalty I do not hesitate at it.

4. स्वामिभक्त्यै—प्र + नम is सकर्मक ; hence स्वामिभक्तिम् is expected. We may say स्वामिभक्तिमनुकूलयितुं प्रणमामः इति स्वामिभक्त्यै प्रणमामः—‘क्रियार्थोपपदस्य च कर्मणि स्थानिनः’ इति ४र्थी । Cf.—“प्रणस्य श्रितिकृष्टाय विबुधानन्दनन्तरम्”—*Kumara*.

5. आगन्तुकः—Here Bhagurayana feigns inacquaintance. The fact is, सिद्धार्थक and भागुरायण are both officers of Chandragupta and they left Kusumapura together on the same mission ( See Act I )

6. परियङ्गः—परिगृह्यते इति परि + गृह् + अच् कर्मणि a servant.

7. त्वरायितः—त्वरा haste. त्वराम् अयितः गमितः त्वरायितः । क्वाङ् does not give the sense, for we do not want to say acting *like* one in haste, but he was actually in haste.

8. उल्लङ्घयति—त्वं राजशासनम् उल्लङ्घयसी = कार्यगौरवं त्वां राजशासनम् उल्लङ्घयति । हेतुमन्त्रिच् after स्वार्थिक णिच् ।

9. परिपालयन्—पालि is ‘to guard’; hence परिपालयन् preserving.

10. उदाहृत्य—उद + घट् ( सघाते चुरादि ) + ल्यप् । This is not मित् । घट् चेष्टायाम् is मित्, cf —“अन्वयेन घटितम्”, *supra*.

15. मलय—(वाचयति) “स्वस्ति । यथाभ्यान् कुर्वोऽपि कोऽपि कर्मणि पुरुषांश्च शेषम् अवगमयति । अस्मत् प्रतिपत्तं निराकृत्य दर्शिता कापि सत्यता मत्यवादिना । साम्प्रतम एतेषामपि प्रथममुपन्यस्तमन्वोनाम् अस्मत्सुहृदां पूर्वप्रतिज्ञातसन्धिपरिपरणनप्रोत्साहनेन सत्यसन्धः प्रीतिमुत्पादयितुमर्हति । एतेऽपि एवमुपगृहीताः सन्तः स्वाश्रयविनाशेन उपकारिण्यमाश्रयिष्यन्ति । अविस्मृतमेतत् सत्यवतः स्मारयाम—एतेषां मध्ये केचिदरेः कोषदन्तिभ्यामर्थिनः केचित् विरयेण इति । अन्ङ्कारवयञ्च सत्यवता यदनुप्रेषितं तदुपगतम् । मयापि लेखम्य अशून्याद्यं किञ्चिदनुप्रेषितं तदुपगमनोयम् । वाचिकञ्च प्राप्तमादस्मात् श्रोतव्यमिति” । भागुरायण कोट्टशी लेखः ?

*Mal.*—(*Keats*) “May good result. Some one from somewhere informs a certain distinguished personage in the right place thus—Great integrity is shown by your truthful self by dismissing our enemy. True to your promise as you are, it behoves you now, by encouragement regarding the already promised price for the peace, to give pleasure to these friends of mine also to whom peace was previously suggested. Thus retained, these will indeed serve their benefactor by the ruin of their present refuge. Though not forgotten by the truthful one, we remind that among these, some are tempted by the treasure and elephants of the enemy, some by his territories. The three pieces of jewellery which have been sent by the truthful one are received. By me too a triling accompan-



ment to the letter is forwarded, it deserves to be accepted. Verbal message also has to be heard from this most trusted person". Bhagurayana, what sort of a letter is this ?

1. यथास्थानम् &c.—स्थानमनतिक्रम्य यथा स्थानम् । स्थान is the destination of the letter. The address, the addressee &c. are all suppressed in accordance with the statement प्रथमं तावत् अत्यक्तम् &c. Act I.

2. पुरुषविशेषम्—विशिष्यते or विशेष्यते इति विशेषः distinguished, पुरुषाणां विशेषः &c. Cf.—“अतिथिविशेषलाभेन” Sak. Act I.

3. सत्यता सत्यवादिना—सत्य in सत्यवादिना is *truth*. With अर्थसायचे it means *truthful* in सत्यता ।

4. प्रथममुपन्यस्त &c.—‘प्रथमं’ प्राक्, ‘उपन्यस्तः’ प्रस्तावितः ‘सन्धिः’ येषु; तेषाम् । Chandragupta first suggested peace to Rakshasa's friends. This is of course untrue.

5. अस्मत्सुहृदाम्—Refers to कौलूत &c. as mentioned in Act I, Sl. 20.

6. पूर्वप्रतिज्ञात &c.—This continues the false story introduced by प्रथममुपन्यस्तसन्धीनाम् । ‘पूर्व प्रतिज्ञातः’ भवता प्रतिश्रुतः यः ‘सन्धिः’ वैरत्यागः तस्य ‘परिपणनं’ मूल्यं तस्य ‘प्रीत्साहनेन’ अवश्यं दास्यामि इत्युक्त्या &c. Peace was suggested by Chandragupta with a price mentioned. What is wanted now is a confirmation of the price. Also see next.

7. सत्यसन्धिः—True to promise. This reference to *promise* shows that the प्रतिज्ञात in पूर्वप्रतिज्ञात &c., was चन्द्रगुप्त's. But then, if चन्द्रगुप्त had already promised the price, the talk of प्रीत्साहन, becomes meaningless and is almost insulting to चन्द्रगुप्त । Perhaps the correct reading of the passage is not before us. चन्द्रगुप्त did make some promise undoubtedly as is evident from “प्रथमभणितः अर्थः सन्पादयितव्यः” in Para 18 *infra*.

8. उपगृह्णीताः—उप + गृह् means ‘to retain.’ Cf.—“आ मन्द्राजराखाभात् उपगाम्यथ” Para 13, *ante*. Telang reads अनुगृह्णीताः, but reference

to अनुग्रह is better avoided in a business-contract, the price being for service rendered उपकारिणम् below is however in favour of Telang. Perhaps the talk of उपकार is a piece of humility.

9. स्वाशय &c.—स्वेषाम् आशयः, *i. e.*, मलयकंतुः ।

10. कोषदन्ति &c.—कोषस्य दन्ती च कोषदन्तिनौ ताभ्याम् । कोषदन्तिभ्यां ऋता अर्थिनः = कोषदन्तिभ्यामर्थिनः । दन्तिन् in singular in the वाक्य has जातावेकवचनम् । Telang reads कोषदण्डाभ्याम्, but cf.—“अपरौ हस्तिबलं कोषस्य” Para 18, *infra*, and “इतरी हस्तिबलकामुकौ” Para 35, *infra*.

11. अग्रन्यार्थम्—Telang explains—“लिखस्य अग्रन्यार्थम् = in order that this letter might not be unaccompanied by the customary present,” अग्र्य is void. अग्र्य not void, *i. e.*, substantial ( which the words in an epistle are not ). अर्थ is वस्तु । अग्रन्यः अर्थः अग्रन्यार्थः something substantial, *i. e.*, a present. तम् । Cf.—“अयं लिखस्य अग्रन्यार्थः” (Page 17, *infra*) spoken with reference to the अलङ्कार-पेटिका । Do not take this as a क्रियाविशेषण ।

12. वाचिकम्—Verbal message. Cf.—“निर्द्धारितोर्थे लिखेन खलूक्ता म्वल् वाचिकम्”—*Magha II*.

13. कौटुम्बो लेखः—*I cannot make out anything of this letter. It is a queer letter. What do you think of it ?*

16. भागु—भद्र सिद्धार्थक कस्यायं लेखः ?

*Bhag*—Gentle Siddharthaka, whose letter is this ?

सिद्धा—अज्ज ण आणामि [ आर्थ्यं, न जानामि ] ।

*Siddh*—Noble Sir, I do not know.

भागु—हे धूर्त, लेखो नैयतं, न ज्ञायते कस्यायमिति । सर्वं तावत् तिष्ठतु, वाचिकं त्वत्तः केन श्रोतव्यम् ?

*Bhag*—Holla, knave, the letter is being carried, but whose it is, is not known. Let all this alone, by whom is the verbal message to be heard from you.

सिद्धा—( भयं नाटयन् ) तुह्येहिं—[ युष्माभिः— ] ।

*Siddh*—( *Acting fright* ) By you—

भागु—किमस्माभिः ?

*Bhag*—By us what ?

सिद्धा—तुह्येहिं गिह्योदो ण आणामि किं भणामिच्चि  
[—युष्माभिः गृहीतो न जानामि किं भणामि इति ] ।

*Siddh*—By you arrested, I do not know what I am saying.

भागु—( सरोषम् ) एष जानासि । भासुरक, वहिनीत्वा  
तावत् ताडयतां यावत् कथयति ।

*Bhag*—( *Angrily* ) You shall know presently. Bhasuraka  
take him outside and batter him till he discloses all.

पुरुषः—जं अमच्चो आणवेदि [ यटमात्य आज्ञापयति ] ।  
( इति तेन सह निष्क्रम्य पुनः प्रविश्य ) अज्ज इअं तस्स ताडिअ-  
माणस्स णाम सुहान्निच्छिदा पेडिआ कस्सवाटो निवडिदा  
[ आर्य्य, इयं तस्य ताडयमानस्य नाम मुद्रालाञ्छिता पेटिको  
कच्चतो निपतिता ] ।

*Attendant*—As the Minister commands. ( *Going out with  
him and coming back* ) Noble Sir, this basket marked with a  
seal has dropped from his arm-pit, as he was being thrashed.

## CHARCHA

1. भद्र सिद्धार्थक &c.—Bhagurayana has treated him as a  
stranger. Cf.—“किमयमागन्तुकः” *ante*. Yet he now addresses him  
by name. It seems “भद्र कस्यायं लेखः” is the correct reading.  
कस्यायं लेखः refers to the addressee, cf.—चन्द्रगुप्तस्य लेखः” Para 17.

2. सर्वं तावत् &c—Very well I shall not question you on these points, but restrict myself to the verbal message alone.

3. युष्माभिः—The speech is here interrupted by the impatience of Bhagurayana. Dhundhi thinks otherwise and treats this as a complete answer to केन श्रोतव्यम् of भागुरायण । Then युष्माभिः = युष्माभिः श्रोतव्यम् । “युष्मच्छ्रवणगोचरीकर्तुमेवाद्य मर्ः समारम्भः ।... तातव्यमिति वाक्यशेष । ”—*Dhundhi*. The tone of the reply then becomes ironical and does not suit the stage-direction ‘मय नाटयन्’ ।

4. किमस्माभिः—किम् may be treated here as an exclamation also. Translate—“What ! By us ?”

5. युष्माभिर्गृहीतः &c—This speech has been interrupted above. Dhundhi reads मिथ्येः गृह्णीत and explains—‘मिथ्यशब्द पूज्यवचनः’ and has reference to युष्माभिः of the previous speech, i. e., मिथ्येः युष्माभिः गृह्णीतः (= पूज्यैः युष्माभिर्गृहीतः ) is what is intended. This supposes that मिथ्य by itself means पूज्य । It is however usual to take it as पूजाश्रक only when compounded. Cf.—“प्रशसा श्चनत्वञ्चैषा समाम एव इति वाक्य न भवति” ।

6. न जानामि &c.—This means—‘The arrest has frightened me out of my wits and perhaps I am talking incoherently, I really do not know’

7. एष जानासि—You will know now The humming will bring you to your senses.

17. भागु—(विलोक्य) कुमार, इयमपि राक्षसमुद्राङ्कितैव ।  
*Bhag*—( *Obscuring* ) Prince, this too is indeed stamped with Rakshasa’s seal.

मलय—मखे अथं लेखस्य अशून्यार्थी भविष्यति । इमामपि मुद्रा परिपालयन् उदघाटय दृश्य । ( भागुरायणस्तथा कृत्वा दर्शयति ) ।

*Mal*—Friend, this will prove to be the accompaniment

of the letter Open this too, preserving the seal, and show me. (*Bhagurayanr does the same and shows* ).

मलय—( विलोक्य ) अये तदिदमाभरणं मया स्वशरोरा-  
दवनाथ्यं राक्षसाय प्रेषितम् । व्यक्तं चन्द्रगुप्तस्य लेखः ।

*Mal—( Observing )* Ha ! This is the jewellery that was taken off from my own body and sent to Rakshasa. Evi-  
dently the letter is Chandragupta's.

भागु—कुमार एष निर्णीयते एव संशयः । भद्र, पुनरपि  
ताडयताम् ।

*Bhag—*Here, Prince, the guess (lit.—doubt) is being con-  
firmed. Good man, let him be drubbed again.

पुरुषः—तथा ( इति निष्कम्य मिद्धार्थकेन सह पुनः प्रविश्य )  
एसो खु ताडिअमाणो कुमारस्स एव्व णिवेदेमिच्छि भणादि  
[ एष खलु ताडयमानः कुमारस्यैव निवेदयामि इति भणति ] ।

*Attendant—*So be it. (*Going out and coming back with Siddharthaka* ) Being thrashed, he says, he will tell all to Prince himself.

मलय—तथा भवतु ।

*Mal—*Be it so.

सिद्धा—( पादयोर्निपत्य ) अभरणं मे कुमारो प्रसादं करेद्  
[ अभयेन मे कुमारः प्रसादं करोतु ] ।

*Siddh—( Falling at his feet )* May Prince favour me with  
( promise of ) impunity.

मलय—भद्र अभयमेव परवतो जनस्य । निवेद्यतां यथा-  
वस्थितम् ।

*Mal*—Good man, a dependant always has impunity. Let it be told as it is,

सिद्धा—णिसामेदु कुमारो । अहं क्वु अमच्चरक्खसेण इमं लेहं देइअ चन्दउत्तसआसं पेसिदो [ निशामयतु कुमारः । अहं खलु अमात्यराक्षसेन इमं लेखं दत्त्वा चन्द्रगुप्तसकाशं प्रेषितः ] ।

*Siddh*—Let Prince listen. I was really given this letter by minister Rakshasa and despatched to Chandragupta.

### CHARCHA

1. अयं लेखस्य अयून्यार्थः—अयून्यार्थः is the विषय । Hence विषय-प्राधान्यात् अयमिति पुल्लिङ्गनिर्देशः and पेटिका अयम् अयून्यार्थः is not to be condemned. For अयून्यार्थः see Para 15, *ante*.

2. उदघात्र्य दर्शय—See Para 14, *ante*.

3. अभयेन—भयस्य अभावः अभयम् safety, अव्ययी—। By लक्षणा here this means *promise* of safety. तेन ।

4. परवतः—See इत्त परवान्, Act III, Sl. 4., “परवती चावभवती”—*Sāk* Act II.

5. यथावस्थितम्—अवस्थित is इत्त transpired. अवस्थितमनतिक्रम्य निवेद्यताम्. यथावस्थितं निवेद्यताम् । अव्ययी—qual. निवेद्यताम् ।

6. निशामयतु—See आवक निशामय Para 3, *ante*.

18. मलय—वाचिकामिदानीं श्रोतुमिच्छामि ।

*Mal*—I wish now to hear the verbal message.

सिद्धा—कुमाल, आदिदोह्नि अमच्चेण यहा—“एदे मह वअस्सा पच्च राआणो तुए सह समुप्पस्सिणेहा । ते जहा—कुल्लदाहिवो चित्तवम्भो, मलअणअराहिवो, सिङ्गणादो कल्लीर-दशणाहो पुक्खरक्खो, सिन्धुराओ सिन्धुसेणो, पारसीओ मेह-

णादोत्ति । एदेसु पुढमगिहोटा तिस्सि राआणो मलअक्केदुणा  
 विसअं इच्छन्दि अवरौ हत्थिवलं कोसं अ । ता जह चाणक्कं  
 निराकरिअ महाभाएण मह पीदि समुप्पादिदा तहा एदाणं  
 वि पुढमभणिदो अत्थो सम्पादयिदब्बोत्ति”-एत्तिओ वाआसंटेमो  
 [ कुमार, आदिष्टोऽस्मि अमाल्येन यथा एते मम वयस्याः पञ्च  
 राजानस्त्वया सह समुत्पन्नस्नेहाः । ते यथा—कुलृताधिप-  
 श्चित्रवर्मा, मलयनगराधिपः सिंहनादः, काश्मीरदेशनाथः  
 पुष्कराक्षः, सिन्धुराजः सिन्धुषेणः पारसीको मेघनाद इति ।  
 एतेषु प्रथमगृहीतास्त्वयो राजानो मलयकेतोर्विषयमिच्छन्ति  
 अपरौ हस्तिबलं कोषञ्च । तत् यथा चाणक्यं निराकृत्य  
 महाभागेन मम प्रीतिः समुत्पादिता यथा एतेषामपि प्रथम-  
 भणितोऽर्थः सम्पादयितव्यः इति”—एतावन् वाक्सन्देशः ] ।

*Siddh*—Prince, I was instructed by minister Rakshasa thus—“My friends, these five princes, have friendliness grown towards you. They are Chitravarman the ruler of Kulura, Simhanada the chief of the city of Malaya, Puskaraksha the lord of the land of Kashmere, Sindhushena the king of Sindha and Meghanada the Persian ” Of these the first-stated three kings desire the land of Malayaketu, the other two his force of elephants and treasure So just as my pleasure has been caused by your highly endowed self by discarding Chanakya, the same way of these also the object named above has to be accomplished.” This much is the verbal message.

मलय—(स्वगतम्) कथं चित्रवर्मादयोऽपि मामभिद्रुह्यन्ति ।  
 अथवा अतएव एतेषां राक्षसे निरतिशया प्रीतिः । (प्रकाशम्)  
 विजये राक्षसं द्रष्टुमिच्छामि ।

*Mal.*—( *To himself* ) How so ! Chitravarman and others also war upon me ! Or for this very reason is their excessive love for Rakshasa. ( *Alout* ) Vijaya, I wish to see Rakshasa.

प्रतीहारी—जं कुमारो आणवेदि [यत् कुमार आज्ञापयति]  
( इति निष्क्रान्ता ) ।

*Warder*—As the Prince commands. ( *Exit* ).

### CHARCHA

1. वयस्याः—वयसा तुल्या इति वयस+यत् lit of the same age Hence a friend.

2. कुलताधिपः &c.—See Act I, S1 20.

3. मामभिद्रुह्यन्ति—“क्रुधद्रु हीरुपष्टयोः कर्म” इति कर्मत्वम् ।

4. निरतिशया—अतिशय excess. निर्व्यूढः निश्चितोः वा अतिशयः अस्याः endowed with excessive.

19. ( ततः प्रविशत्यासनस्थः स्वभवनगतः पुरुषेण सह सचिन्तो राक्षसः ) राक्षसः—( आत्मागतम् ) पूर्णमस्मद्वलं चन्द्रगुप्तवलैरिति यत् सत्यं न मे मनसः परिशुद्धिरस्ति । कुतः—

साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन घटितं बिभ्रत् सपत्ने स्थितिं

व्याप्तञ्च विपक्षतो भवति यत् तत् साधनं सिद्धये ।

यत् साध्यं स्वयमेव तुल्यमुभयोः पत्ने विरुद्धञ्च यत्

तस्याङ्गीकरणेन वादिम इव स्यात् स्वामिनो नियुहः ॥१०॥

( *Now enter with an attendant, Rakshasa, seated in his own house, meditating* ) Rakshasa—( *To himself* ) Tranquillity of mind really does not come unto me because our army is filled with Chandragupta's warriors. ( *Do you ask* ) Why ?—Of a king, that army selected for the work leads to success, which, brought together by lineal succession and maintaining stay with



its own side is driven by a feeling of repulsion away from the enemy ; (while) defeat might ensue from the incorporation of such as are themselves yet to be won over, or are opposed to the king himself . just as of a disputant, that reason undoubtedly seen in the subject, becomes suitable for a conclusion, which, maintaining presence in similar cases it attended by (subject to) succession and is non-existent in dis-similar cases, (while) by the assumption of that which is itself to be proved, or is equally true of both sides, or what is opposed to the subject, error might creep into the agument.

### CHARCHA

1. यत् सत्यम्—इत्ययं meaning really. Cf.—“यत्सत्यं काव्य-  
विशेषवेदिन्याम् &c.”—Act I, Para 3.

2. अन्वयः ॥ साध्ये &c.—‘वादिनः’ तार्किकस्य ‘इव स्यामिनः’ भर्तुः राज-  
इत्यर्थः ‘नियहः स्यात्’ पराजयो भवेत् । कदा स्यात् इत्यपेक्षयाम्—

वादिनसावत्—अन्वयः ॥ यत् साधनं साध्ये निश्चितं, सपक्षे. स्थितिं विभत् अन्वयेन  
घटितं विपक्षतो व्यात्रक्तं, तत् सिद्धये भवति । यत् स्वयमेव साध्यं, उभयोः तुल्यं, यच्च  
पक्षे विरुद्धं, तस्य अङ्गीकरणेन नियहः स्यात् । व्याख्या—‘साध्यं’ प्रतिप्रायः, प्रमाणेन  
व्यवस्थापयितुमिष्टं धर्मरूपं वस्तु । साध्यमस्ति अस्मिन् इति कृत्वा साध्यवत् अपि ‘साध्यं’  
पक्षः इति नाम्ना नैयायिकैः आख्यातः धर्मरूपः पदार्थः, यत् किञ्चिदपि व्यवस्थापनं स  
इति यावत् । ‘यत् साधनं’ सिद्धिवीजत्वेन ऊहितं वस्तु ‘साध्यं’ पक्षे ‘निश्चितम्’ अमदिग्ध  
वर्त्मानं तत् सिद्धये भवति इत्यन्तरेण सम्बन्धः । साध्ये वक्तमानमपि सिद्धये नैव वा भवेत्  
इति धर्मान्तरमाह—किञ्च ‘सपक्षे’ पक्षसदृशे, निश्चितसाध्यवति, प्रतिपाद्यधर्मविशिष्टे  
अपरस्मिन् इत्यर्थः ‘स्थितिं विभत्’ सत्त्वा धारयत्, स्थितं सत् इत्यर्थः यत् साधनम् अन्व-  
येन घटितं प्रतिपाद्यस्य धर्मस्य अनुगमनेन युक्तं, तत् सदैव प्रतिपाद्यमन्वेति तदित्यर्थः ।  
यद्यपि स्थिते प्रतिपाद्ये स्वयमपि स्थितमिति यावत्, तत् सिद्धये भवति इत्यन्तरेण सम्बन्धः ।  
एवमपि कदाचित् सिद्धिर्नैव वा भवेत् इति तृतीयं धर्ममाह अपितु, ‘विपक्षतः’ पक्ष-  
विरुद्धात् साध्याभाववत्, प्रतिपाद्यधर्मविहीनात् प्रदायात् इत्यर्थः ‘व्यवक्तं’ व्यपगतं सत्  
व्यतिरेकेण च योजितं अवर्त्माने प्रतिपाद्ये खलुमध्यवर्त्मानमित्यर्थः ‘तत्’ तादृशं  
साधनं ‘सिद्धये भवति’ अनुमितिसिद्धये, प्रतिज्ञातार्थव्यपस्थापनाय, साध्यधर्मस्य सत्ताप्रति-  
पादानाय इत्यर्थः अलं स्यात् । किं पुनर्नालमित्याह—‘यत्’ साधनं साधनत्वेन ऊहितं

वस्तु 'स्वयमेव साध्यं' व्यवस्थापनीयं, पक्षे अनिश्चितमित्यर्थः अथवा यत् 'उभयोः' सपक्षविपक्षयोः 'तुल्यम्' उभयत्र वर्त्तमानमवर्त्तमानं वा दृश्यते अतएव अन्वयेन न घटितं 'यस्य पक्षे विरुद्ध' विपरीतं, साध्यधर्मासत्त्वेऽपि स्वयं सदित्यर्थः अतएव विपक्षतः व्यावृत्तत्वेन, व्यतिरेकवत्त्वेन इत्यर्थः अनिर्देशं 'तस्य' तथाविधस्य साधनस्य 'अङ्गीकरणेन' स्वीकरणेन सिद्धौ योग्यतया ग्रहणेन, वादिनो नियहः स्यात् !

स्वामिनः पुनः—अन्वयः ॥ साध्ये निश्चितं यत् साधनम् अन्वयेन घटितं, समन्ते स्थितिं बिभत् विपक्षतो व्यावृत्तं तत्, सिद्धये भवति । शेषं प्राग्वत् । व्याख्या—'साध्यं' अनुष्ठये अरिबिजयादिके 'निश्चितं' निर्णीतं योग्यतया अभ्यवसितमित्यर्थः, 'यत् साधनं' सैत्वं 'अन्वयेन' पुरुषपरस्परया 'घटितं' प्राप्तं, कुलक्रमागतं मौलमित्यर्थः अपि च 'सपक्षे' निजवर्गे 'स्थितिम्' अवस्थानं 'बिभत्' दधत् सत् 'विपक्षतः' शत्रुतः 'व्यावृत्तं, पराङ्मुखम्' उपजापादिभिः असाध्यमित्यर्थः 'तत् सिद्धये' कार्यसिद्धये 'भवति' सम्पाद्यते । 'यत्' पुनः 'स्वतमेव' आत्मना एव 'साध्यं' सम्पाद्यं न तु मौलमिव सिद्धम्, अथवा 'उभयोः' सपक्षविपक्षयोः 'तुल्यं' समानादर 'यस्य पक्षे' निजवर्गं 'विरुद्ध' विषमम् उपजापदूषितमित्यर्थः 'तस्य अङ्गीकरणेन, कार्यसिद्धये उपग्रहणेन स्वामिनी नियहः स्यात् । स्वार्थसिद्धये उपगृहीता एते भद्रभटादयो मे शङ्कां जनयन्ति इति भावः ।

3. साध्ये—साध + ण्यत् कर्मणि साध्य । This means—( वादिपक्षे that which is to be proved ; the predicate in the conclusion. Also साध्यमस्यस्मिन् इति साध्य + अच् मत्वर्थे साध्यम् the subject, *i. e.*, the subject in the conclusion. गीतम call it the पक्ष । "साध्यनिर्देशः प्रतिज्ञा" इति साध्यवचन्या पक्षनिर्देशः इति दीधितिकारः । ( स्वामिपक्षे ) that which is to be accomplished , the work undertaken.

4. निश्चितम्—(वादिपक्षे) undoubted, *i. e.*, undoubtedly present. This refers to all the known attributes of the पक्ष । Suppose the पक्ष is a पर्वत ( mountain ). We find it to be (i) woody, (ii) solid, (iii) smoky &c. Then (i) woodiness, (ii) solidity, (iii) smokiness &c. are properties ( चर्म ) that are निश्चित in the पर्वत । Let us further suppose that we want to show that the mountain *holds fire* ( वङ्गिमान् ) without actually seeing *fire* in it. The problem now is to infer the presence of *fire* from one or more of the known attributes *woodiness, solidity, smokiness &c.*, *i. e.*, to find out which of these attributes is so related to fire that

from the presence of that attribute the presence of fire may be interred. Now see next. Again (स्वामिपक्षे) निश्चितम् is अवधारितम् selected. In this sense, cf.—“तव निश्चित्य कन्दर्पमगमत् पाकशासनः”—*Kumara*.

5. अन्वयेन घटितम्—(वादिपक्षे) अनु + इ + अच् भावे अन्वयः succession (स्वामिपक्षे) अनु + इ + अच् अधिकरणे अन्वयः race, family. घट + णिच् + क्त कर्मणि घटित। “मिता ऋषः” इति ऋषः। (वादिपक्षे) attended युक्त। Cf—विघटित in the sense वियुक्त in “जटायुषा विघटितः काण्णायसोऽय रथः”। (स्वामिपक्षे) attained लब्ध। Cf. “आनीय भ्राटिति घटयति विधिरभिमतम्”। (वादिपक्षे) अन्वयेन घटितम् = attended by succession, *i. e.*, that which follows. This is a condition for the validity of the inference. If presence of fire is to be rightly concluded from any one of the attributes *woodiness, solidity, smokiness* &c., then that attribute must be seen in nature to *follow* the presence of fire. Now, we have never seen *woodiness, solidity* &c. to succeed the presence of fire. Hence these attributes should be excluded. But *smokiness* is oftenseen to *follow* the presence of fire. Where is it so seen? Now see next Again (स्वामिपक्षे) अन्वयेन घटितम् = come by through lineal descent, *i. e.*, a hereditary army, मौलबल।

6. विधत् &c.—सपक्ष = (वादिपक्षे) पक्ष is the subject in the conclusion (see note 3). पक्षेण सह वर्तमानः सपक्षः appearing in the same class with the पक्ष, *i. e.*, possessing the साध्यधर्म (which is वक्रिमत्ता in our example) in common with the पक्ष। Hence सपक्षे स्थितिं विधत् = appearing in one that possesses the साध्यधर्म in common with the पक्ष। Now *smokiness* is seen to *follow* the presence of fire in *certain instances, e. g.*, in the kitchen, in the steam engine, in the mill, and so forth. But this is not enough to infer the presence of fire in the mountain from its *smokiness*. If we can say that fire is the *cause* of smoke, then from seeing smoke we may infer the presence of fire. But the instances cited merely show that fire *precedes* smoke in

their cases. The precedence does not necessarily imply *causal* relation. Hence further condition are necessary. Now see next. (स्वामिपक्षे) पक्ष is वर्ग side. समानः पक्षः अस्य सपक्षः on the same side with the army, *i. e.*, the king ( स्वामिन् ) । सपक्षे स्थितिं विधत् = siding with the king. समान becomes स by योगविभाग in “समानस्य कृन्दसि अमूर्धप्रभृत्यदर्केषु” ।

7. व्याहृतश्च &c.—( वादिपक्षे ) विभिन्नः पक्षात् विपक्षः distinguished from पक्ष (by the absence of the साध्यधर्मं) । प्रादितत्— । वि + षा ÷ इत + ऋ कर्मणि excluded. The root is चन्तर्भावित्त्वर्थ as in “तेन निर्हत्तम्” । व्याहृतश्च विपक्षतः = excluded from the विपक्ष । In our example, anything that does not possess वक्रिमत्ता ( the साध्यधर्मं ), say a tank, is a विपक्ष । *smokiness* is absent in the विपक्ष, witness the tank. This means that if fire is absent, smoke is absent ( अन्यथा सिद्धिग्न्यस्य ) । Also we have seen above (note 6) that fire *precedes* smoke ( नियता पूर्ववर्तिता ) । We now see that this precedence is *causal*, not accidental. Had it been accidental, then the absence of fire would not have affected smoke. Thus finally fire is the *cause* and smoke the *effect*. Comp. “अन्यथा सिद्धिग्न्यस्य नियता पूर्ववर्तिता । कारणत्वं भवेत्तस्य वैविध्यं परिकीर्तितम् ॥” Again, the presence of the *effect* always implies the previous presence of the *cause*. Hence—

*All that is smoky, holds fire*

The mountain is smoky

∴ The mountain holds fire.

The inference here is perfectly sound.

( स्वामिपक्षे ) विरुद्धः पक्षः अस्य विपक्षः enemy. वि + षा + इत + ऋ कर्मणि व्याहृत averse. विपक्षती व्याहृतम् = averse to the enemy, *i. e.*, encouraging no advances from him.

6. साधनम्—साध्यते अनेन इति साध + ल्युट् करणे ( वादिपक्षे ) reason ; ( स्वामिपक्षे ) army. “साधनं सिद्धिसैन्ययोः” इति हेमः ।

7. सिद्धये—सिद्धि is ( वादिपक्षे ) establishment of the proposition ; ( स्वामिपक्षे ) success in the undertaking.

8. यत् साध्यम् &c.—साध्य is—( वादिपक्षे ) to be established, yet to be proved : such a thing cannot be used as a reason in a proof. ( स्वामिपक्षे ) to be won over : an army not already won over cannot be trusted and might cause disaster.

9. तुल्यसुभयोः—उभय refers to सपक्ष and विपक्ष । A reason equally true of both sides leads to no inference. An army also, with a leaning to both sides, is of no use.

10. पक्षं &c.—विरुद्ध is—( वादिपक्षे ) incongruous, contradictory, ( स्वामिपक्षे ) inimical.

11. अङ्गीकरणेन—अङ्गीकरण is—( वादिपक्षे ) assumption, adoption ; ( स्वामिपक्षे ) incorporation with one's standing army.

12. नियहः—नि + ग्रह + षप् भवे नियहः [lit. capture ; hence *discomfiture*, which applies to both वादिन् and स्वामिन् । In the case of वादिन् however नियह is the technical name for a *contradiction* of what is to be proved ( विप्रतिपत्ति ), and also for *inconclusion* ( अप्रतिपत्ति ) leading to no inference. Cf. “विप्रतिपत्तिरप्रतिपत्तिश्च नियहस्थानम्”—*Gotama*.

20. अथवा विज्ञातापरागहेतुभिः प्राक्परिगृहीतोपजापैः  
आपूर्णांमिति न विकल्पयितुमर्हामि । ( प्रकाशम् ) भद्र प्रियं-  
वदक, उच्यन्तामस्मद्दचनात् कुमारानुयायिनो राजानः—  
सम्प्रति दिने दिने प्रत्यासीदति कुसुमपुरम्, तत् परिकल्पित-  
विभागेः भवद्भिः प्रयागे प्रयातव्यम् । कथमिति ?

प्रस्थातव्यं पुरस्तात् खशमगधगणैर्मानुव्यूह्य सैन्यै-

र्गान्धारैर्मध्ययानि सयवनपतिभिः संविधेयः प्रयत्नः ।

पश्चात् गच्छन्तु वीराः शकनरपतयः संभृताश्चोणह्वणैः

कौलूताद्यश्च शिष्टः पथि परिहृणयाद्राजलोकः कुमारम् ॥११॥

Or, it behoves me not to hesitate, because it is filled with such as have the reason for their disaffection well-known,

and had previously accepted our overtures. (*Aloud*) Gentle Priyamvadaka, let the kings following the Prince be informed in my name that Kusumapura is now nearing day after day, so during march you should proceed with divisions formed. (Do you ask) How?—Drawing up troops in battle array, the Khasa and Magadha warriors should march in the van, behind me, Gandharas with the Yavana chiefs should take care of the march in the centre; let the valiant Saka kings, re-inforced by the Chinese and the Huns, march in the rear; and the rest of the kings—the king of Kulata and others—should shield the prince at the stages of the march.

प्रियं—जं अमच्चो आणवेदि [ यत् अमात्य आज्ञापयति ]

( इति निष्क्रान्तः ) ।

*Attendant*—As Minister commands. (*Exit*)

### CHARCHA

1. विज्ञात &c.—अपराग is dis-affection (see *ante*). तस्य हेतुः । विज्ञातः अपरागहृतुः एषाम् &c. These people have a real grievance against Chandragupta. Hence desertion was expected.

2. प्राक्परिग्रहोत् &c.—उपजाप overtures ( see *ante* ). प्राक् previously, *i. e.*, before they joined us. परिग्रहोत् accepted. प्राक् परिग्रहोत्ः उपजाप एभिः । They were about to desert, just then we made offers which they accepted and came over to us; so there is no reason to doubt their *bonafides*.

3. परिकल्पित &c.—विभाग is division of an army. 'तत् भवद्भिः प्रयागे' अध्यातिक्रमणे 'परिकल्पितः विभागः' यैः तादृशैर्भूत्वा 'प्रयातव्यम्' प्रस्थातव्यम् । You should have your positions allotted to you—some in the van, some again in the rear, and so forth.

4. अन्वयः ॥ सैन्यैः व्यूह पुरस्तात् मामनु खड्गमगधगणैः प्रस्थातव्यम् । मध्ययाने मयवनपतिभिः गान्धरैः प्रयवः संबिधेयः । पश्चात् चशष्महणैः संभ्रता बीराः शकनपरतयः गच्छन्तु । शिष्टः च राजलोकः कौलूतायः पथि कुमारः परिहृणुयात् । व्याख्या—'सैन्यैः'

सैनिकैः 'व्यूह' व्यूहं रक्षयित्वा सन्नद्धैः सैनिकैरित्यर्थः 'पुरस्तात्' यानसुखे 'माम् चनु' मम पृष्ठतः 'खशानां मगधानां' च 'गणैः' समूहैः 'प्रस्थातव्यं' प्रयातव्यम् । 'मध्ययाने' यानकेन्द्रे 'यवनराजैः यवनराजैः 'सह गान्धारैः' गान्धारदेशवासिभिः सैन्यैः 'प्रथमः सविधेयः' व्यापारः कर्त्तव्यः । जागरूकैः प्रस्थातव्यमित्यर्थः । 'पश्चात्' यानवृष्टे 'चीचैः इणैः' च 'संभृताः' परिपुष्टाः 'वीराः' यूराः 'शकनरपतयः शकराजाः गच्छन्तु' यान्तु । 'द्विष्टश्च राजलोकः' इतरो राजवर्गः 'कौलूतायः' कुलूतराजप्रमुखः आसपञ्चजनघटितः सङ्घः 'पथि' मार्गे प्रयाणे इत्यर्थः 'कुमार' मलयकेतु परिहणुयात्' वेष्टयित्वा यायात् परिचार्यं आपन्नः संरक्षेत् इत्यर्थः । खशराक्षसम् ।

5. खश &c.—The Khashas are a hill-tribe at present residing in the Khasia hills to the north-east of Bengal. The Magadhas are the warriors Bhadrabhata &c. who have come over from Chandragupta. खशश्च मगधाश्च । तेषां गणः &c.

6. मामनु—Rakshasa plans himself at the head of the whole host ; he is the leader. He wants to keep Bhadrabhata &c. under his eye to guard against treachery on their part.

7. व्यूह &c.—व्यूह is a formation of troops. व्यूहं कृत्वा इति व्यूह + णिच् + ल्यप् । The ल्यप् seems irregular ( why ? ). सैन्य is the करण of व्यूहरचनक्रिया ; hence it takes करणे श्या ।

8. गान्धारैः—The Gandharas are hill tribes dwelling in Candahar.

9. मध्ययाने—मध्ये यानम् the march in the centre, सुपसुपा । ०/ मध्ययानम् the central march, कर्मधा—।

10. पश्चाद्गच्छन्तु—Telang reads पश्चात्तिष्ठन्तु should stay in the centre. मम seems to suit a march better than स्या ।

11. पथि परिहणुयात् &c.—Telang reads पथि पथि इणुयात् should shield stage after stage. But इ by itself is rare in this sense. चाहणुयात् should have been used. Also cf.—“त एव मां परिहणन्ति”—Para 23, supra.

21. ( प्रविश्य ) प्रतीहारी—जेदु अमञ्चो । अमञ्च, इच्छति तुमं कुमारो पेक्खिदु' [ जयतु अमात्यः । अमात्य, इच्छति त्वां कुमारः प्रेक्षितुम् ] ।

( *Entering* ) *Warder*—Let Minister prosper. Minister, the Prince wishes to see you.

राक्षसः—भद्रे, मुहूर्त्तं तिष्ठ । कः कोऽत्र भोः ।

*Rak.*—Good woman, wait a moment. Who is here ?  
Who Ho !

( प्रविश्य ) पुरुषः—आणवेद् अमञ्चो [ आञ्जापयतु अमात्यः ] ।

( *Entering* ) *Attendant*—Let Minister command.

राक्षसः—उच्यतां शकटदासः यथा—परिधापिताः कुमारेण आभरणानि वयम् । तन्न युक्तमनलङ्घ्यैः कुमारदर्शनमनुभवितुम् । अतो यत्तदलङ्करणत्रयं क्रीतं तन्मध्यादेकं दीयताम् इति ।

*Rak.*—Let Sakatadasa be informed this—I have been persuaded by Prince to resume decorations, it is not therefore meet that I should enjoy the sight of prince undecorated. So, of the three pieces of jewellery that have been bought, let one be handed over.

पुरुषं—जं अमञ्चो आणवेदि [ यदमात्य आञ्जापयति ] ।

( इति निष्कम्य पुनः प्रविश्य ) अमञ्च इदं आहरणं [ अमात्य, इदमाभरणम् ] ।

*Atten.*—As the Minister commands. ( *Going out and re-entering* ) Minister, this is the piece of jewellery.

राक्षसः—( नाट्येन आत्मानमलङ्कृत्य उत्थाय च ) भद्रे राजोपगामिनं मार्गमादेशय ।

*Rak.*—( *Acting the decoration of person and rising* ) Good woman, show me the way leading to the royal presence.



प्रती—एदु अमच्चो [ एतु अमात्यः ] ।

Warder—Let Minister come.

राक्षसः—( आत्मगतम् ) अधिकारपदं नाम निर्दोषस्यापि  
पुरुषस्य महदाशङ्कास्थानम् । कुतः—

भयं तावत् सेव्यादभिनविशते सेवकजनं

ततः प्रत्यासन्नाङ्गवति हृदये चैव निहितम् ।

ततोऽध्यारूढाणां पदमसुजनद्वेषजननं

गतिः सोच्छ्रायानां पतनमनुरूपं कलयति ॥ १२ ॥

*Rak.*—( *To himself* ) This thing called 'office' is indeed a source of great apprehension even to an innocent person. (Do you ask) Whence?—Apprehension comes to the server from the served, to be sure . next it becomes planted at his heart indeed from his intimates . over and above this, the office of those that are highly placed excites envy in bad people. The rise of the exalted entails a commensurate fall.

## OHARCHA

1. परिधापितः &c.—परिधान implies motion, so the root is "गत्यर्थं—" : or परिधानम् is परिधेयत्वेनबोधः which makes the root वृद्धार्थं । Thus गत्यर्थत्वात् वृद्धार्थत्वाद्वा षणिकर्तुः कर्मसंज्ञा ।

2. राजोपगामिनम्—राजानमुपगच्छति इति राजन् + उप + गम + णिनि साधु-कारिणि कर्त्तरि , &c.

3. अधिकारपदम्—अधिकार office नियोग ( see ante ). पद thing वस्तु । "पद व्यबसितवाय स्थानलक्ष्माङ्गुबस्तुषु" इत्यमरः । अधिकाररूपं पदम् ।

4. अन्वयः ॥ सेवकजनं तावत् भयं सेव्यात् अभिनविशते । ततः प्रत्यासन्नात् हृदये निहितमेव च भवति ततः । अध्यारूढानां पदं असुजनद्वेषजननम् । सोच्छ्रायानां गतिः अनुरूपं पतनं कलयति । व्याख्या—'सेवकजनं तावत्' अन्वयगं खलु भयं शङ्का 'सेव्यात्' सेवापात्रात् राक्षः इत्यर्थः 'अभिनविशते' संभाषति 'ततः'

तदनन्तरम् आगमात् परमित्यर्थः 'प्रत्यासन्नात्' राज्ञः सन्निहितात् जनात् तत् पूर्वप्राप्तं भयं 'हृदये' मनसि 'निहितमेव च भवति' सदेव लयं तिष्ठति । 'ततः' सद्युपरि 'अध्यारूढानां पद' प्रधानपुरुषाणामधिकारः 'असुजनानां' खलानां 'इषजननम्' असुयाहेतुः । माहशाना प्रधानपुरुषाणां बहूणि शङ्कास्थानानि । इतो राजा, ततः सुद्राक्षत्परिचारकाः; अन्यतश्च खलाः । तस्मिन् 'उक्ताविण' उन्नत्या 'सह' ये बर्त्सन्ते तेषामध्यारूढानामित्यर्थः 'गतिः' गमनम् ऊर्द्धगमनम् अध्यारूढित्वित्यर्थः 'अनुरूपं' सदृशम् उक्तायसदृशं 'पतनम्' अधःपातं 'कलयति' घटयति । यात्रानागीहसावन्तमेव अचरोर्हं प्रकुरुते इत्यर्थः । शिखरिणौ वृत्तम् ।

5. *Remark*—Cf —“भेतव्यं वृपते ऋतः सचिवतः &c”—Act III, Sl. 14. Thoughts, as embodied here, at this time forebode the coming downfall of Rakshasa.

6. अभिनिविशते &c.—‘नेर्विशः’ इत्यात्मनेपदम् । सेवकजनम् has कर्मणि द्वितीया । The rule “अभिनिविशश्च” has no scope here : for no आपह in implied (See under अभिन्यवीविशत्, Magha 1).

7. हृदये चैव—Fear at first arises from the king, then it takes a permanent footing through back biters that hang is implied here. about the king's person.

8. ततोऽध्यारूढानाम् &c.—What precedes applies to servants in general. This line refers specially to those that are high in office. Over and above the common dread of the king and his attendants, the envy of the wicked persecutes the high.

9. अनुरूपम्—Cf—“पमनासाः समुच्छ्रयाः” । Dhundhi reads अनुरूपम् which is obscure He explains ‘अनुरूपम्’ अवश्यभाविस्ति उचितम् । Telang interprets—“The condition of those who have risen high finds a fall to be appropriate. Comp—“अध्यारूढिः भवति महताममप्यपक्षं शनिष्ठा” Sak.

२२. (परिक्रम्य) प्रतीहारो—अमञ्च, अञ्चं कुमारो । उपसर्पद् गं अमञ्चो [ अमात्य, अयं कुमारः । उपसर्पतु एनम् अमात्यः ] ।

*Warder (Going round)*—Minister here is prince, let Minister approach him.

राक्षसः—( विलोक्य ) अयं कुमारस्तिष्ठति । य एष  
पादाग्रे दृशमवधाय निश्चलन्तीं  
शून्यत्वादपरिगृहीततद्विशेषाम् ।  
वक्त्रेन्दुं वहति करेण दुर्वहाणां  
कार्याणां कृतमिव गौरवेण नम्रम् ॥ १३ ॥

( उपसृत्य ) विजयतां कुमारः ।

*Rak.*—( *Observing* ) Here is waiting Prince. This one who, fixing his motionless eye on the forepart of his feet with its different parts unperceived through vacancy, supports in his hand his moon-like face which is as if bowed down (it caused to bend) by the weight of heavy tasks. ( *Advancing* ) Let Prince prosper.

**अन्वयः ॥** य एष शून्यत्वात् अपरिगृहीततद्विशेषां निश्चलन्तीं दृशं पादाग्रे अवधाय दुर्वहाणां कार्याणां गौरवेण इव नम्रं कृतं वक्त्रेन्दुं करेण वहति । व्याख्या—‘य एष शून्यत्वात्’ मगसा रिक्तीकृतत्वात् दर्शनप्रयत्नाभावात् इत्यर्थः ‘न परिगृहीता’ न अवबुद्धा तस्य पादाग्रेस्य ‘विशेषाः’ तत्सहायाः अङ्गुष्ठकनिष्ठिकादयः यथा तादृशीं ‘निश्चलन्तीं’ पादाग्रेस्यैव कश्चित् प्रदेशे स्थिरां ‘दृशं’ नयनं ‘पादाग्रे’ चरणाद्गुलिषु ‘अवधाय’ पातयित्वा ‘दुर्वहाणां’ अस्मिन् चणे विद्यते प्राप्ते दुर्हाराणां ‘कार्याणां’ कुसुमपुरावरीधाययाणां राजकार्याणां ‘गौरवेण इव’ गुरुतया इव तद्वरेणैव ‘नम्रं’ कृतम् अवनमितं ‘वक्त्रेन्दुं’ मुखचन्द्रं ‘करेण वहति’ हस्तेन अवलम्ब्य आस्ते साऽयं कुमारस्तिष्ठति इति पूर्वस्य सुखस्यः । प्रदृशिणी व्रतम् ।

## CHARCHA

1. निश्चलन्तीम्—He was in deep thought concerning Rakshasa. So the eye was fixed in a vacant stare at the toes of his feet. Telang reads निश्चलताङ्गाम् । अङ्ग refers to the parts of the eye, i. e., the ball, the lids &c.

2. शून्यत्वात् &c.—The eye was open but the mind was not there ; hence the look conveyed no impression of the objects looked at. विशेष is *particular* as opposed to सामान्य the *general*. पादस्य अग्रं पादाग्रम् is a wide region having five particularly named parts, *i. e.*, the toes of the foot ; these were not distinguished—  
अङ्गुलीना विशिष्य पृथक् अग्रह्वयम् । Dhundhi explains विशेष as विषयविशेष, तत् refering to the eye. Telang accepts this when he says “perceiving done of its objects”. Explain thus :—न गृह्णौता तस्या. दृशः विशेषाः विषयविशेषाः यथा ताम् । But विशेष for विषयविशेष seems to be a big ellipsis.

3. वक्त्रेन्दुम् &c.—He was moodily meditating plans of revenge on Rakshasa with a downcast look, but Rakshasa in his simplicity thought that he was bowed down by anxious thoughts of the momentous issues at hand.

23. मलय—आर्य्य, अभिवादये । इदमासनमास्यताम् ।  
(राक्षसस्तथा करोति) आर्य्य, चिरदर्शनेनार्य्यस्य वयमुद्दिग्नाः ।

*Mal*—Noble Sir, I bow to you. Here is a seat, be you seated. (*Rakshasa does as desired*) Noble Sir, we are uneasy through Noble Sir's delayed appearance (lit. sight).

राक्षसः—कुमार, प्रयाणे प्रतिविधानमनुतिष्ठता मया  
कुमारात् अयमुपालम्भः अधिगतः ।

*Rak*—Prince, adopting precaution in the matter of the march, I have come by this censure from Prince.

मलय—आर्य्य, प्रयाणे कथं प्रतिविहितमिति श्रोतुमिच्छामि ।

*Mal*—Noble Sir, I wish to know how precautions for the march have been adopted.

राक्षसः—कुमार, एवमादिष्टा अनुयायिनो राजानः  
 (“प्रस्थातव्य”मिति पूर्वीक्तं पठति ) ।

*Rak*—Prince, the kings following us have been thus instructed ( *Repeats* the verse “प्रस्थातव्यम् &c.” as said before).

मलय—( स्वगतम् ) कथं य एव महिनाशेन चन्द्रगुप्त-  
माराधयितुमुद्यताः त एव मां परिहृण्वन्ति । ( प्रकाशम् ) आर्य्य,  
अस्ति कश्चित् यः कुसुमपुरं प्रति गच्छति तत आगच्छति वा ।

*Mal*—( *To himself* ) How so ! The very men who are trying to serve Chandragupta with my ruin are surrounding me ! ( *Aloud* ) Noble Sir, is there any one who is going to Kusumapura or coming from there ?

राक्षसः—अवसितमिदानीं गतागतप्रयोजनम् । अल्पै-  
रहोभिर्वयमेव तत्र गन्तारः ।

*Rak*—The necessity for going and coming has now ended  
We ourselves will go there in a few days.

मलय—( स्वगतम् ) विज्ञायते । ( प्रकाशम् ) यद्येवं, ततः  
किमार्य्येण अयं सलेखः पुरुषः प्रेषितः ।

*Mal*—( *To himself* ) I know ! ( *Aloud* ) If so, then why  
was this man with a letter sent there by Noble Sir ?

## CHAROHA

1. चिरदर्शनेन—*Malayaketu* sees *Rakshasa* for the first time then that day, and gently rebukes him for his late appearance. He suspects *Rakshasa* was busy with matters relating to *Chandragupta*.

2. प्रयागे प्रतिविवानम् &c.—*Rakshasa* explains that he was busy adopting precautions for the day's march.

3. प्रतिविहितम्—भावे क्त with the nom. भवता understood.

4. कथं य एव—His suspicions are strengthened. With the

incriminating letter before him, he thought these kings were placed about his person with the object of स्वाश्रयविनाश as spoken of in the letter.

5. अवसितम्—अव + सी + क्त कर्त्तर ।

6. विज्ञायते—He means to say 'you are found out'. Rakshasa's वयम् in वयमेव तत्र गन्तारः means *we, i. e.*, our side, all of us with our troops. But Malayaketu perverts it into 'I' the plural being used for the singular by "असदी ह्येष"। So Malayaketu understands it as an artful expression with a double entendre, viz., 'we all will go and invest the city,' but really meaning 'I shall go as Chandragupta's minister taking Malayaketu with me in fetters'.

24. राक्षसः—( विलोक्य ) अये सिद्धार्थकः ! भद्र, किमिदम् ?

*Rak*—(*Looking*) Ha ! Siddharthaka ! Good man, what is this ?

सिद्धा—(सवाष्यं लज्जां नाटयन्) पसीददु अमच्चो । ताडि-  
अन्तेण—( इत्यर्द्धोक्ते सभयमधोमुखस्तिष्ठति ) ।

*Siddh*—(*Acting shame—with tears*) Mercy, Minister. Being thrashed—(*At this half-utterance stands with face cast down with fear.*)

मलय—भागुरायण, स्वामिनः पुरस्तात् भीतो लज्जितो वा नैष कथयिष्यति । स्वयमेव आर्यस्व कथय ।

*Mal*—Bhagurayana, frightened or shamed before his master, he will not tell it ; you tell it yourself to Noble Sir.

भागु—यदान्नापयति कुमारः । अमात्य, एष कथयति यथा—अहम् अमात्येन लेखं दत्त्वा वाचिकं सन्दिश्य चन्द्रगुप्त-सकाशं प्रेषित इति ।

*Bhag*—As Prince commands. Minister, he says this—  
'Minister sent me to Chandragupta giving me a letter and  
speaking a verbal message.'

राक्षसः—भद्र सिद्धार्थक, अपि सत्यम् ?

*Rak*—Good Siddharthaka, is this true ?

सिद्धा—(लज्जां नाटयन्) एवं अतिताड्डीअन्तेण मए निवे-  
दिदं [ एवम् अतिताड्यमानेन मया निवेदितम् ] ।

*Siddh*—( *Acting shame* ) Being severly thrashed, I said so.

राक्षसः—अट्टमेतत् । ताड्यमानः पुरुषः किमिव न ब्रूयात् ।

*Rok*—This is false. What indeed would not a man say  
on being beaten ?

मलय—सखे भागुरायण, दर्शय लेखम् । वाचिकमेष भृत्यः  
कथयिष्यति ।

*Mal*—Friend Bhagurayana, show him the letter. This  
servant will speak the verbal message.

## OHARCHA

1. ताड्यमानेन—After this Dhundhi add—न पारितं रहस्यं मया  
धारयितुम् ।

राक्षसः—भद्र कीदृशं रहस्यमिति न स्वत्वगच्छामि ।

सिद्धा—ननु विशापयायि ताड्यमानेन मया— ।

This is inconsistent with what passes between Rakshasa  
and Siddharthaka from भद्र सिद्धार्थक अपि सत्यम् to किमिव न ब्रूयात्  
below. न पारितं रहस्यं धारयितुम्—I could not guard your secret—  
is an admission of the truth of the allegations against Rak-  
shasa. But when Rakshasa questions him 'Good Siddharthaka  
is this true' his answer 'I said so under torture'. Evidently  
implying thereby that the charges are *not* true. Rakshasa him-

self interprets the answer in that way, for he says 'अदृक्मेतत् । ताड्यमानः पुरुषः किमिव न ब्रूयात्' । Hence for consistency's sake Dhundhi's additions have to go. One of Telang's manuscripts, the one marked by him 'E' indeed omits them.

25. भागु—अमात्य, अयं लेखः ।

*Bhag*—Minister, this is the letter.

राक्षसः—( वाचयित्वा ) कुमार, शत्रोः प्रयोग एषः ।

*Rah*—( *Reading* ) Prince, this is a plot of the enemy.

मलय—लेखस्य अशून्यार्थम् आर्येण इदमप्याभरणम् अनुप्रेषितम् । तत् कथं शत्रोः प्रयोग एषः ।

*Mal*—This jewellery too is sent by Noble Sir, as an accompaniment to the letter ; how then is it a move of the enemy.

राक्षसः—( आभरणं निर्वर्ण्य ) कुमारेण एतन्नक्षत्रमनुप्रेषितम्, मयापि एतत् कस्मिंश्चित् परितोषस्थाने सिद्धार्थकाय दत्तम् ।

*Rak*—( *Scrutinising the jewellery* ) This was sent me by Prince, and I gave it to Siddharthaka on a certain occasion for joy.

भागु—ईदृशस्य, विशेषतः कुमारेणात्मगान्नात् अवतार्य प्रसादीकृतस्य इयं परित्यागभूमिः ।

*Bhag*—Is this the place to part with such jewellery especially what has been gifted as a favoured by Prince after taking off from his own person ?

मलय—वाचिकमप्यार्येण सिद्धार्थकाच्छ्रोतव्यमिति लिखितम् ।



*Mal*—It is also written by Noble Sir, that a verbal message has to be heard from Siddharthaka.

राक्षसः—कुतो वाचिकं कस्य वाचिकम् ? लेख एव अस्म-  
दीयो न भवति ।

*Rak*—From whom is the verbal message ? To whom is the verbal message ? The letter itself is not mine.

मलय—इयं तर्हि कस्य मुद्रा ।

*Mal*—Whose then is this seal ?

राक्षसः—कपटमुद्रामुत्पादयितुं शक्नुवन्ति धूर्ताः ।

*Rak*—The wily can make forged seals too.

भागु—कुमार, सम्यगमात्यो विज्ञापयति । भद्र सिद्धार्थक,  
केनायं लिखितो लेखः ।

*Bhag*—Prince, justly does Minister object. Good Siddharthaka, by whom is this letter written ?

सिद्धार्थकः—(सिद्धार्थकः राक्षसमुखमवलोक्य तूष्णीमधो-  
मुखस्तिष्ठति) ।

*Siddh*—( Keeps silent with head downcast, after having looked at Rakshasa's face. )

### CHARCHA

1. अयन्वार्थम्—&c.—For अयन्वार्थम्, see Para 15 ante. Construe—इदं लेखस्य अयन्वार्थमाभरणम् आर्येण अनुप्रेषितम् in which अयन्वार्थम् is in the same case with आभरणम् । Do not take it as किं वि (adverb). The jewellery was with yourself ; how then can you say अच्चेः प्रयोग एवः ?

2. परितोषस्थाने—स्थान is अवकाश । [परितोषस्य स्थानम् &c. See Act II, Para 39—स्वगावाद्भवतार्यं भूषणानि प्रयच्छति &c.

3. ईदृशस्य &c.—ईदृशस्य refers to the quality of the jewellery. चात्मनावात् &c., implies that irrespective of quality, the circumstances of the gift make it impossible to part with it. परित्यागस्य दानस्य भूमिः स्थानं पात्रमित्यर्थः, *i. e.*, Siddharthaka is certainly not worthy to receive it. The insinuation is that the jewellery is worth a prince's ransom ; you knew that very well and your story of gift to your servant is false.

4. कुतो वाचिकम् &c.—कुतः refers to the sender, and कस्य to the receiver of the message.

26. भागु—भद्र, अलं पुनरात्मानं ताडयित्वा । कथय ।

*Bhag.*—Good man, do not get tharshed.

सिद्धा—शब्द, सञ्जडासेण [ आर्य्य, शकटदासेन ] ।

*Siddh.*—Noble Sir, by Sakatadasa.

राक्षसः—कुमार, यदि शकटदासेन लिखितः ततो मयैव ।

*Rak.*—Prince, if by Sakatadasa, then it is written by myself.

मलय—विजये, शकटदासं द्रष्टुमिच्छामि ।

*Mal.*—Vijaya, I wish to see Sakatadasa.

प्रतीहारो—जं कुमारो आणवेदि [ यत् कुमार आज्ञापयति ] ।

*Warder.*—As Prince commands.

भागु—(स्वगतम्) न खलु अनिश्चितार्थम् आर्य्यं चाणक्य-प्रणिधयोऽभिधास्यन्ति । आगत्य शकटदासो वा सोऽयं लेख इति प्रत्यभिज्ञाय पूर्ववृत्तं प्रकाशयेत् । एवं सति सन्दिहानो मलयकेतुरस्मिन् प्रयोगे श्लथादरो भवेत् । भवतु एवम् । ( प्रकाशम् ) कुमार, न कदाचिदपि शकटदासः अमात्म-

राक्षसस्य अग्रतो मया लिखितमिति प्रतिपत्स्यते । अतः  
अन्यलिखितम् अस्य आनीयताम् । वर्णसंवाद एव एतं  
विभावयिष्यति ।

*Bhag.*—( *To himself* ) The emissaries of Noble Chanakya will not surely state anything unverified. Sakatadasa, on coming and recognising that this is that letter, might disclose past events. It turning out thus, Malayaketu, becoming suspicious, might have his faith shaken in this manouvre. Be it thus managed. ( *Aloud* ) Prince, Sakatadasa will never own in presence of minister that this was written by him. So let some other of his writings be produced. Resemblance of that characters will enable us to guess.

मलय—विजये, एवं क्रियताम् ।

*Mal.*—Vijaya, let this be done.

प्रती—कुमार, मुहावि [ कुमार, मुद्रा अपि ] ।

*Ward.*—The seal too, Prince ?

मलय—उभयमप्यानीयताम् ।

*Mal.*—Bring both.

प्रती—जं कुमारो आणवेदि [ यत् कुमार आज्ञापयति ] ।  
( इति निष्क्रम्य पुनः प्रविश्य ) कुमार, इदं खु सभ्रडदासेण  
सहस्यलिखितं पत्रम् मुहावि [ कुमार, इदं खलु शकटदासेन  
रूहस्तलिखितं पत्रम् मुद्रा अपि ] ।

*Ward.*—As the Prince commands. ( *Going out and re-entering.* ) Prince, this is indeed a letter written by Sakatadasa with his own hand. ( This is ) the seal also.

मलय—( उभयमपि नाट्येन विलोक्य ) आर्थ, संवदन्व-  
चराणि ।

*Mal*—( *Acting the inspection of both* ) Noble Sir, the characters agree.

राक्षसः—( स्वगतम् ) संवदन्यक्षराणि । शकटदासस्तु  
मित्रमिति च विसंवदन्यक्षराणि । किं न शकटदासेन—

स्मृतं स्यात् पुत्रदाराणां विस्मृतस्वामिभक्तिना ।

चलेश्वर्येषु लुब्धेन न यशःस्वनपायिषु ॥ १४ ॥

*Rak*—( *To himself* ) The characters agree (with each other), but the letters do not agree with the fact that Sakatadasa is a friend. Could it be that Sakatadasa, greedy after fleeting wealth and not after fame unfading, thought of wife and children with devotion to master ignored ?

### CHARCHA

1. ताडयित्वा—'अलं खल्वोः प्रतिषेधयोः प्राचां क्त्वा' इति क्त्वा । Telang reads ताडयितुम् ।

2. न खलु &c.—Bhagurayana did not know whose writing it was. He is now in a dilemma. Sakatadasa will surely recognise the letter and will give out the facts concerning it. Malayaketu will then see through the entire plot from first to last. Not only will then the strategy fail, but the safety of the instruments of it—Bhagurayana, Bhadrabhata &c.—will be at stake ( आगल्य...ज्ञयादरी भवेत् ) । Hence Sakatadasa has to be kept away at any risk. But the Prince wants to see him then and there ( शकटदासं द्रष्टुमिच्छामि ) । What to do in the circumstances ? He makes up his mind and says भवतु एवम्—let me proceed thus. Dhundhi omits—आगल्य...ज्ञयादरी भवेत्, but this is necessary to explain what passes in the mind of Bhagurayana and leads to भवत्वैवम् &c.

3. अन्यलिखितम् &c.—सम् + वद + चञ् भाषे संवादः agreement. वर्षाणां संवादः । वि + भू + णिच् + कृट् तिप् will cause to guess. 'वर्षा-

संवाद एव एतम्' अर्थं शकटदासेन लिखितमिति 'विभावयिष्यति' अनुमापयिष्यति कथयिष्यति इत्यर्थः । Sakatadasa need not be dragged up here for this matter, such a simple solution being available. This is a very clumsy suggestion. But the fool Malayaketu adopts it. The wonder is Rakshasa did not object. Sakatadasa was the only witness, and the most material witness, in this case against him. His presence was absolutely necessary. Dhundhi reads—प्रतिलिखितम् for अन्यलिखितम् । The latter means 'some other writing', and the former 'a copy of this writing.' But it is absurd to suggest to Sakatadasa to make a copy. He would recognise the letter at once, suspect foul play, and rush to the royal presence without waiting to be summoned. Hence we reject प्रतिलिखितम् । Also cf.—'तस्यैवापरलेख्यमूचितमिदं लेख्यं प्रलोगाश्रयः' below. If it were a copy, the poet would have said "तस्यैव प्रतिलेख्यमूचितमिदं" &c. instead of तस्यैवापरलेख्य &c.

4. शकटदासस्तु &c.—'शकटदासी मित्रं' मम मुहूर्त्तं 'इति' अनेन वस्तुना सह 'अक्षराणि विसवदन्ति' लेखाक्षराणि विरुद्धानि, मित्रं हि कदापि नैवं लेखिष्यति ! No friend would write such an epistle to ruin me. Is then Sakatadasa no longer a friend? Has he been bribed by the enemy ?

5. अन्यः ॥ विष्कृतस्वामिभक्तिना चलेषु अर्थेषु न अनपायिषु यशःसु लुब्धेन शकटदासेन पुत्रदाराणां स्मृतम् ( इति ) किं नु स्यात् ? व्याख्या—'विष्कृता स्वामिभक्तिः' नन्दकुलानुरागः येन तादृशेन अतएव 'चलेषु' अस्थिरेषु 'अर्थेषु' वस्तुषु 'न अनपायिषु' स्थिरेषु 'यशःसु' कौर्त्तिषु, 'लुब्धेन' सज्जातलोभेन 'शकटदासेन पुत्राणां दाराणां' च 'स्मृतम्' स्वामिभक्तिं पृष्ठतः कृत्वा पुत्रस्त्रे हः पदोपमे च पुरस्कृतमिति 'किं नु स्यात्' तत एव वा रिपुभिः सन्धाय इमं भेदविधिम् अनुष्ठितवानसौ ।

6. पुत्रदारानाम्—पुत्राश्च दाराश्च &c., पुत्र is here supposed to be the अन्यर्हित, because it is the end to which दार is the means. It is however usual to take दार as the अन्यर्हित, cf.—'सदारापत्यं'—*Sak.* Act VII. The षष्ठो is by "अधोगर्थदृष्टीणां कर्मणि" । Dhundhi reads पुत्रदारस्य—say "सर्वो हन्तो विभवया एकवद्भवतीति वक्तव्यम्" ।

7. विष्कृत &c.—Note that here in the व्याख्या we say विष्कृता स्वामि-

भक्तिः &c. with विद्युता in the feminine, while under “नेदं विद्युत-भक्तिना &c. we explain विद्युतं भक्तिः with विद्युतं in the neuter. The reason for this difference is that भक्ति being of the प्रियादि class, the पूर्वपद does not take पुं वहाव in a बहुव्रीहि; but स्वामिभक्ति is not of the प्रियादि class. So with it पुं वहाव is available.

27. अथवा कः सन्देहः—

सुद्रा तस्य कराङ्गुलिप्रणयिनो सिद्धार्थकस्तत्सुहृत्  
तस्यैवापरलेख्यसूचितमिदं पत्रं प्रयोगाश्रयम् ।

सुव्यक्तं शकटेन भेदपटुभिः सन्धाय सार्द्धं परै

भर्त्सृस्त्रेहपराङ्मुखेन क्लृपणं प्राणार्थिना चेष्टितम् ॥ १५ ॥

Or what doubt (can be there in the matter) ?—This writing, the basis of the plot, is surely his, indentified (as it is) by another writing ; the seal is a companion of the fingers of his hand . Siddharthaka is his friend. Evidently, Sakata, desiring the life (of his wife and children) and with face averted from master's kindness, has thus meanly acted leaguely with enemies that are clever in (bringing about) a rupture.

अन्वयः ॥ प्राणार्थिना भर्त्सृस्त्रेहपराङ्मुखेन शकटेन भेदपटुभिः परैः सार्द्धं सन्धाय क्लृपणं चेष्टितम् ( इति ) सुव्यक्तम् । सुद्रा तस्य कराङ्गुलिप्रणयिनी, प्रयोगाश्रयम् अपरलेख्यसूचितम् इदं पत्रं तस्यैव, सिद्धार्थकः तत्सुहृत् । व्याख्या—‘प्राणार्थिना’ पुत्रदाराणां जीवनमिच्छता अतएव सम्प्रति क्लेशप्रदो यो ‘भर्त्सृस्त्रेहः’ स्वामिभक्तिः नन्दानुराग इत्यर्थः तत्र ‘पराङ्मुखेन’ हतादरेण ‘शकटेन’ शकटदासेन ‘भेदे’ विश्लेषणे गृहविवादे इत्यर्थः ‘पटुभिः’ निपुणैः ‘परैः सार्द्धं’ शत्रुभिः सह ‘सन्धाय’ क्लृपणं सन् ‘क्लृपणं चेष्टितं’ हीनमाचरितं मितं मां जातविश्रमम् अतिसन्धाय इति ‘सुव्यक्तं’ परिष्कृतमेव । कुत इत्याह—‘सुद्रा’ इयम् अङ्गुलिसुद्रा ‘तस्य’ शकटस्य ‘कराङ्गुलिषु प्रणयिनी’ साभिलाषा तत्रैव नित्यसलघ्ना अन्यैर्दुष्प्रापा तत् शकटेनैव सुद्रितो लेखः । अतएव, अनर्पिताक्षरं पत्रं शकटेन सुद्रितं पश्चात्तत्र भेदार्थिना केनापि शूटं लिखितम्

इत्यपि स्यात् । न इत्याह—‘प्रयोगस्य’ शतकृतभेदीपायस्य ‘आश्रयम्’ आलम्बः [ क्लीबत्वं षित्यम् ] ‘अपररेन’ अन्येन लेखेन वर्षायोजनया शकटस्यैव इति भावः ‘सूचितं’ शकटस्य इति कथितम् ‘इत्थं पत्रं तस्यैव’ शकटस्यैव नान्यस्य कस्यचित् । तथापि पत्रेण चन्द्रगुप्ती नामिष्रेत इति यदि स्यात् । न इत्याह—एष पत्रवाहकः ‘सिद्धार्थकः तस्य’ शकटदासस्य ‘सुहृत्’ मित्रं तत् शकटस्य प्रीतसाहनं विना नायमेवं वदेत् । एव सति परोपजापदूषितः शकट इति कः सन्देहः इति भावः ।

### CHARCHA

1. सुद्रा तस्य &c.—The signet-ring was handed over to Sakatadasa for use in his transactions ; cf.—“अनदैव सुद्रता स्वाधिकारं व्यवहर्त्तव्यम्”—Act II, Para 42.

2. अपरलेख्य &c.—लिख + ण्यत् कर्मणि लेख्यम् writing. Now see व्याख्या ।

3. पत्रम्—Telang reads लेख्यम् which means the same.

4. प्रयोगाश्रयम्—प्रयोग is means, *i. e.*, any one of the four—सामन्, दान, भेद, दण्ड । Now see व्याख्या । The means here is of course भेद । आश्रय is masculine. प्रयोगाश्रयः would be a good substitute as it preserves the metre also. Cf.—however, उपायनिलये Act I, Sl. 4, in which निलय is used in the feminine. प्रयोगः आश्रयः अश्रय does not remove the difficulty. It does not suit the context, because the प्रयोग, *i. e.*, भेद is not basis of the पत्र । It is the पत्र which is the basis of the प्रयोग, *i. e.*, on which the भेद is based. पत्रमवलम्ब्य प्रयोगः प्रवर्त्तते ।

5. शकटेन—शकट is a contraction for शकटदास like भौम for भौमसेन ।

6. भर्त्तृच्छेद &c.—परा away. परा अश्नति इति परा + अश् + क्तिन् कर्त्तरि पराच् ( प्रातिपदिक ) । पराक् सुखमस्य परास्सुखः with face averted ; तेन । “पदव्यवाये च” इति बालनिषेधः ।

7. प्राणार्थिना—प्राण refers to the life of son and wife. Telang thinks that by threatening the life of son and wife his own life too was threatened though indirectly. The reference is to previous incidents when Sakata was condemned. It is then that he entered with a compact with the enemies for his own life played into the hands of his enemies by allowing himself to be led to Rakshasa.

28. मलय—( विलोक्य ) आर्य्य “अलङ्कारत्रयं श्रीमता यदनुप्रेषितं तदुपगतम्” इति यल्लिखितं तस्मध्यात् किमिदमेकम् ? ( निर्वर्ण्य आत्मगतम् ) कथं तातन धृतपूर्वमिदमाभरणम् । ( प्रकाशम् ) आर्य्य, कुतोऽयमलङ्कारः ?

*Mal.*—( *Noticing* ) Noble Sir, ( regarding ) “the pieces of jewellery which have been forwarded by the blessed one, are received” as written (here) is this one of the three ? ( *Eying closely—to himself* ) How so ! This piece of jewellery was previously worn by father. ( *Aloud* ) Whence is this ornament, Noble Sir ?

राक्षसः—वणिग्भ्यः क्रयादधिगतः ।

*Rak.*—Got by purchase from merchants.

मलय—विजये अपि प्रत्यभिजानामि भूषणमिदम् ।

*Mal.*—Vijaya, do you recognise this jewellery ?

प्रती—(निर्वर्ण्य सवाष्पम्) कुमार, कथं ण पञ्चभिजाणामि इदं सुगिहोदणामहेण पव्वदीशलेण धारिदपुव्वं [ कुमार, कथं न प्रत्यभिजानामि ? इदं सुगृहोतनामधेयेन पर्वतेश्वरेण धारितपूर्वम् ]

*Ward.*—( *Eying closely—with tears* ) How could I not recognise it, Prince ? This was previously worn by Parvatesvara of auspicious name

मलय—( सवाष्पम् ) हा तात —

एतानि तानि तव भूषणवल्लभस्य

गात्रोचितानि कुलभूषण भूषणानि ।

दैः शोभितोऽसि मुखचन्द्रकृतावभासो

नक्षत्रवानिव शरत्समयप्रदोषः ॥ १६ ॥



*Mal.*—(With tears) Alas! Father, the ornament of your race, fond of jewellery, these are those ornaments suiting your person, decorated with which you appeared, with light furnished by your moon-like face, like dusk in the autumn-season decorated with stars.

### CHARCHA

1. यल्लिखितम्—Written in the letter. See *Ante*.
2. तन्मध्यात्—तत् refers to अलङ्कारत्वय । बौद्धमपादानमपेक्ष्य श्री ।
3. प्रत्यभिज्ञानानि—प्रति + अभि + ज्ञा + लट्मि । प्रत्यभिज्ञा is recognition. Hence the root is स्वरणार्थ । Thus apparently the rule “संप्रतिभ्यामनाद्यने” should have given the आत्मनेपद, because आध्यान being उत्कण्ठापूर्वकस्वरण, the rule has scope if mere स्वरण is implied as in this case. The fact is, the rule provides for सम् and प्रति only, not for अभि also which here separates प्रति from ज्ञा ; consequently the rule does not apply. अभिना व्यवधानात् नात्मनेपदम् । Cf.—“कमिह समुपस्थास्यति विधिः”—*Sak.* Act I, where the intervention of उप bars the आत्मनेपद though सम् is there.

4. सुगृहोतनामधेयेन—See *ante*, Act I.

5. धारितपूर्वम्—Same as दृष्टपूर्वम् । Only we have स्वार्थे णिच् added.

6. अन्वयः ॥ हे कुलभूषण, भूषणवल्लभस्य तव गात्रोचिताति एतानि तानि भूषणानि यैः शोभितः सुखचन्द्रकृतावभासः नचववान् शरत्समयप्रदोष इव असि । व्याख्या—हे ‘कुलस्य’ अद्याव’शस्य ‘भूषण’ अलङ्कारस्वरूप तात् ‘भूषणानि’ अलङ्काराः ‘वल्लभानि’ प्रियाणि यस्य तादृशस्य प्रियमण्डनस्य ‘तव गात्रस्य’ वपुषः ‘उचितानि’ योग्यानि परिचितानि वा ‘एतानि तानि’ प्रसिद्धानि ‘भूषणानि’ आभरणानि ‘यैः शोभितः’ अलङ्कृतः त्वं चन्द्रतुल्ये सुखे कृतः’ विहितः ‘अवभासः’ उत्फुल्लता यस्य तादृशो भूत्वा ‘सुखतुल्येन चन्द्रेण कृतः अवभासः’ दौमिः यस्मै तादृशः अपि च ‘नचववान्’ तारकामण्डितः ‘शरत्समयस्य’ शरत्कालस्य ‘प्रदोषः’ रजनीसुखमिव ‘असि’ अभूः ।

7. भूषण &c.—वल्लभ is प्रिय । This is a general term including all that please. भूषण, jewellery, specifies the particular object

of pleasure. Hence भूषण is the विशेषण and बल्लभ the विशेष्य here. Thus the बहुव्रीहि ( see व्याख्या ) is quite regular.

8. अस्मि—This is for अम्; in the past. वर्त्तमानसामीप्ये वर्त्तमानम् ।

9. सुखचन्द्र &c.—This applies to both तात and प्रदीप । तातपत्रे—सुखं चन्द्र इव, उपमितकर्मधा—। Now see व्याख्या । Decoration over, a sense of satisfaction was felt, and the face beamed with joy (कृतावभासः) । प्रदीपपत्रे—सुखतुल्यचन्द्रः, कर्मधा—like शाकपार्थिव । तेन कृतावभासः lighted up by the moon which looked like the face of प्रदीप । पर्वतक and प्रदीप are compared, both being dark. भूषण compares with नक्षत्र and the सुख with चन्द्र । शरत्समय implies a clear sky so that the moon, which is here the face of प्रदीप, is visible

29. राक्षसः—( स्वगतम् ) कथं पर्वतेश्वरेण धृतपूर्वाणि इत्याह । व्यक्तमेवास्य भूषणानि । एतान्यपि चाणक्यप्रयुक्तेन वणिग्जनेन अस्मासु विक्रीतानि ।

*Rak.*—( *To himself* ) How so ! He says, they were previously worn by Parvatesvara ! Clearly these are his jewelry. These again were sold to me by merchants set on by Chanakya.

मलय—आर्य्य तातेन धृतपूर्वाणां विशेषतश्चन्द्रगुप्तहस्तगतानां वणिग्भयः क्रया (द?) धिगत इति न युज्यते । अथवा युज्यते एवैतत् । कुतः—

चन्द्रगुप्तस्य विक्रेतुरधिकं लाभमिच्छतः ।

कल्पिता मूल्यमेतेषां क्रूरेण भवता वयम् ॥ १७ ॥

*Mal.*—Noble Sir, 'got by purchase from merchants' does not fit in with what had been previously worn by father, especially what fell into the hands of Chandragupta. Or

perhaps it does fit in. ( Do you ask ) How ?—By you, the heartless, ourselves are the price offered for these unto Chandragupta the seller, coveting a big profit.

### CHARCHA

1. व्यक्तमेव &c.—एव is misplaced. Construe व्यक्तम् अश्वैव भूषणानि ।

2. एतान्यपि &c.—Telang takes this as प्रकाशम् । But then एतान्यपि &c., becomes an *explanation* of how hawkers could sell such priceless articles. The explanation is uncalled for now, the matter being already explained. and becomes suspicious. We have therefore omitted प्रकाशम् following Telang's manuscripts marked M. R. and G. एतान्यपि &c. is a remark to himself ( स्वगत ) due to the flood of light suddenly thrown on the entire transaction by the lamentations of Malayaketu. For the incidents see Act I, “प्रतिगृह्यन्नाभरणानि भवद्विरुद्धं द्रष्टव्यः” &c. and “परितोष्य विक्रेतारं गृह्यन्ताम्”—Act II. Para 44.

3. ततितेन घृतपूर्वाणाम् &c.—This is a comment on Raksha's explanation above, viz., “वणिग्भ्यः क्रयादधिगतः” । Hence we prefer our reading to Telang's वणिग्वक्रयः because ours follows more closely the wording of Rakshasa's explanation. चन्द्रगुप्त &c implies that it is not conceivable that the king would sell them to vendors (who in their turn sold to you). The insinuation is, you yourself murdered Parvatesvara.

4. अन्वयः ॥ अधिकं लाभमिच्छतः विक्रेतुश्चन्द्रगुप्तस्य क्रूरेण भवता वधमेतेषां मूल्यं कल्पिताः । व्याख्या—‘अधिकं लाभं’ प्रकृष्टं वृद्धिम् ‘इच्छतः’ प्रार्थयमानस्य ‘विक्रेतुः’ विनिमयकामस्य ‘चन्द्रगुप्तस्य’ मीर्यरूपस्य वणिजः ‘क्रूरेण’ नृशंसेन ‘भवता वधम् एतेषाम्’ अलङ्काराणां ‘मूल्यं कल्पिताः’ पणत्वेन निरूपिताः । एभिर्भेषगोर्वशी-कृतस्त्वं महिनाशे व्यबसितोऽसि इति तिरस्कारः ।

30. राक्षसः—( सगतम् ) अहो सुश्लिष्टोऽभूत् शत्रु-प्रयोगः । कुतः—

लेखोऽयं न ममेति नोत्तरमिदं मुद्रा मदीया यतः

सौहार्दं शकटेन खण्डितमिति श्रद्धेयमेतत् कथम् ।

मौर्यभूषणविक्रयं नरपती की नाम सम्भावयेत्

तस्मात् संप्रतिपत्तिरेव हि वरं न ग्राम्यमत्रोत्तरम् ॥ १८ ॥

*Rak.*—( *To himself* ) Ha ! The enemy's plot was well laid. For, "This is not my letter" is no answer, because the seal is mine. How is it believable that friendship has been severed by Sakata ? Who indeed would think of the sale of ornaments in Maurya the king ? So in this matter admission indeed is preferable, not the ordinary reply (*i. e.*, the usual defence).

### CHARCHA

1. सुश्लिष्टः &c.—सुष्टु श्लिष्टः, *i. e.*, the parts fit in well with one another. For अभूत् in the past, cf.—“रेनां पश्यसि येनैवमवादीः”—*Sak.* II.

2. अन्वयः ॥ अयं लेखो मम न इति इदं नोत्तरं यत मुद्राः मदीया । शकटेन सौहार्दं खण्डितम् इति एतत् कथं श्रद्धेयम् ? नरपती मौर्ये की नाम भूषणविक्रयं सम्भावयेत् ? तस्मात् अत्र संप्रतिपत्तिरेव हि वरं, ग्राम्यम् उत्तरं न । व्याख्या—शकट-दासेन लिखितो लेख इति स्थिते वा पक्षा—स्वमतेन लिखितम् अक्षत्सम्भवा वा । तत्र 'अयं लेखः' एतत् पत्रं 'मम न' न हि मन्मतेन लिखितम् 'इति इदं न उत्तरं' नैव मे युक्तं प्रतिवचनम् । कुतो न युक्तमित्यत्र हेतुमाह—'यतः' यस्मात् 'मुद्रा' पत्रस्थम् अङ्गलिमुद्राङ्कनं 'मदीया' मन्नामलाङ्किता । नैतत् किञ्चित्, मुद्रा तदायत्ता तत् तथा शकटनैव मुद्रणं न दृष्कारम् । मितस्नेहं विस्मृत्य तदेव तेन कृतमिति चेत् 'शकटेन सौहार्दं खण्डितं' मितता परिहृता इति एतत् कथं श्रद्धेयं केन प्रमाणेन विश्वास्यम् ? प्राणार्थिना तेन सौहार्दं खण्डितमिति यन्मयामन्यते तत्र प्रमाणाभावः । पञ्चान्तरे मया धृतात् अस्मादलङ्कारादेव परिव्यक्तं मनैव सम्भवा लिखितो लेखः चन्द्रगुप्तशमिप्रेक्ष इति । यच्च मयोक्तं वणिग्भ्यः क्रयादधिगतमिति तत्र 'नरपती मौर्ये' राजनि चन्द्रगुप्ते 'की नाम' जनः 'भूषणविक्रयं' अलङ्कारपणनं 'सम्भवतः विश्वस्थात् ? न कीऽपि । 'तस्मात्' हेतोः 'अत्र' अस्मिन् प्रस्तावे 'संप्रतिपत्तिरेव हि' अभ्युपगम एव लेखोऽयं मम

इति स्त्रीकार एव 'वरं' याञ्छतरा 'याम्य' जानपदम् अकुशलमित्यर्थः 'उचर' न' लेखीऽयं न ममेति प्रतिवचनं न याञ्छम् । तत्र हि अनो मन्यते क्रमोचरितम् अचरतेन च कार्दायतुमिष्यते इति ।

3. मम—This does not mean *mine*, but *written at my instance*. Rakshasa was not the writer, this is proved.

4. सौहार्दम्—सुहृदी भाव इति सौहार्दम् . "दृङ्गसिन्धुन्ते पूर्वपदस्य च" इत्युभयपदवृद्धिः ।

5. अक्षयम् &c.—अकटः सौहार्दं खण्डितवान् इति अकटेन सौहार्दं खण्डितम् । No one would believe in this, because this would be a bare statement unsupported by evidence.

6. नीर्थे &c.—Here the idea of charging Sakatadasa is relinquished and the evidence against himself is being scrutinized. The piece of jewellery, he is wearing, incriminates him. This was on Parvataka's person and passed into the hands of Chandragupta after that prince was dead. How could it be with Rakshasa ? Evidently it came from Chandragupta as price for the head of Malayaketu. Rakshasa's story that he bought it from hawkers is incredible, because a king, especially one of the status of Chandragupta, would never think of selling jewellery.

7 संप्रतिपत्तिरेव &c.—He prefers to plead guilty, because a defence would only expose him to ridicule. People would say that treason is being concealed with lies. This scene may be compared with the trial of Charudatta in the अक्षकटिक । Cf.—मया खलु वृशसिन &c.—अक्षकटिक Act IX.

31. सलय—एतदार्यं पृच्छामि ।

Mal.—I ask Noble Sir this.

राक्षसः—( सवाष्पम् ) कुमारय आर्यस्तं पृच्छ । वयमिदानीमनार्याः संवृत्ताः ।

Rak.—(With tears) Prince, ask him who is noble ; we have now turned ignoble.

मलय—

मौर्योऽसौ स्वामिपुत्रः परिचरणपरो मित्रपुत्रस्तवाहं  
दाता सोऽर्थस्य तुभ्यं स्वमतमनुगतस्त्वं तु मद्यं ददासि ।  
दास्यं सत्कारपूर्वं ननु सचिवपदं तत्र ते स्वाम्यमत्र  
स्वार्थं कस्मिन् समीहा पुनरधिकतरे त्वामनार्थं करोति ॥१६॥

*Mal.*—Maurya there is your master's son ; I am your friends' son in constant attendance. Of wealth he it is who is the giver unto you , but unto me you give following your own humour ; There your office as a minister is but slavery preceded by honour, here mastery. Regard for which weightier self-interest then does make you ignoble.

### CHARCHA

1. वधमिदानीम् &c.—“We have turned ignoble” is an admission of guilt—the संप्रतिपत्ति thought of above. It sticks into the throat of his honourable self ; hence सबाधम् ।

2. अन्वयः ॥ तव असौ मौर्यः स्वामिपुत्रः ; अहं परिचरणपरो मित्रपुत्रः । अर्थस्य स तुभ्यं दाता ; त्वं तु स्वमतमनुगतः मद्यं ददासि । तव ते सचिवपदं सत्कारपूर्वं दास्यं ननु ; अत्र स्वाम्यम् । अधिकतरे कस्मिन् स्वार्थं समीहा त्वां पुनः अनार्थं करोति ? व्याख्या—‘तव’ सम्बन्धे ‘असौ’ त्वया आश्रयत्वेन चिन्तितो ‘मौर्यः’ सुरापुत्रश्चन्द्रगुप्तः ‘स्वामिनः’ प्रभोः नन्दस्य ‘पुत्रः’ अतः प्रसुरिव सेव्यः, ‘अहं परिचरणपरो’ सेवानिरतः ‘मित्रपुत्रः’ सुहृत्सुत स्वसुतः अतः इव सेवकः । तव दास्यम् अत्र स्वाम्यमिति भावः । ‘अर्थस्य’ अनस्य सम्बन्धे ‘स’ मौर्यः ‘तुभ्यं दाता’ स्वमतेन प्रतिपादयिता ‘त्वं तु’ पञ्चान्तरे त्वमिह ‘समतम्’ आत्माभिरुचिम् ‘अनुगतः’ आश्रितः सन् ‘मद्यं ददासि’ प्रतिपादयसि । अनेन तु तत्र परतन्त्रता अत्र स्वतन्त्रता । एवं सति ‘तव’ चन्द्रगुप्ताश्रये ते ‘सचिवपदं’ अमात्याधिकारः ‘सत्कारः’ पूजा ‘पूर्वं’ यस्मिन् तथाभिधं ‘दास्यं ननु’ भयता एव नाधिकं किञ्चित्, ‘अत्र’ इह मत्सकाशे ‘स्वाम्यं’ प्रभुता । एतावता अत्रैव ते स्वार्थं पश्यामि न तत्र, तथापि त्वं तत्रैव उत्तकण्ठसे । ननु पृच्छामि तव ‘अधिकतरे’ स्वाम्यादपि लोभनीये ‘कस्मिन् स्वार्थं’ कौड्ये आत्मप्रयोजने ‘समीहा’ अभिलाषः ‘त्वां पुनः’ आर्थमपि त्वाम् ‘अनार्थं’ हीनहृत्तं ‘करोति’ कुतो हेतोः यथमिदानीम् अनार्थ्याः संज्ञप्ताः ब्रतं धयन्तु चिन्तयन्तोऽपि न विद्यः ।

3. मौर्योऽसौ &c.—Here you are being waited upon, there you have to wait upon. with me your movements are free, there they are restricted; thus from considerations of personal liberty you should prefer to stay here.

4. दाता &c.—Sacrifice of liberty may be agreeable to some in return for money. But in that matter also the funds here are in your control, while there they are beyond your reach.

5. दास्यम् &c.—In a word you have slavery there and mastery here. Certainly one cannot prefer slavery to mastery. Cp “It is better to reign in Hell than serve in heaven”.

6. स्वार्थं कश्चिन् &c.—We are thus at a loss to see what tempts you there. Apparently this vile attempt on your part lacks motive. Nothing अधिकतर in comparison with स्वान्य exists in the world.

32. राक्षसः—कुमार, एवम् अभियुक्तव्याहारिणा भवतैव मे निर्णयो दत्तः । कुतः ( मौर्योऽसौ स्वामिपुत्र इति युष्मदस्मदोर्व्यत्ययेन पठति ) ।

*Rak.*—Prince, an answer is offered me by yourself, speaking so nobly. (Do you ask) How? (Repeats ‘मौर्योऽसौ स्वामिपुत्रः’ &c. with an interchange of युष्मद् and अस्मद् ) ।

### CHARCHA

1. अभियुक्तव्याहारिणा &c.—अभियुक्तम् उदारं माधु व्याहरति इति साधु-कारिणि कर्त्तुं षिनिः । Cf.—“अभियुक्तं वारितः”—*Sak.* Act VI. निर्णयः is conclusion, *i.e.*, a decided answer. This is with reference to the indecision expressed by Malayaketu’s स्वार्थं कश्चिन् समीहा । कश्चिन् समीहा इति वितर्कगर्भं भवत्प्रश्ने ‘एवम्’ अनेन प्रकारेण मौर्योऽसौ इत्यादिना पद्येन ‘अभियुक्तम्’ आर्यजनीचितं ‘व्याहरति’ यः तादृशं न भवता एव स्वयं त्वया ‘मे’ मम ‘निर्णयो दत्तः’ भवद्वितर्कं निश्चय उक्तः । आर्या भवान् अतः आर्याचितेन चेतसा अत्र मे स्वार्थसमीहां न पश्यति, तन् न स्वयं व समीहा इति निर्णयः । तेन च अपापी-ऽहम् इत्याशयि, त्वच्च शत्रुभिः परिवारितः सोऽहमात्मापादित इति भावः । You have answered your own question. There is no motive, hence the charge fails. The absence of motive is stated by you in

noble words, I need not add anything to them. Telang reads अयुक्तव्याहारिणा ( अयुक्तं यथा तथा व्याहरति इति—speaking unjustly ). This hardly agrees with facts. Malayaketu's speech मीर्थ्योऽसौ &c. is perfectly just. The reference is to *this* speech and not to anything that has gone before it, as is obvious from एवम् in Telang's एवमयुक्तव्याहारिणा &c.

2. कुतः—This explains how भवतैव निर्णयोदत्तः । Rakshasa brings out the निर्णय from the speech of Malayaketu himself which he repeats interchanging युष्मद् and अस्मद्, thus :—

मीर्थ्योऽसौ स्वामिपुत्रः परिव्रणपरः मित्रोपवी मम त्वं  
दाता सोऽर्थस्य मन्त्रं स्वमतमनुगतोऽहं तु तुभ्यं ददामि ।  
दास्य सत्कारपूर्वं ननु सचिवपदं तव मे स्वास्यमव  
स्वार्थे कस्मिन् समीहा पुनरधिगतरे मामनाथ्यं करोति ॥ १९ ॥

Translation and Expl. are left to the reader.

3. युष्मदस्मदोः &c.—युष्मच्च अस्मच्च युष्मदस्मदी । तयोर्ऋत्वयः विपर्यामः, तेन । For कुतः, Telang reads भवतुतव को दोषः—Never mind, you are not to be blamed. This is in reference to the अयुक्तव्याहार of which Telang speaks. In that case the repetition of मीर्थ्योऽसौ &c. becomes irrelevant, because it does not say who is to blame as it ought to do after having absolved Malayaketu of blame. Rakshasa should have either kept silence after the absolution or should have said something to locate the blame. Besides, of मीर्थ्योऽसौ &c. is really an अयुक्तव्याहार it is equally so also when coming from Rakshasa with an interchange of युष्मद् and अस्मद् । Malayaketu however takes Rakshasa's repetition of the verse as a defence, for he turns round with the retort इदमिदानीं किम् । Hence we have rejected Telang's reading.

33. मलय—( लेखमलंकरणस्थगिकाञ्च निर्दिश्य ) इद-  
मिदानीं किम् ।

Mal.—( Pointing at the letter and the parcel of jewellery )  
What then is this ?



राक्षसः—( सवाष्यम् ) विधिविलसितम् । कुतः—  
 भृत्यत्वे परिभावधामनि सति स्नेहात् प्रभूणां सतां  
 पुत्रेभ्यः कृतवेदिनां कृतधियां येषां न भिन्ना वयम् ।  
 ते लोकस्य परीक्षकाः क्षितिभृतः पापेन येन क्षता- R.C.  
स्तस्येदं विपुलं विधेर्विलसितं पुंसां प्रयत्नच्छिदः ॥ २ ॥०

*Rak*—( *With tears* ) Fate's play. (Do you ask) Whence ? This is a vast display by Fate that cuts short human efforts—Fate the villain by whom were slain those kings who could see through men ; who, being of trained intellect, were appreciators of service and were good masters to whom, through kindness, we were not different from sons, servitude, the abode of insults, notwithstanding.

### CHARCHA

1. इदमिदानीम् &c.—This is a retort to Rakshasa who has ended with pressing the absence of motive as a ground to disbelieve the story against him. Malayaketu points at the letter and parcel of jewellery. If you have no motive why send this to Chandragupta ? The fact is you *have* a motive which is at present hidden from us, but I say own it up.

2. विधि &c.—विलसितं विलासः भावे क्तः। विधिः विलसितम्। This is more than I know. Ask Fate. It is remarkable that even at this critical moment Rakshasa refrains from accusing Bhagurayana, Siddharthaka, Bhadrabhata &c. of plotting against him though they were well-known officers at the court of Chandragupta and necessarily known to Rakshasa who was not such a fool as not to see the hand of Bhagurayana &c. in the matter. More than once he has suspected these people, cf.—“पूर्वमखदबलं चन्द्रगुप्तस्यैः”—*Para* 19.

3. अन्यः ॥ कृतधियां कृतवेदिनां येषां सतां प्रभूणां वयं परिभावधामनि भृत्यत्वे सति स्नेहात् पुत्रेभ्यः भिन्ना न, ते लोकस्य परीक्षका चित्तिभृतः येन पापेन जताः तस्य पुंसां प्रयत्नच्छिदः विधेः इदं विपुलं विलसितम् । व्याख्या—‘कृता’ समाहितता ‘धीः’ बुद्धिः येषां तेषां समाहितचित्तानाम् अतएव ‘कृतं’ कर्म ‘विदन्ति’ जानन्ति ये तादृशानां गुणज्ञानां ‘येषां सता प्रभूणां’ नृपोत्तमानां सम्बन्धे ‘वयम्’ अहं परिभावस्य’ अवमानस्य यत् ‘धाम’ आस्पदं तस्मिन् ‘भृत्यत्वे’ सेवकत्वे ‘सति’ तादृशस्यापि भृत्यभावस्य अनादरेण ‘स्नेहात् पुत्रेभ्यः भिन्ना न’ पुत्रवदाहताः ‘ते’ तथाविधाः ‘लोकस्य’ ‘पुरुषस्य’ ‘परोक्षकाः’ विनिर्णयसमर्थाः ‘चित्तिभृतः’ भूपालाः नन्दः इत्यर्थः [ गौरवे बहुवचनम् ] ‘येन पापेन’ दुराचारेण विधिना ‘चताः’ नाशिताः ‘तस्य’ तथाविधस्य ‘पुंसां’ पुरुषाणां ‘प्रयत्न’ चेष्टां यः ‘छिनत्ति’ सत्सादयति तस्य ‘विधेः’ दैवस्य ‘इदम्’ एतत् लोभ्यालंकरणदिद्वारेण ‘विपुलं’ विलसितं महती किञ्च लीला । तत् दैवमेव पृच्छ “इदमिदानीं किम्” न माम् । अन्यथा कृतः प्रयत्नः मया, अन्यथा पुनः परिणमितो दैवेन इति भावः ! अत्र विधेः इति चाणक्यं प्रति कटाचः । चाणक्यस्य प्रयोग एष इति फलितम् ।

4. भृत्यत्वे &c.—परिभव or परिभाव by “परी इव भुवो वैज्ञाने” । अनादरे ७मी । भृत्यत्वमनादृत्य = सति भृत्यत्वे ।

5. प्रभूणाम्—Refers to Nanda. गौरवे बहु—। Nanda's sons are excluded, because with reference to them पुत्रेभ्यो न भिन्नाः becomes meaningless as they had no issue.

6. सताम्—The insinuation is—you are not सत् ।

7. कृतवेदिनाम्—&c.—कृतधौ is one of trained intellect, कृतवेदिन् is one who does not forget services received ; because कृतधौ therefore कृतवेदिन् । I served my masters and my services were appreciated. The point is, you are neither कृतधौ, nor कृतवेदिन् । Hence you are insulting me in this manner. अत्र मे परिभावधाम भृत्यत्वमेव ।

8. लोकस्य परीक्षकाः—Telang renders by—good judges of men. They knew how to find out the genuine and the fraud you are not so ; hence cannot distinguish between me and Bhagurayana's party.

9. पुंसाम् &c.—I made the effort and in the right direc

tion, but Fate was against me. This is another way of saying what he has already said, viz. शब्दोः प्रयोग एष—all this is Chanakya's trickery.

34. मलय—(सरोषम्) किमद्यापि निङ्गूयते एव ?  
विधेः किलैतत् व्यवसितं न लोभस्य ! अनार्थ्य—

कन्यां तोत्रविषप्रयोगविषमां कृत्वा कृतघ्न त्वया

विश्वम्भप्रवणः पुरा मम पिता नीतः कथाशेषताम् ।

संप्रत्याहितगौरवेण भवता मन्दाधिकारे रिपौ

प्रारब्धाः प्रलयाय मांसवदहो विक्रेतुमेते वयम् ॥ २१ ॥

*Mal.*—(*Angrily*) What ! Even now being concealed ! This is indeed the play of Fate not of Greed !! Ignoble man—By you, the traitor, previously, with a girl rendered dreadful through the application of a virulent poison, my father, who was prone to be trusting (Or—under control through confidence) was led to become one whose memory alone remains. Now (again), esteem having been placed in you in the department of counsel, our hapless selves are, alas ! going to be sold by you like meat to the enemy for utter extinction.

### CHARCHA

1. किमद्यापि &c.—निङ्गूयते being concealed प्रच्छाद्यते, *i. e.*, the truth is being concealed. अरुचौ किल । The speech is a taunt. No one will believe you, when you say this is due to Fate. Say it is the play of *greed*.

2. अन्वयः ॥ हे कृतघ्न, पुरा त्वया तोत्रविषप्रयोगविषमां कन्यां कृत्वा विश्वम्भप्रवणः मम पिता कथाशेषतां नीतः । संप्रति अहो मन्दाधिकारे आहितगौरवेण भवता एते वयं प्रलयाय रिपौ मांसवत् विक्रेतुं प्रारब्धाः । व्याख्या—हे 'कृतघ्न' उपकारकहृदिन् राक्षस 'पुरा' इतः पूर्वं 'त्वया तोत्रस्य' दारुणस्य 'विषस्य प्रयोगेण' नित्यसेवनेन 'विषमां' सीरां 'कन्यां कृत्वा' विषकन्यां विधाय 'विश्वम्भे' विश्वापे 'प्रवणः' उन्मु खः अनाश्रुः

इत्यर्थः 'मम पिता' पर्वतेश्वरः 'कथाशेषता' नाममात्रस्थितत्वं 'नीतः' प्रापितः मृत्यु-  
मापादित इत्यर्थः । 'संप्रति' षष्ठ्या 'अहो' खेदे पूर्ववत्सं ते अजानङ्गिरस्माभिः 'मन्थस्य'  
मन्त्रणकार्यस्य यः 'अधिकारः' नियोगः तस्मिन् विषये 'आहित' स्थापितं 'गौरवम्'  
आदरः यस्मिन् तथाविधेन सादरसाहच्य मन्त्रकर्त्तव्य व्यापारितेन अतएव कृतविश्वासेन  
'भवता एते' विश्वस्ता 'वयं प्रलयाय समूलघाताय 'रिपौ' शत्रौ चन्द्रगुप्ते 'मांसवत्' मांस-  
मिव निर्ममं 'विक्रेतुं प्रारब्धाः' पणायितुं प्रक्रान्ताः । विश्वस्त पितरं निपात्य पुत्रमपि  
विश्वस्त निपातयितुमुद्यतीऽसि इति भावः ।

3 कन्याम् etc.—This information has only just now reached Malayaketu. The impression 'previously was that Chanakya had killed Parvatesvara.

4. कथाशेषताम्—कथा नाममात्रं शेषः अस्य कथाशेषः one whose me-  
mory alone survives, *i. e.*, one dead. Cf. "देवव्रते यशःशेषे" ।

5. आहितगौरवेण &c.—आहित placed. गौरव weight. I attached  
great weight to your counsels and requested you to advise me in everything relating to this expedition. Dhundhi ex-  
plains differently thus—'मन्त्राधिकारि' मौर्यस्य मन्त्रित्वे 'आहितगौरवेण,  
धृताभिलाषेण इत्यर्थः । Telang follows and renders—'placing a high  
value on the counsellorship.' But supposing Rakshasa had  
indeed done so, wherein lies the censure? Disregard for  
other's interests to serve one's own, is the rule with worldly  
men and it would be surprising if Rakshasa furnished an  
exception. Our interpretation lends point to the censure.  
We trusted you to counsel us and you betrayed the trust by  
counselling our ruin. This is quite in keeping with your pre-  
vious history of which we had no knowledge *then*. Father trusted  
you and suffered, I am about to suffer too through trusting  
you. The same संप्रति as पुरा । The leopard does not change his  
spots ! You live by betrayal of trust. Cf.—"नाहंविश्वम्भघाती  
राक्षसः" below.

† 35. राक्षसः—(स्वगतम्) अयमपरो गण्डस्योपरि स्फोटः ।

( प्रकाशम्—कर्णौ पिधाय ) शान्तं : पापं शान्तं पापम् । नाहं  
पर्वतेश्वरे विषकन्यां प्रयुक्तवान् ।

*Rak*—( *To himself* ) This is a fresh boil on the carbuncle.  
( *Aloud—blocking the ears* ) Begone sin ! Begone sin ! I did  
not set the poison-girl on Parvatesvara.

मलय . केन तर्हि व्यापादितस्तातः ?

*Mal*.—By whom then was father killed.

राक्षसः—दैवमत प्रष्टव्यम् ।

*Rak*.—Fate should be questioned about it.

मलय—( सक्रोधम् ) दैवमत प्रष्टव्यम् । न क्षणको  
जीवसिद्धिः ।

*Mal*.—( *Angrily* ) Fate should be questioned about it,  
not the mendicant Jivasiddhi !

राक्षसः—(स्वगतम्) कथं जीवसिद्धिरपि चाणक्यप्रणिधिः !  
हन्त रिपुभिर्म हृदयमपि स्वीकृतम् ।

*Rak*—( *To himself* ) How so ! Jivasiddhi too an emi-  
ssary of Chanakya ! Alas ! My heart too is owned by the  
enemies.

मलय—( सक्रोधम् ) भासुरक, आज्ञाप्यतां शिखरसेनः  
सेनापतिः—य एते राक्षसेन सह सुहृत्तामुत्पाद्य अस्मच्छरीर-  
द्रोहेण चन्द्रगुप्तमाराधयितुकामाः पञ्च राजानः कौलूतश्चित्रवर्मा,  
तलयनृपतिः सिंहनादः, काश्मीरः पुष्कराक्षः, सिन्धुराजः  
मुषेणः पारसीकाधिपो मेघनाद इति, एतेषु त्रयः प्रथमे मदीयां  
भूमिं कामयन्ते । ते गभीरश्वभ्रमभिनीय पांशुभिः पूर्यन्ताम् ।  
इतरौ हस्तिबलकामुकौ हस्तिनैव घाल्येताम् इति ।

*Mal.*—(*In wrath*) Bhasuraka, let Shikharasena the commander-in-chief be ordered thus—Of these five kings—Chitravarman of Kuluta, Simhanada the king of Malaya, Puskaraksha of Kashmir, Sushen the king of Sindhu, Meghanada the lord of Parasika—who having contracted friendship with Rakshasa are bent upon serving Chandragupta by injuring our person, the first three covet my lands, let them be led to a deep hole and covered over with sand. let the other two who greed after my force of elephants, be killed with an elephant.

पुरुषः—जं कुमारो आणवेदि [ यत् कुमार आज्ञापयति ]  
( इति निष्क्रान्तः ) ।

*Attendant.*—As Prince commands. (*Exit*).

### CHARCHA

1. अयमपरो &c.—Sakuntala has पिण्डः संवत्तः for स्कोटः (Act. II).
2. देवसत्त &c.—Rakshasa had no positive proofs against Chanakya, hence he preferred not to accuse him openly. It was Fate again that did it. Even if he had proofs, he would not have probably named Chanakya. Cf.—“तस्यै दे विपुलं विधेर्विलसितम्”—Sl. 20, *ante*. Also cf.—“दैवं हि नन्दकुलशत्रुसौ न विपः”—Act VI, Sl. 7.

3. हृदयमपि—Rakshasa had great confidence in जोवसिद्धि and confided all to him. Hence *he* being a spy, Rakshasa had no secrets from Chanakya. His very heart was Chanakya's own.

4. शिखरसेनः—Act IV calls him शिखरकः। This is by dropping सेन and by adding कन् स्वार्थे ( witness भौमसेन for भौम ) ।

5. अक्षच्छरीर &c.—“क्रुषद्रु हीरुपसृष्टयोः—”इति कर्मत्वम् (see *ante*). कर्मषष्ठ्या समासः ।

6. गम्भीरशब्दम् &c—शब्द is विल a hole. “गर्तावटौ भुवि शब्द” इत्यमरः । पूर्यन्ताम् is rather anomalous. पुर usuallay 'means to fill

np ; that may apply to शत्रु not to ते । Here the meaning is to cover over.

7. हस्तिबलस्य &c—हस्तिबलस्य कामुकौ । Here पश्वी is not barred by “न लोका—”owing the वार्त्तिक “कमेरनिषेधः” ।

36. मलय—(सक्रोधम्) राक्षस राक्षस ! नाहं विश्वम्भ-  
घातौ राक्षसः । मलयकेतुः खल्वहम् । तद्गच्छ । समाश्रयीतां  
सर्वात्मना चन्द्रगुप्तः । पश्य—

विष्णुगुप्तञ्च मौर्यञ्च सममप्यागतौ त्वया ।

उन्मूलयितुमौशोऽहं त्रिवर्गमिव दुर्नयः ॥ २२ ॥

*Mal.*—( *Angrily* ) Rakshasa ! Rakshasa ! I am indeed Malayaketu, not Rakshasa the murderer of the confiding. Go then, let Chandragupta be hugged with all your might. Behold—Vishnugpta too, Maurya also, though advanced with you, I am competent to extirpate as bad policy is of the group of three (piety, prosperity and propensity).

### CHARCHA

1. विश्वम्भघातौ—विश्वम्भं विश्वाभं घातयति इति विश्वम्भ + हन + णिच् + णिनि कर्त्तरि ताच्छील्ये betrayer of trust. Betrayal of trust is a habit with you. Cf—Sl. 21, *ante*. Here the murder of the confiding is also implied. Hence नाहम् &c, means—I won't soil my hands by killing you.

2. मलयकेतुः खल्वहम्—There is a wide difference between us. One is Rakshasa a well known traitor, the other is Malayaktu the abode of noble qualities. For the construction, cf.—“नन्दोऽसौ न भवति चन्द्रगुप्त एषः”—Act II, Sl. 12.

3. अन्वयः ॥ त्वया सममपि आगतौ विष्णुगुप्तञ्च मौर्यञ्च अहं त्रिवर्गं दुर्नय इव उन्मूलयितुमौशः । व्याख्या—‘त्वया समं’ सह ‘अपि आगतौ’ मामभिधातौ विष्णु-  
गुप्तञ्च ‘आणक्वमपि’ ‘मौर्यञ्च’ सुरातनयं चन्द्रगुप्तञ्च ‘त्रिवर्गं’ धर्मार्थकामान् ‘दुर्नय इव’

कुमोतिरिव 'अहम् उन्मूलयितुम्' अवरोपयितुम् 'ईशः' शक्तः । नीतिहीनो राजा यथा धर्ममर्थं कामत्र नाशयति तथा अहं त्वां चाणक्यं चन्द्रगुप्तञ्च युगपदपि प्राप्तं नाशयामि । तद्वच्च समाधोयता चन्द्रगतः नाहं भवतां संघातं गणये ।

4 आगतौ—विष्णुगुप्तश्च मौर्यश्च is the वाक्य of a इन्ध compound and this is treated as equivalent to the compound विष्णुगुप्तमौर्यौ । Hence आगतौ in the dual.

5 दुर्ग्यः—“दुरः षलणत्वथोरुपगैत्वप्रतिपेधः” इति न गत्वम् । The comparison a significant.

6 विवर्गेम्—विवर्गे may be taken to mean धर्म, अर्थ and काम, and चय, स्थान, वृद्धि as well of the राज्यतन्त्र । Cp “तं राजा प्रणयन मस्यक विवर्गेणाभिवर्द्धते”—Manu VII दुर्ग्य destroys both धर्मादिवर्गे and स्थानादि राज्यतन्त्रविवर्गे ।

37. भागु—कुमार, कृतं कालहरणेन । सम्यतं कुसुम-परोपरोधाय आज्ञाप्यन्तामस्मद्वलानि ।

गौडीनां लोभ्रधूलोपरिमलबहलान् धूम्रयन्तः कपोलान्  
क्लिश्यन्तः कृष्णिमानं भ्रमरकुलरुचः कुञ्चितस्यालकस्य ।

पांगुस्तम्बा बलानां तुरगं रपटचोभलब्धात्मलाभाः

शत्रूणामुत्तमाङ्गे गजमदसलिलच्छिन्नमूलाः पतन्तु ॥ २७ ॥

( इति सपरिजिनो निष्क्रान्तो मलयकेतुः ) ।

*Bhag.*—Prince, away with wasting time. Let our forces be now ordered for the investment of Kusumapura. Let columns of dust, the attainment of whose self is derived from the pounding with the hoots of the cavalry and whose bases are detached by the ichoral water of our elephants, descend on the heads of our enemies darkening the cheeks of Gauda women that are rich in the fragrance of the pollens of *Lodhra* flowers, and mitigating the darkness of their curly locks that have the lustre of black bees.

(*Exit Malayaketu with attendants.*)

#### OHARCHA

1. कृतम्—An अशय्य meaning चलम् । Cp “अथवा कृतं सन्देहेन”—Sak.

2. साम्प्रतम्—अशय्य meaning सम्प्रति, *i. e.*, अधुना ।



3. कुसुमपुर &c.—The city is not far off ; let us commence surrounding it.

4. अन्वयः ॥ बलानां तुरगखुरपुटचोभलब्धात्मलाभाः पांशुसम्बा गजमदसलिल-  
च्छिन्नमूलाः ( सन्तः ) गौड़ोनां लोभ्रधूलौपरिमलवहलान् कपीलान् धूमयन्तः भ्रमर-  
कुलरुचः कुञ्चितस्य अलकस्य कृष्णिमानं क्लिन्नन्तः शत्रूणाम् उत्तमाङ्गे पतन्तु । व्याख्या  
—‘बलानां’ प्रयाणोद्धतानां सैन्यानां ये ‘तुरगाः’ अश्वाः तेषां ‘खुरपुटैः’ अविभक्तत्वात्  
पुटितैः खुरैः यः ‘चोभः’ संघट्टः ततो ‘लब्धः’ अधिगतः ‘आत्मलाभः’ स्वरूपप्राप्तिः  
पांशुसम्बरूपता इत्यर्थः यैः तादृशाः ‘पांशुसम्बाः’ धूलिप्रकाण्डाः ‘नजाना मदसलिलैः’  
दानवारिभिः ‘क्लिन्नमूलाः’ निरस्तभूमिसम्पर्काः सन्तः ‘गौड़ोनां’ गौड़रमणीनां ‘लोभ्रस्य’  
लोभ्रकुमुमस्य या ‘धूल्यः’ परागाः तेषां ‘परिमलेन’ आसीदेन ‘वहलाः’ आत्माः यैः  
‘कपीला’ गण्डाः तान् ‘धूमयन्तः’ ‘धूसरवर्णान् कुर्वन्तः अपि च ‘भ्रमरकुलाना भृङ्ग-  
पुद्गानां राशीकृतभमराणामित्यर्थः ‘रुक्’ कान्तिरिव ‘रुक्’ यस्य तादृशस्य किञ्च  
‘कुञ्चितस्य’ अरालस्य तरङ्गितस्य इति यावत् ‘अलकस्य’ केशराशेः कृष्णिमानं कालता  
‘क्लिन्नन्तः’ अभिभवन्तः ‘आत्मसम्पर्केण खर्द्यन्तः’ ‘शत्रूणाम्’ शत्रूणां मागधानम्  
‘उत्तमाङ्गे शिरसि [ जातावेकवचनम् ] ‘पतन्तु’ अवरोहन्तु । सधरा वचनम् ।

5. गौड़ोनाम्—गौड़ is a race of चतुर्विधः । गौड़ानां निवासो जनपद गौड़ाः  
the country called Gauda. गौड़ाः, विषयो देशः एषामिति गौड़ाः people  
of Gauda country ; these are not restricted to चतुर्विधः like the  
original word. गौड़ानामपत्यानि स्त्रियः इति गौड़ + अण् + ङीप् गौड़ाः women  
of गौड़ । तासाम् । This looks cumbrous. But it is necessary,  
because गौड़ानाम् अपत्यानि स्त्रियः, with the original गौड़, would mean  
only the damsels of the चतुर्विधः class गौड़, whereas the poet speaks  
here of *all* females in the land without exception.

6. लोभ्रधूलौ &c.—धूलि + ङीष्, धूलौ । Now see व्याख्या । Telang  
reads वहल for वहल ; either will do.

7. धूमयन्तः—धूम is धूसर । धूमं कुर्वन्तः इति धूम + णिच् + शट् ।  
Dhundhi reads धूमयन्तः ( धूमवतः कर्त्तव्यः । धूम + मतुप् + णिच् + शट् &c. ) ।

8. क्लिन्नन्तः &c.—कृष्ण black. तस्य भाव इति कृष्ण + इमणिच् कृष्णिमा  
blackness. तम् । For a similar idea, cf.—“अलकेषु चमूरेणुसूरी-  
प्रतिनिधौकृतः” । क्लिन्नः means to “oppress”. It is क्रादादिगणौयः ; cp  
“क्लिन्नातिभुवनवयम्” &c.

9. तुरगखर &c.—See व्याख्या । Cf.—“शैरामलाभस्वया लब्धः” &c. Act III, Sl. i ; also “उद्धापितः संयति रेणुरश्वैः” &c.

10. गजमद &c.—मूल is connection with the earth. The ichor converted the dust into clay ; no more dust was raised and the quantity already in the air floated hither and thither for sometime under the breeze, and then settled down under gravity. Cf.—“सः क्षिप्रभूल चतजेन रेणुस्तस्योपरिष्ठात् पवनावधूतः” &c.

38. राक्षसः—( सावेगम् ) हा धिक् ! कष्टम् ! तेषुपि घातताश्चित्तवर्मादयः यशस्विनः । तत् कथं सुहृद्दिनाशय राक्षसश्चेष्टते न रिपुविनाशय । तत किमिदानीं मदभाग्यः करवाणि ?

किं गच्छामि तपोवनं न तपसा शास्येत् सर्वैरं मनः

किं भृतृ ननुयामि जीवति रिपौ स्त्रीणामियं योग्यता ।

किं वा खड्गसखः पताम्यरिबले नैतच्च युक्तं भवे-

चेतश्चन्दनदासमोक्षरभसं रुन्ध्यात् कृतघ्नं न चेत् ॥ २४ ॥

दोषोक्तं

( इति निष्क्रान्ताः सर्वे ) ।

पञ्चमोऽङ्कः ।

*Rak.*—( *With agitation* ) Oh fie ! Oh woe ! They too poor Chitravarman and others are killed. How then ! Is it that Rakshasa is exerting for the extirpation of his friends and not for the destruction of his enemies ? Ill-starred as I am, what can I do now ? Should I retire to the penance grove ? A vengeful mind would not ease off by penance. The enemy still living, should I follow my masters ? This befits women (lit. this is the fitness of women). Should I fall upon the enemy forces with the sword for a companion ? No. This is just what would be the proper thing if my heart, eager for the release of Chandanadasa, did not check my ungrateful self (Cf.—“Shall I, with my sword for my companion, fall upon

the enemy's forces? That would not be proper either. My heart, anxious for the release of Chandnasa, would prevent my doing that if it did not turn ungrateful"—*Telang*).

(*Exeunt all*),

### END OF THE FIFTH ACT

### CHARCHA

1. नैऽपि घातिताः &c.—अपि implies समुच्चय of friends with masters &c. My other friends all are dead and these too are killed.

2. तत् किमिदानीम् &c.—My efforts result in injury to myself. So away with efforts. What shall I do then? (See note 4).

3. अन्वयः ॥ तपोवनं गच्छामि किम्? सर्वैरं मनः तपसा न शक्येत । रिपौ जीवति भर्तृन् अनुयामि किम्? इयं स्त्रीणां योग्यता । खड्गसखी वा अरिबली पतामि किम्? न । चन्दनदासमीक्षरभसं चेतः कृतघ्नं चेत् न कस्यात् एतच्च युक्तं भवेत् । व्याख्या—एवं व्यपगते सर्वकार्ये 'तपोवनं गच्छामि' सत्यात्ममनस्य 'किम्' इति प्रश्ने? समाधत्ते—'सर्वैरं मनः' चेतः 'तपसा न शक्येत' शान्तिं न लभेत । अग्निप्रवेशादिभिः आत्मत्यागमन्दिं कार्यं इति स्थिते 'रिपौ' चन्द्रगर्भे 'जवति' सति "भर्तृन्" स्वामिनं नन्दं नन्दान वा 'अनुयामि' ततपदवीमारांहामि 'किम्' इति प्रश्ने? उत्तरमाह—'इयम्' एषा 'स्त्रीणा योग्यता' प्रतिविधानम् । ता एव भर्तृणि हने सहस्रता भवन्ति । तर्हि रिपुनाशनेव आत्मानं व्यापदयाम इत्याह 'खड्गसखी वा' पदान्तरं असुलतामातः सन् 'अरिबली' शत्रुसेन्ये—'पतामि' अरिसेन्ये विद्यामि वीरोचित्तञ्च मरणं समाश्रये 'किम्' इति वितर्कं? निर्णयमाह—'न' सा भूदेवम्, प्रियसुहृदः 'चन्दनदासस्य' मीरं माचने 'रभसः' त्वरा यत् तादृज् मदोर्यसिद 'चेतः' एवंविधं प्राणत्यागमिच्छन्तं सुहृन्मीचने यवहीनम् अतएव 'कृतघ्नं' अकृतघ्नं मां चेत न कस्यात्' यदि न प्रतिवर्णीयात् तदा 'एतच्च' इदमेव अरिबली पतनमेव 'युक्तं भवेत्' उचितं स्यात् । सुहृन्मीचे चेतो धावति तत् अरिबलीनं न पतामि कित्नु कुसुमपुरं गत्वा चन्दनदासस्यं व कृते प्रयते इति भावः । शादूलं विक्रीरं वृत्तम् ।

4. किं गच्छामि &c.—He has given up चेष्टा, because his चेष्टा leads to the destruction of friends only. Thus, having nothing to do, is he to renounce the world and retire to a hermitage for penance? No sooner he thinks of it than the idea is drop-

ped, because penance will not quiet down his vindictive mood. With the thirst for enemy-blood so strong in him, penance is but a mockery. Also see next.

5. किं भक्तुं न् &c.—If the practice of penance too is precluded he has nothing left to do but to give up life. Should he then burn himself to death and follow his master ? The idea is repulsive to him. Redoubtable fighter as he is, why should he die the death of helpless women that follow their husbands on the funeral pyre ? Also see next.

6. किं वा खड्ग &c.—Well then, if I am to die, let me die like a hero. I outlived my master only with the object of killing master's enemy Chandragupta. In this I have failed. I have been out-manouevred and my state-craft has been out-classed by Chanakya. So away with diplomacy, I will now, sword in hand, meet Chandragupta's legions and lay down life after killing the flower of his soldiery. As he is thus musing, the sad plight of his friend, the brave Chandanadasa who for his sake was now pining in prison, flashes across his mind. See next.

7. चेतश्चन्दन bc.—He is ashamed of himself ; that he could forget such a friend at this moment is downright ingratitude. He must hie to Kusumapura to work out his friend's rescue. रभस is वेग rapidity. “रभसी वेगहर्षीः” इति हेमः । रभसः अस्ति अस्य तस्मिन् रभसं त्वरायुक्तम् । Also see व्याख्या ।

8. कृतघ्नम्—Refers to himself. He is कृतघ्न, because, in thinking of this course, he has forgotten the services of his friend who is now in dire straits. Dhundhi construes the last line thus—चन्दनदासमीश्वरभसं चेतः कृतघ्नम् । न चेत् कृतघ्नं भवेत् ( my heart eager for the release of Chandandasa would cheek me ; it would be ungratetul if it did not ).

## षष्ठोऽङ्कः



1. (ततः प्रविशत्यलङ्कृतः सहर्षः सिद्धार्थकः ) ।

सिद्धा—

जअदि जअदणीलो केसवो केसिघादी  
जअदि अ जणदिद्वोचन्द्रमा चन्द्रउत्तो ।  
जअदि जअणकज्जं जाव काज्जण मव्वं  
पडिहदपरपक्खा अज्ज चाणक्कणीदी ॥ १ ॥

दाव चिरस्म कालस्म पिअवअस्मं समिद्धत्थअं पेक्खामि ।

[ जयति जलदनीलः केशवः केशिघाती  
जयति च जनदृष्टिचन्द्रमाश्चन्द्रगुप्तः ।  
जयति जयनकार्यं यावत् कृत्वा च सर्वं  
प्रतिहतपरपक्षा आर्य्यचाणक्यनीतिः ॥

तावच्चिरस्य कालस्य प्रियवयस्यं समिद्धार्थकं पश्यामि ] ।

( परिक्रम्यावलोक्य च ) एसो मे पिअवअस्सो समिद्धत्थओ  
इदो एव्व उपसप्पदि । जाव णं उपसप्पामि [एव मे प्रियवयस्यः  
समिद्धार्थक इत एव उपसर्पति । यावदेनम् उपसर्पामि ] ।

( Now enter with joy Siddharthaka decorated ). Siddh.—  
Cloud-blue Kesava, the slayer of Keshin, prospers ; Chandra-  
gupta too, the moon to the eyes of the people, prospers ;  
also the diplomacy of noble Chanakya prospers after having  
done all the work of conquest with the hostile party sup-

pressed. After this long lapse I will see my dear friend Samiddharthaka. ( *Going round and observing* ) Here, my dear friend Samiddharthaka is coming this very way. Let me approach him. .

CHARCHA

1. *Scene*—Street at Kusumapura.

2. अन्वयः ॥ जलदनीलः केशिघातौ केशवः जयति । जनदृष्टिचन्द्रमाः चन्द्र-  
गुप्तश्च जयति । आर्यचाणक्यनोतिश्च सर्वं जयनकार्यं कृत्वा प्रतिहतपरपचा ( सतौ )  
यावज्जयति । व्याख्या—'जलदः' इव 'नीलः' अभयसामः दानवं केशिन शो हतवान्  
स 'केशिघातौ' केशिहन्ता 'केशवः' शौविष्णुः 'जयति' उत्कर्षं लभते । 'जनदृष्टेः'  
नीकलोचनस्य सम्बन्धे 'चन्द्रमाः' इन्दुरिव 'चन्द्रगुप्तश्च जयति' उत्कर्षं लभते । 'आर्य-  
चाणक्यस्य नोतिश्च' सामादिप्रयोगोऽपि 'सर्वं' निखिलं 'जयनस्य' जयस्य अरिपराभवस्य  
'कार्यम्' अनुष्ठानं 'कृत्वा' समाप्य 'प्रतिहतः' निराकृतः 'परपचाः' शत्रुवर्गः यया  
तादृशो सतौ 'यावज्जयति' जयत्येव । यावदवधारणे । मालिनी व्रसम् ।

3. जयनकार्यम्—Dhundhi explains—"जयत्यनेन इति जयनं सेव्यम् ।  
जयनेन जयकारणेन सेनादिना एव यत् कार्यं तत्" । The sense is चाणक्य's  
strategy achieves without an effort what an army does with  
great trouble and profuse bloodshed,

4. तावत्—Construe प्रेक्षामि तावत् । तावदवधारणे । "यावत् तावच्च  
साकल्येऽवधौ मानेऽवधारणे ।"

5. चिरस्य कालस्य—षष्ठी owing to some such thing as विगमे,  
अव्यये &c. understood ; चिरस्य कालस्य विगमे प्रेक्षामि &c. If कालस्य were  
absent, we could take चिरस्य as an अव्यय meaning चिर as in  
"चिरस्य वाच्यं न गतः प्रजापतिः"—*Sak.* Act V.

2. ( ततः प्रविशति समिद्धार्थकः ) ।

समिद्धा—

मंदावे तारेसाणं गेह्लसवे सुहायत्ताणं ।

हिअअट्टिदाणं विहवा विरहे मित्ताणं दूणन्दि ॥ २ ॥

सुदं मए मलयकेतुकडआदो पिअवअस्सओ सिद्धात्थओ  
आअदो त्ति । णं अस्सेसामि ।

[ सन्तापे तारिशानां गेहोत्सवे सुखायमानानाम् ।

हृदयस्थितानां विभवा विरहे मित्राणां दूनयन्ति ॥

श्रुतं मया मलयकेतुकटकात् प्रियवयस्यः सिद्धार्थक आगत  
इति । एनमन्विष्यामि ] ( इति परिक्रम्य विलोक्य च ) एषो  
सिद्धत्थओ [ एष सिद्धार्थकः ] ।

( *Now enter Samiddharthaka* ). *Samiddh.*—Riches pain in  
the absence of friends that dwell in the heart, that are like the  
moon at times of trouble, and that enjoy it at family festivals. I  
have heard that my dear friend Siddharthaka has come back  
from the camp of *Malayaketu*. I will search for him. ( *Going  
round and observing* ) Here is Siddharthaka ?

सिद्धा—( उपसृत्य ) कहं समिद्धत्थओ ! अवि सुहं पिअ-  
वअस्सस्स [ कथं समिद्धार्थकः ! अपि सुखं प्रियवयस्यस्य ?  
( इत्यन्योन्यमालिङ्गतः ) ।

*Siddh.*—( *Approaching* ) Ha ! Samiddharthaka ! Is it well  
with my dear friend ? ( *They embrace each other* ).

समिद्धा—कुदो सुहं येण तुमं चिरप्पवासपच्चागदोवि अज्ज  
ण मे गेहं आअच्छसि [ कुतः सुखं । येन त्वं चिरप्रवास-  
प्रत्यागतोऽपि अद्य न मे गेहमागच्छसि ] ।

*Samiddh.*—Whence well, as you are not coming to my  
place though returned to-day after a long absence ?

अन्वयः ॥ सन्तापे तारिशानां गेहोत्सवे सुखायमानानां हृदयस्थितानां मित्राणां  
विरहे विभवा दूनयन्ति । व्याख्या—‘सन्तापे’ दुःखे । ‘ताराणां’ नक्षत्राणाम् ‘ईशः’

स्वामी तारिश्चन्द्रः लक्षणया प्रह्लादनः । 'तारिशानां' प्रह्लादानाम् । 'सन्तापे तारिशानां' सन्तापहारिणामिति द्रुष्टिः । 'गेहे' गृहे यः 'उत्सवः' प्रमोदः तस्मिन् 'सुखायमानानां' सुखमनुभवताम् 'हृदये' मगसि 'स्थितानाम्' अनिशं स्मृतानामित्यर्थः 'मिवाणां विरहे' अदर्शने 'विभवाः' सम्पदः 'दूनयन्ति' दूनं दुःखितं कुर्वन्ति । सुखा विभवा यदि मितैः सह भुज्यन्ते नान्यथा इत्यर्थः ।

## OHARCHA

1. सुखायमानानाम्—सुखं वेदयन्ते इति सुख + क्यङ् + लटः शानच् सुखायमानाः feeling pleasure. Only an intimate friend feels pleasure at your prosperity. Cf.—“अनिर्हतं भूतिषु वद्वैरम्” ।

2. दूनयन्ति—दू + क्त कर्त्तरि दूनः dejected. दूनं कुर्वन्ति इति दून + णिच् ( नामधातु ) + लट् अन्ति ।

3. परिक्रम्य विलोक्य च—Telang reads 'परिक्रामति । विलोक्य' which is an odd combination of लट् with ल्यप् ।

4. चिरप्रवास &c.—चिरं प्रवासः चिरप्रवासः prolonged absence. तस्मात् प्रत्यागतः ।

3. सिद्धा—पसीदतु वञ्चस्मो । दिद्वमेत्तो एव्व अज्जा-  
चाणक्केण आणत्तोद्धि यह—'सिद्धत्थञ्च गच्छ । एदं पिअोदन्तं  
देवस्स चन्द्रसिरिणो निवेदेदि' त्ति । तदो एदस्स निवेदिअ  
एव्वं अनुभूदपत्थिवप्पसादो अहं पिअवञ्चस्सं पेक्खिदुं तुह एव्व  
गेहं चलिदोद्धि [ पसीदतु वयस्यः । दृष्टमात्र एव आर्थ्य-  
चाणक्ये न आज्ञप्तोऽस्मि यथा—“सिद्धार्थक, गच्छ । इमं  
प्रियादन्तं चन्द्रश्रियः निवेदय” इति । ततः एतस्य निवेद्य  
एवम् अनुभूतपार्थिवप्रसादः अहं प्रियवयस्यं प्रेक्षितुं तवैव  
गेहं चलितोऽस्मि ] ।

*Siddh.*—Let my friend be appeased. As soon as seen, I



am ordered by noble Chanakya thus—"Go Siddharthaka, report this happy termination to king Chandrasri. Having then reported to him and enjoyed the king's favour thus, I am going to the house of yourself to see you, my dear friend.

समिद्धा—वअस्स यदि मे सुनिदव्वं तदो कहेहि किं तं पिअं जं पिअदंसणस्स चन्दसिरिणो निवेदिदं [वयस्य, यदि मे श्रोतव्यं ततः कथय किं तत् प्रियं प्रियदर्शनस्य चन्द्रश्रियः निवेदितम् ] ।

*Samiddh.*—Friend, if I may know, then tell me what the happy news is that was reported to Chandrasri of pleasing presence.

सिद्धा—वअस्स किं तुहवि अकहिदव्वं अत्थि ? ता निसामेयि—अत्थि दाव चाणक्यनोदिमोहिदमदिना मलयकेदुहदएण णिक्कासिअ रक्खसं हदा चित्तवम्पपमुहा प्यहाणा पञ्च पार्थिवा । तदो असमिक्खकारी एसो दुराचारो त्ति उज्झिअ मलयकेदुहदअभूमिं कुशलदाए भयविलोलसेससैनिकपरिवारेसु सभयं पत्थिदेसु पत्थिवेसु सकं विसअं, निव्विन्नहिअएसु सअलसामन्तेसु, भइभटपुलिसदत्तडिङ्गरादबलत्तराअसेणभाउराअणरोहिदक्खविजअवम्पपमुहेहिं संजमिअ गिहीदो मलयकुदु [ वयस्य, किं तवापि अकथितव्यम् अस्ति । तन्निशामय—अस्ति तावत् चाणक्यनोदिमोहितमतिना मलयकेतुहतकेन निष्कास्यराक्षसं हतास्त्रिवर्मप्रमुखाः प्रधानाः पञ्च पार्थिवाः । ततः असमोक्षकारी एष दुराचार इति उज्झित्वा मलयकेतुहतकभूमिं कुशलतया भयविलोलशेषसैनिकपरिवारेषु सभयं

प्रस्थितेषु पार्थिवेषु स्वकं विषयं, निर्विस्महृदयेषु सकलसामन्तेषु, भद्रभट-पुरुषदत्त-डिङ्गरात- बलगुप्त-राजसेन-भागुरायण-रोहि- ताक्ष-विजयवर्मप्रमुखैः संयम्य गृह्येते मलयकेतुः ] ।

*Siddh.*—Friend, is there anything unmentionable even to you ? So listen. The fact is—The five leading kings with Chitravarman at their head were killed by cursed Malayaketu, having dismissed Rakshasa, with his mind deluded by the diplomacy of Chanakya. Forthwith, the kings having nervously proceeded to their own kingdoms with safety ( ? omit either this or “cleverly” below ) deserting the place of the cursed Malayaketu, because this miscreant acts thoughtlessly, all the chieftains having their spirit drooping, the remaining military attendants standing bewildered in terror, Malayaketu was cleverly ( ? omit either this or “with safety” above ) fettered and secured by Bhadrabhata, Purushadatta, Dingarata, Balagupta, Rajasena, Bhagurayana, Rohitaksha Vijayavarman and others.

### CHARCHA

1. प्रसोदतु वयस्यः—Take no offence at this apparent neglect.
2. प्रियोदन्तम्—उदन्त news बार्ता । प्रियः उदन्तः &c. “बार्ता प्रवृत्ति- र्वं सान् उदन्त” ।
3. देवस्य—शेषविवक्षया कर्तव्ये । देवाय was expected.
4. गेहं चलितः—Construe गेहं प्रति चलितः ।
5. निशामय—See *ante*. “श्रावक निशामय”—Act V Para 3.
6. निष्कास्य राक्षसम् &c.—See तद्गच्छ समाश्रितताम् &c. Act V, Para 36, and “पञ्च राजानः” &c.—Act V, Para 35.
7. असमीक्ष्यकारी—सम् + ईच् + ‘ल्यप् समीक्ष्य having scrutintsed. न समीक्ष्य असमीक्ष्य without scrutiny. असमीक्ष्य कर्तुं शीलमस्य इति असमीक्ष्य + क्त + णिनि कर्त्तरि ताच्छील्ये, उपपदतत्—।

8. मलयकेतु &c.—For इतक see चाणक्यइतकेन—Act II, Para. भूमि is सेनानिवेशस्थान ।

9. कुशलतया—This is an awkward epithet. Three constructions are possible—(i) कुशलतया उज्जित्वा having cleverly quitted ( the encampment ) . the cleverness lies in eluding the grasp of Malayaketu . (ii) कुशलतया प्रस्थितेषु having left with safety, *i. e.*, with their life . कुशल is safety , कुशलसन्ति अस्य इति कुशलः safe—अर्थं प्रायच् : तस्य भावः कुशलता safety , or कुशलतया प्रस्थितेषु, having cleverly left ( as in कुशलतया उज्जित्वा ) . (iii) कुशलतया संयम्य having c'evly fettered. Of these—(i) seems inadmissible because no attempt is said to have been made to restrain them, so there was no occasin for a display of cleverness . (ii) is very round about , (iii) involves दूगन्ध्व, but is on the whole preferable. Explain thus—‘ततः एष दराचारः असमीच्यकारो, अथिविच एव कर्म कुरुते तत्र श्रेयोऽस्माकम् अवावस्थानम् ‘इति कला ‘पार्थिवेषु’ भिवराजेषु ‘स्वक विषये’ निजराज्ये ‘सभयं सायदं ‘प्रस्थितेषु सतसु ‘सकलसामन्तेषु, निखिलकरदभूषेषु, ‘निर्दिग्ध’ खिन्न’ ‘हृदय’ शेषा तादृशेषु सतसु ‘भयेन विलीलिषु,’ विह्वलेषु ‘शेषेषु’ कालूतायपेचया शिष्टेषु ‘सैनिकपरिवारेषु’ मलयकेतुदेहरचिषु, सैनिकेषु ताननादृत्य इत्यर्थः भद्रभट परुषदत्त डिङ्गरात बलगम्-राजमीन-भागुरायण-रोहिताच-विजयवर्मप्रमुखैः कुशलतया’ नैपुण्यं न ‘संयम्य’ गृहीतो मलयकेतुः’ ।

10. पार्थिवेषु &c.—Two different classes of chiefs are referred to by पार्थिव and सामन्त । The former are allies ( भिवराज ), and the latter tributary chiefs—minor chiefs living within Malayaketu’s kingdom. The former left altogether, but the latter stayed on though dispirited ( निर्विश्वहृदयेषु ) । “निर्विश्वस्तीप-संख्यानम्” इति णत्वम् ।

11. भयविलील &c.—विशेषेण लोलाः चञ्चलाः विलोलाः greatly agitated. भयेन विलोलाः भयविलीलाः । शेषाः सैनिकपरिवाराः, कर्मघा—। भयविलोलाः शेषसैनिकपरिवाराः । तेषु । अनादरे ऽमी । This refers to the body-guard of Malayaketu. Rakshasha had told off the five kings Kauluta. &c. to guard Malayaketu’s kingdom ( see “प्रस्थातव्यं पुरस्तात्—” Act V, Sl. 11 ). They form the Prin-

ce's सेनिकपरिवार । शेष refers to the remainder after the five, Kauluta &c., are killed. They stood perplexed in the tumult that followed, and Bhadrabhata &c. cleverly ( कुशलतया ) put Malayaketu in chains disregarding these remnants of his body-guard—अनादरे ७मी ।

4. सामिद्धा—वअस्स, भद्रभटप्यमुहा किल देवस्स चन्द्र-  
उत्तस्स अवरत्ता मलयकेदुं समस्सिदेत्ति लोए मन्तीअदि ।  
ता किं निमित्तं कुकविकिदणाडअस्स विअ अस्सं सुहे अस्सं  
णिव्वहणे [ वयस्य, भद्रभटप्रमुखाः किल देवस्य चन्द्रगुप्तस्य  
अपरक्ता मलयकेतुं समाश्रिता इति लाके मन्दप्रति । तत् किं  
निमित्तं कुकविक्रतनाटकस्येव अन्यत् सुखे अन्यत् निर्वहणे ] ?

*Samid.*—Friend, it is current among the people that the party headed by Bhadrabhata, disgusted with Chandrapupta, has attached itself to Malayaketu. Why then, as in a drama written by a bad poet, one thing is in the opening and another in the *denouement*.

सिद्धा—वअस्स, दुवगदीए विअ असुणिदगदीए णमो  
चाणक्केणीदीए [ वयस्य, देवगत्या इव अश्रुतगत्यै नमश्चाणक्य-  
नात्ये ] ।

*Siddh*—Friend, salutation be unto the state-craft of Chanakya the course of which is unheard of like that of Fate.

सामिद्धा—तदो तदो [ ततस्ततः ] ?

*Samid.*—Next, what next ?

सिद्धा—तदो पभूदसारसाहणसमेदेण इदो निक्कमिअ अज्ज  
चाणक्केण पडिअस्सं सअलराअलोअसहिअं असेअं मेच्छुअलं

[ ततः प्रभूतसारसाधनसमेतेन इतो निष्क्रम्य आर्य्यचाणक्येन प्रतिपन्नं सकलराजलोकसहितमशेषं स्त्रे च्छबलम् ] ।

*Siddh.*—Then the entire Mlechha force, together with the whole host of kings, was captured by noble Chanakya sallying out from here accompanied by an immense body of the flower of his army.

समिद्धा—वञ्चस्स कच्चिं तं [ वयस्य, कुत्र तत् ] ?

*Samid.*—Whither is that, friend ?

सिद्ध —जच्चिं एदे [ यत्र एते ]—

अदिसञ्चगुरुण दानदप्ये ण दन्तिनः

सजलजलदलीलां उब्बहन्तो णदन्दि ।

कसपहरभएण जाञ्चकम्पा तुरन्ता

गिह्दिजञ्चणसज्जा संपञ्चन्ते तुरङ्गाः ॥ ३ ॥

[ अतिशयगुरुकेण दानदर्पणं दन्ती

सजलजलदलीलामुद्बहन्तो नदन्ति ।

कशाप्रहारभयेन जातकम्पास्वरमाणा

गृह्णीतजयनसज्जा सम्पतन्ति तुरङ्गाः ॥ ३ ॥

### CHARCHA

1. चन्द्रगुप्त—शेषे षष्ठी । चन्द्रगुप्तस्य सम्बन्धे अपरज्ञाः ।
2. अन्वत् सुखे &c.—अन्व and अन्व refer to mutually discordant elements. परम्परापेक्षया अन्वत्वम् । सुखं सुखसन्धि, the opening, आरम्भ । निरुह्यते इतस्तत आदाय पिच्छोक्रियते एकार्थीक्रियते अस्मिन् इति निर् + वह + ल्युट् अधिकरणे निर्वहणम् the close उपसंहारः । Cf.—“संहरन् कार्यजातम्”—Act IV, Sl. 3. The close of the drama should harmonise with the opening, similarly one should not profess one way and act

differently. Why then do Bhadrabhata &c. swearing allegiance to Malayaketu restrain him.

३. दैवगर्भै &c.—Chanakya's measures work in a peculiar manner, not at all like what other statesmen's do. Their course is as inscrutable as that of Fate itself. अश्रुता अनाकर्षिता गतिः प्रसरी यस्याः, *i. e.* they work *secretly*, no one gets the right report about them so long as they are at work. Comp.—“फलानुमेयाः प्रारम्भाः स स्काराः प्राक्तना इव”। Hence, know that you were wrongly informed about Bhadrabhata &c and the wrong information was taken by people as the right one solely through the charm of the incomprehensibility of Chanakya's methods.

४. प्रभृतसारसाधन &c.—साध्यते अनेन इति साध + ल्युट्, करणे साधनम् army सेन्यम् । “साधनं सिद्धिसैन्ययो” इति ह्यैः । सार best वर, *i. e.*, श्रेष्ठ । “सारी बलि स्थिरांशे च न्याये क्लीव वरे विद्” इत्यमरः । सारं साधनम् । प्रभृतं सारसाधनम् &c. Telang reads प्रभृति for प्रभृत । ततः प्रभृति implies *continuation* of conditions, and is therefore rejected. प्रतिपन्नं क्षेत्रबलम् refers to a *past* event ; प्रतिपद्यमानम् would agree with Telang's reading.

५. प्रतिपन्नम्—प्रति + पद means ‘to accept’, ‘to adopt’ &c. Comp.—“किं प्रतिपन्नं मीर्येष” (*supra*), “प्रतिपेदि जयश्रियम्”, “आत्मानं चैवियं मन्यमानः प्रतिपत्स्वै”—*Sak.* Act V &c. The secondary sense, which is the sense here, is ‘to capture,’ ‘to annex’ etc. प्रति + पद + क्त कर्मणि प्रतिपन्नम् captured.

६. अन्वयः—यत्र गृहीतजयनसञ्जाः एते दन्तिनः अतिशयगुरुकेषु दानदर्पेण सजलजलदलीलासुदहन्तः नदन्ति, तुरङ्गाः कशाप्रहारभयेन जातकम्पाः त्वरमाणाः सम्पतन्ति । व्याख्या—‘यत्र गृहीता’ परिहृिता ‘जयनस्य’ जयस्य ‘सञ्जा’ वेषः यैः तादृशाः विजयप्रमोदात् वरवेषसञ्जिता इत्यर्थः ‘एते’ पुरोवर्तिनः ‘दन्तिनः’ गजाः ‘अतिशयेन गुरुकः’ अतिप्रबलः यः ‘दानजनितो दर्पः’ मदमत्तता तेन ‘सजलानां’ जलपूर्णाणां ‘जलदानां’ मेघानां ‘लीलां’ चरितम् ‘उदहन्तः’ अभिनयन्ताः सन्तः ‘नदन्ति’ गर्जन्ति तत्र । अपि च यत्र गृहीतजयनसञ्जा एते ‘तुरङ्गाः’ अश्वाः ‘कशा-प्रहारात् वेदाघातात् यत् ‘भयं’ तेन ‘जातः कम्पः’ येषां तादृशाः अतएव ‘त्वरमाणाः’

धावन्तः सन्तः 'सम्पतन्ति' सम्भिलन्ति तव तत् स्नेच्छबलं प्रतिपन्नं ततश्च प्रमोदात् विजयसञ्जया सञ्जितं करितुरगम् । मालिनीवृत्तम् ।

7. सजलजलद etc.—सजल makes the clouds blue, hence the agreement with the elephants in colour. जलद carries the idea of pouring water, and दानदर्प suggests flow of ichor : hence we get another point of resemblance. Telang reads सजलजलदनीलाः qualifying दत्तिनः ।

8. उद्वहन्तः—Lit. carrying. लीलाम् उद्वहन्तः displaying the character. Telang's reading is उद्गमन्तः roaming.

9. नदन्ति—Water-laden clouds do roar, hence another point of resemblance. The colour, the downpour, the roars are all like those of clouds : hence the elephants are सजलजलद-लीलामुद्वहन्तः । With Telang's reading, translate the line thus—(Elephants) dark like water-laden clouds, roam and roar.

10. जातकम्पाम्बरमाणाः—Dhundhi reads जातकम्पोत्तरङ्गाः and explains जातकम्पाः अतएव उत्तरङ्गाः i. e., through shaking, the body appears as if waves are playing on it.

11. गृहीतजयनसञ्जाः—Dhundhi reads शब्दा for सञ्जाः and explains—“जयनं जयः । तस्य शब्दः । गृहीती ज्ञातो जयनशब्दो दैस्ते तथाभूताः । जयघोषणं श्रुत्वा सर्वतः सम्पतन्ति इत्यर्थः” । We do not see much in it.

5. समिद्धा—वश्रम एदं दाव चिद्दु । तहा मब्ब-  
लाअप्पञ्चकुं उज्झिआहिआरो विद्धिअ अज्ज चाणक्को किं उणो  
वि तं एब्ब मन्तिपदं आरूढो [वयस्य, एतत्तावत्तिष्ठतु । तथा  
सर्लोकप्रत्यक्षम् उज्झिताधिकारः स्थित्वा आर्य्यचाणक्यः  
किं पुनरपि तदेव मन्त्रिपदमारूढः ] ?

*Samid.*—Friend, let this go. Why has Noble Chanakya again stepped into the very same office of 'minister' after having thrown up the appointment ( lit.—standing with office renounced ) in presence of all people ( Or—the whole world ) in that fashion ?

सिद्धा—अदिमुद्धोसि दाणीं तुमं जो अमच्चरस्त्वसेण वि  
अणवगाहिदपुव्वं अज्जचाणक्कचरदिं अवगाहिदुं इच्छसि  
[अतिमुग्धोऽसि इदानीं त्वं यः अमात्यराक्षसेनापि अनवगाहित-  
पूर्वम् आर्य्यचाणक्यचरितम् अवगाहितुमिच्छसि ] ।

*Siddh.*—You are quite a simpleton that you wish to gauge  
the moves of Noble Chanakya uncomprehended before even  
by Minister Rakshasa.

समिद्धा—वअस्स, अमच्चरक्खमो संपदं कहिं [ वयस्य,  
अमात्यराक्षसः साम्प्रतं कुत्र ] ?

*Samid.*—Friend, where is Minister Rakshasa now ?

सिद्धा—तस्मिं भअविलोले वट्टमारु मलयकेटुकड्ढादो  
णिकमिअ उदुम्बरणामहेण चरेण अणुमन्धिज्जमाणो इदं  
पाडलिउत्तं आअदोत्ति अज्जचाणक्कस्स णिवेदिदं [ तस्मिन्  
भयविलोले वर्त्तमाने मलयकेतुकटकान्निष्क्रम्य उदुम्बरनाम-  
धेयेन चरेण अनुसन्धीयमानः इदं पाटलिपुत्रमागत इति आर्य्य-  
चाणक्यस्य निवेदितम् ] ।

*Siddh.*—It is reported to Noble Chanakya that having  
slipped out of Malayaketu's camp, the same ( camp ) standing  
convulsed in terror, he has come here to Pataliputra watched  
by a spy named Udumbara.

## CHARCHA

1. सर्वलोकप्रत्यक्षम्—See लोकप्रत्यक्षम्, Act III, Sl. 27. this refers  
to the scene in Act III, Para 39.
2. अतिमुग्ध etc.—मुग्ध simpleton मूढ । Why Chanakya throw-



ing up the appointment then, and why he takes it up now, has not been comprehended even by Minister Rakshasa, and you want to grasp the significance of it at once ! You are indeed green yet.

3. तस्मिन् etc.—Refers to मलयकेतुकटक । भयेन विलोलं तस्मिन् वर्तमाने—that camp standing bewildered through fright. अनादरे or simple भावलक्षरे ७मी ।

4. अनुसन्धीयमान—अनुसन्धान 15 अन्वेषण । अनु + सम् + धा + शानच् कर्मणि अनुसन्धीयमानः अन्विष्यमाणः being followed.

6 समिद्धा—वञ्चस्व, तद्वा णाम अमञ्चरक्वसो णन्दरज्ज-पञ्चाणअणे किदव्ववसाओ णिक्कमिअ संपटं अकिदथो पुणो वि इमं पाडलिउत्तं आअदो एव्व [ वयस्य, तथा नाम अमात्य-राक्षसः नन्दराज्यप्रत्यानयने कृतव्यवसायः निष्कृम्यसाम्प्रतम कृतार्थः पुनरपि इमं पाटलिपुत्रमागत एव ] ?

*Samid*—Having gone out and having made in such a manner an attempt to restore the sovereignty of Nanda, has Minister Rakshasa now really come back to this Pataliputra with his object unrealised ?

सिद्धा—वञ्चस्व, तक्को मि चन्दणदाससिणेहेण त्ति [ वयस्य, तर्कयामि चन्दनदासस्नेहेनेति ] ।

*Siddh*—Friend, I guess it is through love for Chandanadasa.

समिद्धा—वञ्चस्व, चन्दनदासस्स मोक्खं विअ पेक्खामि [ वयस्य, चन्दनदासस्य मोक्षमिव पश्यामि ] ।

*Samid*.—Friend, I can actually see as it were Chandanadasa's release.

सिद्धा—कुतो से अधसस्स मोक्खा । मोक्खु संपदं अज्ज-  
चाणकस्स आणत्तोए दुवेहिं अह्महिं वज्जद्वणं पवेसिअ वावाद  
इदब्बो [ कुतोऽस्य अधन्यस्य मोक्षः ? स खलु साम्प्रतम् आर्य्य-  
चाणक्यस्य आज्ञया हाभ्यामावाभ्यां वध्यस्थानं प्रवेश्य व्यापा-  
दयितव्यः ] ।

*Siddh.*—Whence is the release of that unlucky chap ? He  
is even now at the command of Noble Chanakya to be killed  
after being led by both of us to the place of execution.

समिद्धा—(सक्रोधम्) किं अज्जचाणकस्स घादअजणो असो  
एत्थ जेण अह्म ईरिसेसु णिअोजिआ अटिणिसंसेसु णिओएसु  
[ किम् आर्य्यचाणक्यस्य घातकजनः अन्या नास्ति येन वयमौ-  
दशेषु नियोजिता अतिनृशंसेषु नियोगेषु ] ?

*Samid.*—( *With warmth* ) Has Noble Chanakya got no  
other executioners that we should be employed in such  
unpremeditatedly murderous works ?

सिद्धा—वअस्स, को जीवलोए जविदुकामा अज्जचाणकस्स  
आणत्तिं पडिज्जेदि ? ता एहि चंडालवेषधारिणा भविअ  
चन्दणदामं वज्जद्वणं एएम [ यस्य, का जीवलोके जीवि-  
दुकामः आर्य्यचाणक्यस्य आज्ञसिं प्रतिकूलयति ? तत् एहि  
चण्डालवेषधारिणी भूत्वा चन्दनदासं वध्यस्थानं नयावः ] ।

इत्थमौ निष्क्रान्तौ । प्रवेशकः ।

*Siddh.*—Friend, who in the land of living, wishing life,  
will oppose the command of Noble Chanakya ? So come,  
becoming clad in the garb of *Chandalas*, we shall lead Chan-  
danadasa to the place of execution. ( *Execunt both* ).

( *Pravesaka—Introduction* ).

## CHARCHA

1. तथा नाम etc.—Construe तथा कृतव्यवसायः । Refers to the *manner* of the attempt. He made a mighty attempt which has miscarried. how then can he have the face to come back here ? This is inexplicable.

2. चन्दनदासस्य नीलम् etc.—When Rakshasa tries for it, the release is as if already effected.

3. अघन्यस्य—अघन्य unlucky. Com. “घन्या केयम्” Act I, Sl. १.

4. आज्ञप्ता—आ + ज्ञा + णिच् + क्तिन् भावे आज्ञप्ति order. तथा ।

5. अतिवृशंसेषू—णन् शंसति निहन्ति इति वृ + शंस + अण कर्त्तरि वृशंसः murderous. वृशंसता attaches itself to the *agent*. By transference of epithets it is here attributed to his *office*. नियुक्तगता वृशंसता नियोगेषु आरोप्यते ।

6. प्रातःकूलयति—प्रतिकूल opposed. प्रतिकूलिन योजयति इति प्रतिकूल + णिच् + लट् तिप् । Provides with an antagonist, *i. e.*, opposes.

7. प्रवेशकः—प्रवेशयति इति प्र + विश + णिच् + क्त्वं कर्त्तरि (See opening of Act V ).

7. ( ततः प्रविशति रज्जुहस्तः पुरुषः ) ।

पुरुषः—

कृष्ण, गसंजोअटिटा उवाअपरिवारिवाडिघडिअपासमुही ।

चाणक्योतिरज्जू रिपुसंजमणञ्जुआ जअदि ॥

[ षट्गुणसंयोगदृढा उपायपरिपाटीघटितपाशमुखी ।

चाणक्यनोतिरज्जू रिपुसंयमनञ्जुका जयति ] ॥ ४ ॥

( परिक्रम्य अवलोक्य च ) एषो सो पदेसो अञ्जचाणक्यस्य पुरदो उदुम्बरण कहिदो जहिं मए अञ्जचाणकाणत्तोए अमच्चरक्खसो पेक्खदब्बो [एष स प्रदेशः आर्यचाणक्यस्य पुरतः

उदुम्बरकेण कथितः यत्र मया आर्य्यचाणक्याञ्जप्त्या अमात्य-  
राक्षसः प्रेक्षितव्यः ] । ( विलोक्य ) कहं एसो क्खु अमच्च-  
रक्खसो क्रिटसोसावगुण्णो इदो एव्व आअच्छइ । ता जाव  
इमेहिं उज्जाणपाटवेहिं अन्तरिदसरोरो पेक्खामि कहिं  
आमणपरिग्गहं करेदि त्ति [ कथम् एष खलु अमात्यराक्षसः  
ऋतशीर्षावगुण्णनः इत एव एवच्छति । तत् यावत् एभिः  
उद्यान्—पाटपं: अन्तरितशरीरः प्रेक्षे कुत्र असनपरिग्रहं  
करोति इति ] । ( इति पपिक्रम्य स्थितः ) ।

( *Now enter a man with a rope in hand* ). *Man*—The  
rope of Chanakya's policy triumphs being strong by the union  
of the six thread-like expedients, having at one end a noose  
made of a succession of devices, and straight when the enemy  
is entrapped (lit.—with the entrapping of the enemy). (*Going  
round and observing*) This is the place described to Noble  
Chanakya by Udumbara where at the command of Noble  
Chanakya I am to see Minister Rakshasa. (*Espying*) Ha !  
Here is Minister Rakshasa coming this very way with his head  
veiled. Well, with my person screened by these garden-  
trees, let me watch where he takes his seat. (*Stands after  
going round* ).

अन्वयः ॥ षड्गुणसंयोगद्वया उपायपरिपाटीचटितपाशमुखी रिपुसंयमनऋजुका  
चाणक्यनौतिरज्जुः जयति । व्याख्या—सन्धिविशिष्टयानासनद्वैधाश्रयाख्याणां 'षष्ठां  
गुणानां संयोगेन' सहघटनया 'दृढ़ा' दुर्मेदा, अपि च सामदानभेददृष्टाख्यानाम्  
'उपायानां प्रयोगचतुष्टयानां 'परिपाट्या' क्रमसमावेशेन 'चटितः' रक्षितः यः 'पाशः'  
वागुग स 'मुखे' प्रान्ते यस्याः तादृशा, किञ्च कुटिला अपि 'रिपोः' शतोः यत् 'संयमनं'  
नियन्त्रणं तेन 'ऋजुका' ऋज्वी सरला चाणक्यस्य नौतिः' नय एव या 'रज्जुः' दान सा  
'जयति' जयेन युज्यते । कुटिला चाणक्यनौतिः नियन्त्रिते राक्षसे सरला भविष्यति,

अहमपि कुटिलां वागुरावतीं दृष्ट्वा इमां रज्जुं कण्ठे चावद्धा यदा लम्बिष्ये तदा इयं  
भारभरितप्रान्ता ऋज्वी भविष्यति इत्याश्रयः । इयमार्या ।

### CHARCHA

1. षड्गुण etc.—गुण is *thread* for the rope and *expedient* for strategy. A six-ply rope is a strong rope. The rope here is of course the one in the hand of the man. For समास see व्याख्या ।

2. उपाय etc.—See व्याख्या । उपाय is *device* for the rope. परिपाटी is क्रम succession. There are several devices to make the noose at the end of the rope. The rope with the man had the noose set in it.

3. पिपुसयमन etc.—ऋजु is *thread* for the rope and *expedient* for नीति । The rope is in coils : it is not ऋजु now. But when I shall have hanged myself it will become straight under the weight of my body Chanakya's policy too is full of wiles at first but when the enemy, *i. e.*, Rakshasa, is trapped, it becomes guileless and squarely meets Rakshasa with the offer of Chandragupta's ministership.

4. चार्थचाणक्य etc.—Chanakya has commanded me to see Rakshasa, and this is the place where I am told I shall find him.

5. कृतशीर्ष etc.—अव + गुण् + ल्युट् भावे अवगुण्ठन veiling. कृतं शीर्षस्य अवगुण्ठनमनेन ( see शीर्षे 'कमलमुकुलाकारमञ्चलिम्' etc. Act I ). This he has done to escape recognition

8. ( ततः प्रविशति यथानिर्दिष्टः सशस्त्रो राक्षसः ) ।

राक्षसः—( मास्त्रम् ) कष्टं, भोः कष्टम् ।

उच्छिन्नाश्रयकातरेव कुलटा गोत्रान्तरे श्रीर्गता

तामेवानुगता गतानुगतिकास्त्यक्तानुरागाः प्रजाः ।

आप्तैरप्यनवासपौरुषफलैः कार्यस्य धृक्विभक्ता

किं कुर्वन्त्वथवोत्तमाङ्गरहितैरङ्गैरिव स्थीयते ॥ ५ ॥

( Now enter armed Rakshasa as described ). Rak.—( With tears ) Woe ! O woe ! Like a harlot upset by the death of her supporter, Sri has passed on to another race. The people, given to following those that have gone before, have, with allegiance renounced, followed that very woman. Even by the trusted, with the reward of exertion unseen, the burden of work has been thrown down. Or what should they do ? They are lying like limbs without the head.

CHARCHA

1. यथानिर्दिष्टः—यथा यद्वत् निर्दिष्टः वर्णितः पुरुषेण । सुप्सुपा ।

2. अन्वयः ॥ श्रीः उच्छिन्नाश्रयकातरा कुलटा इव गोवान्तरं गता । गतानुगतिकाः प्रजाः त्यक्तानुरागाः ( सत्यः ) तामिव अनुगता । आतैरपि अनवाप्तपौरुषफलैः ( सद्भिः ) कार्यभ्य धूः उज्झिता । अथवा उत्तमाङ्ग रहितैः अङ्गैरिव ( तैः ) स्थीयते किं कुर्वन्तु । व्याख्या—‘श्रीः’ लक्ष्मीः ‘उच्छिन्नः’ प्रनष्टः ‘आश्रयः’ आलम्बः अभिमतो जन इत्यर्थः यस्याः अतएव ‘कातरा’ व्याकुला ‘कुलटा’ स्त्रीरिणी नारी इव ‘अन्वखिन् गोव’ नन्दे तरे वंशे मौर्थ्यवंशे ‘गता’ संक्रान्ता । श्रीस्तु सर्वैरेव प्रार्थयति, तस्याः पुनराश्रयनाशे कथं कुलटाया इव कातरता ? अहो कष्टम् । ‘गतस्य’ प्राक्प्रस्थितस्य अत् अनुगतम् ‘अनुगमनं’ तच्छीलाः ‘प्रजाः’ जनाः ‘त्यक्तः’ परिहृतः ‘अनुरागः’ भक्तिः नन्दस्नेहः याभिः तथाभूताः सत्यः ‘तामिव’ अथम् ‘अनुगताः’ अनुसृत्य मौर्थ्ये संसक्ताः । शार्माथ्यं न केवलं संक्रान्ता अपि तु जनानुरागात् तास्मिन् स्थिरैर्भूता । अहो कष्टम् । प्रजासु पुनर्ये ‘आप्ताः’ अनुरक्ततमा मादृशा भृत्याः तैः ‘अपि अनवाप्तम्’ अनधिगतं ‘पौरुषस्य’ पुरुषकारस्य ‘फलं’ यैः तादृशैः विफलप्रयत्नैः सद्भिः ‘कार्यस्य’ मार्थ्यलक्ष्मी-हरणरूपस्य ‘धूः’ भारः ‘उज्झिता’ त्यक्ता । हिततमेरस्माभिः स्थिराया अपि मौर्थ्य-लक्ष्मास्मालने कृत एव महान् प्रयत्नः किन्तु देवगत्या वृथा नः स जातः । अहो कष्टम् । वयमयं निरुद्यमा वसाम इत्यहो कष्टतरम् । ‘अथवा’ पचान्तरे नैतत् सुतरां गच्छे नः । ‘उत्तमाङ्गिनं’ शिरसा ‘रहितैः’ विद्युक्तैः अङ्गैरिव हस्तपादादिभिरिव नन्दविद्युक्तैः तैरातैरस्माभिः विकलैः ‘स्थीयते’ अतः आप्ता उद्यमत्यागादन्यत् ‘किं कुर्वन्तु’ न किञ्चित् । किन्ने शिरसि यथा कर्मसु हस्तपद न प्रसरति तथा नन्दे नष्टे आप्ता वयम् इति भावः । शार्दूलविक्रीडितं वक्ष्यम् ।

3. उच्छिन्न &c.—See व्याख्या । A harlot is helpless when her patron is dead. Not so *Sri*. Why then was she in such a hurry to attach herself to Chandragupta ?

4 कुलटा—अटति गच्छति परित्यज्य इति अट + अच् कर्त्तरि स्वियाम् अटा ।  
कुलस्य अटा कुलटा उत्कुला । शकन्यादि ।

5. गतानुगतिकाः—अनुगतम् अनुगमनम् । भावे क्तः । गतस्य अनुगतम्  
following of one that precedes. तत् अस्ति एषां शीलत्वेन इति गतानुगत  
+ ठन् मत्वर्थे ।

6. चाप्तेरपि &c.—आप + क्त कर्मणि or कर्त्तरि आप्त trusted. The  
trusted have not followed the people nor attached themselves  
to Chandragupta, it is true, but they are lying indifferent now  
and no longer working. This is bad on their part.

7. अथवा &c.—This introduces पञ्चान्तर, *i. e.*, extenuating  
circumstances justifying the casting off of the burden of work  
(कार्यस्य दुरुज्झिता) । The आप्त are like so many limbs as work-  
ing under the direction of the king who is the *head*. The  
head is gone, how then can the limbs work ? It is not strange  
that they are lying listless.

9. अपिच—

पतिं त्यक्त्वा देवं भुवनपतिमुच्चैरभिजनं

गता किद्रेण श्रीर्हृषलमविनातैव वृषली ।

स्थिरीभूता चास्मिन् किमिह करवाम स्थिरमपि

प्रयत्नं नो येषां विफलयात देवं द्विषदिव ॥ ६ ॥

Moreover,—Deserting her husband the king, of high  
family, that was the lord of the earth, Sri, like an ill-trained  
harlot, has, through a lapse (*Or*—at a time of stress), gone over  
to the Sudra and become permanent in him. In this matter  
what can we do whose efforts, though steady, Fate baffles like  
an enemy ?

अन्वयः—श्रीः उच्चैरभिजनं भुवनपतिं पतिं देवं त्यक्त्वा अविनीता वृषली इव किद्रेण  
हृषलं गता अस्मिन् स्थिरीभूता च । इह किं करवाम येषां नः स्थिरमपि प्रयत्नं द्विष-

दिव दैवं विफलयति । व्याख्या—‘श्रीः’ लक्ष्मीः ‘उच्चैः’ महान् ‘अभिजनः’ वंशी यव्य तादृशं ‘भूवनपतिं’ जगतप्रभं ‘पतिं’ भर्तारं ‘दैवं’ राजानं नन्द ‘त्यक्तो’ परित्यज्य ‘अविनाता’ अकृतविनया ट.शाला इत्यर्थः ‘वृषलो’ यद्रा ‘इव’ कामुका इव इत्यर्थः ‘किद्रेण’ रन्ध्रेण भर्तृरनवधानतया ‘वृषलं घता’ मार्यमाश्रिता ‘अस्मिन्’ कौथ्ये ‘स्थिरोभूता च’ अचला पुनर्वर्तता । ‘उच्च’ अस्मिन् विषये ‘किं करवाम’ करुं शक्ता भवाम वधे ‘येषां न’ अस्माकं स्थिरभाविं दृढञ्च अनारतमप ‘प्रयत्नं’ प्रयत्नं कुसुमपुत्राभियागरूपं ‘वृषदिव’ शत्रुं रिव ‘दैवं’ जनयति ‘विफलयति’ नाशोक्त्येति । सौम्यसायता श्रीः, तस्मिन् स्थिरः, माघप्रयत्ने रत्नाभिः कार्यधुरा च उज्ज्विता इत्यादि पूर्वोक्तस्यैवाश-  
मनुवादः । तदनधोरन्यतरः प्रचित्त इवामाणि । शिखरिणीवत्तम् ।

### CHARCHA

1. भूवनपतम्—Lord of the whole world, not of Magadha only. This shows power. Might, wealth &c. are in command, hence a desirable husband. Ev n he was forsaken.

2. उच्चैर्भिजनम्—This is a compound अभिजन lineage. This is another recommendation. Add pengree to wealth and power, what more do you want ?

3. किद्रेण—किद्रे opportunity, a lapse. The opportunity was offered by Nanda when he insulted Chanakya. Had Sri been a devoted wife she would have put up with the lapse. Comp. “भर्तुः प्रकृतापराधणतया मास्य प्रतापं गमः”—Sak IV. She did not ; hence अविनातेव वृषलो श्रीः ।

4. येषाम्—This refers to वयम् understood.

10. मया हि—

देवे गते दिवमतद्विधमृत्युयोगे

शैलेश्वरं तमधिकृत्य कृतः प्रयत्नः ।

तस्मिन् हते तनयमस्य तथाप्यसिद्धि-

दैवं हि नन्दकुलशत्रुरसौ न विप्रः ॥ ७ ॥



Sire, who suffered a death that did not befit him, having gone to heaven, effort was indeed made by me by winning over the mountain-prince (and next) his son, he getting killed. Still there was no success. It is really Fate that is the enemy of Nanda's race, not that Brahmana.

अन्वयः ॥ अतद्विधमृत्युयोगं देवे दिवं गते तं शैलेश्वरम् अधिक्त्य प्रयत्नः कृतः, तस्मिन् हते तस्य तनयमधिक्त्य प्रयत्नः कृतः। तथापि असिद्धिः। देवं हि नन्दकुलशत्रुः असौ विप्रः न। व्याख्या—दर्शितं पौरुषं तच्च निष्फलम् इति प्रागुक्तं प्रपञ्चयति। 'अतद्विधः' आत्माननुरूपः 'मृत्युयोगः' विनाशघटना यस्य तादृशे अराजोचितमरणे कृत्या अपमृत्युघातिते इति यावत् 'देवे' राजनि नन्दे दिवं गते स्वर्गाकटे सति 'तं' प्रख्यातं 'शैलेश्वरं' पर्वतकम् 'अधिक्त्य' आश्रित्य 'प्रयत्नः कृतः' प्रयासे विहितः नन्दराज्यप्रत्यानयनमध्यवसितं प्रकालञ्च। 'तस्मिन् शैलेश्वरे 'हते' चाणक्येन घातिते 'अस्य' तस्य शैलेश्वरस्य 'तनयं' पुत्रं मलकैतुमधिक्त्य प्रयत्नः कृतः। 'तथापि' एव स्थिररूपे महत्यपि च प्रयासे 'असिद्धिः' कार्यसिद्धिर्नाभूत्। तत् मन्ये 'देवं हि' नियतिरेव 'नन्दकुलस्य शत्रुः' स एव नन्दवंशसुतसादधामास 'असौ विप्रः' ब्राह्मण-ज्ञाणकः 'न' न शत्रुः। कालदृष्टा नन्दाः चाणक्यं निमित्तमावमासाद्य प्रणष्टाः न तु चाणक्येनैव हताः इत्यर्थः। वसन्ततिलकं प्रत्तम्।

### CHARCHA

1. अतद्विध &c.—तस्य विधा प्रकारः इव विधा अस्य तद्विधः like him, i. e., death in battle facing the enemy as befits a king—a warrior of his stamp. मृत्युना योगः मृत्युयोगः coming by death. Now see व्याख्या। The reference is to his death by Chanakya's magical rites. Comp.—“यस्याभिचारवज्रेण वज्रञ्चलनतेजसः। पपात मूलतः श्रीमान् सुपर्वां नन्दपर्वतः ॥”—*Kamandaka*.

2. Remark—This verse explains the reference to the efforts in the preceding verses. It speaks of शैलेश्वरं तम्। The तम् shows that this prince was of great renown. His help was then the best that could be procured and it was rendered

whole-heartedly. The first effort was through him and the second through his son. Each time I was baffled in an unexpected manner : hence Fate is against the Nandas ; so किमिदं करवाम ।

11. अहो विवेकशून्यता स्नेच्छस्य । कुतः ?—

यो नष्टानपि बीजनाशमधुना शश्रूषते स्वामिनः

सोऽयं वैरिभिरक्षतः कथमसौ सन्धास्यते राक्षसः ।

एतावद्धि विवेकशून्यमनसा स्नेच्छेन नालोचितं

दैवेनोपहतस्य बुद्धिरथवा सर्वा विपर्यस्यति ॥ ८ ॥

O the thoughtlessness of the barbarian ! ( Do you ask ) Why ?—How will Rakshasa—he who even now serves his masters that disappeared like seeds—unscratched, side with the enemies ? This much was not indeed considered by the barbarian with mind devoid of discrimination. ( Or, of one struck by Fate, the intellect in its entirety becomes perverse. )

### OHAROHA

1. विवेक &c.—वि + विच + घञ्करणं विवेक discrimination. स्नेच्छति भाषात्तरं भाषते इति स्नेच्छः ; one whose tongue is different here a *barbarian*. विवेकेन शून्यः । तस्य भावः । The स्नेच्छ is मलय-केतु । This is abuse ; it does not of necessity follow that he was really a स्नेच्छ ।

2. अन्वयः ॥ “यः अयं राक्षसः अधुना अपि बीजनाशं नष्टान् स्वामिनः शश्रूषते सः असौ अक्षतः ( सन् ) कथं वैरिभिः सन्धास्यते” एतावत् विवेकशून्यमनसा स्नेच्छेन न हि नालोचितम् अथवा दैवेन उपहतस्य सर्वावुद्धिः विपर्यस्यति । व्याख्या—“यः अयं राक्षसः अधुना अपि गतेऽपि काले ‘बीजानि इव नष्टान्’ अदृश्यतां गतान् स्वतान् इत्यर्थः स्वामिनः’ भर्तृन् नन्दान् ‘शश्रूषते’ परिचरति तत्कर्मसु सज्ज भास्ते इत्यर्थः ‘सः असौ’ राक्षसः अक्षतः शत्रु-शस्त्रैरनालोद्धः सन् ‘कथं’ केनप्रकारेण ‘वैरिभिः’ शत्रुभिश्चन्द्रगुप्तादिभिः ‘सन्धास्यते’ सन्धिभङ्गमस्यति न कथमपि । ‘एतावत्’ एतन्मात्रं ‘विवेकेन सदसद्बुद्ध्या शून्यं

विरहितं 'मना' यस्य तादृशेन मूढमतिना स्नेच्छेन' यवनेन मलयकेतुना न हि  
 आलोचिता नैव । वचरितम् । 'अथवा' पदान्तरे इथा एव त निन्दामि वस्तुतस्तु 'दैवेन'  
 नियत्या 'उपहतस्य' तादृशस्य जनस्य 'सर्वा बुद्धिः' अशिषा धीः 'विपर्यस्यति' विपरीता  
 भवात् धियः सर्वशोषा विपरीतता समापतति इत्यर्थः । देवाभिमूर्तो वराको मलयकेतुः-  
 विपरीता बुद्धिमाश्रित्य मा निरकालयत् न ह्यसौ तदा स्वस्थ' । तत् सुधैव  
 तमानिपामि इति भावः । शार्दूलविक्रीडितम् वृत्तम् ।

3. बोजनाशम्—बोजानि इव नष्टा इति बीज + नश + णमुल् भावे बोजनाश  
 नष्टा । "उपमाने कर्मणि च" इति चकारात् कर्तरि उपमाने णमुल् । It is  
 difficult to see the significance of the comparison here. Per-  
 haps it is intended to say that as seeds once destroyed will  
 never germinate, so the rule of the Nandas now subverted  
 cannot be restored, and my attempts are bound to prove  
 fruitless.

4. शशूषते—“जाञ्छ्वद्युष्टा मन” इत्यन्तानिपदम् ।

5. सोऽयम्—Telang reads तेषाम् । Now a तच्छब्द here would  
 naturally go with the antecedent यः । But यः शशूषते तेषां वैरिभि  
 is bad grammar and gives no sense

6. विपर्यस्यति—वि + पार + अस + लट् ति । अस चपे is सकर्मक । Here  
 it is used intransitively. Comp. "विपर्यस्यन् सौधम्", Sl. 11 *infra*.

12. तदिदानीमपि तावत् अरा तहस्तगतो विनश्येत् न तु  
 राक्षश्वन्द्रगुप्तेन सह सन्धीत । अथवा मम कामममत्यसंध  
 इति वरमयशः न तु शत्रुवञ्चनपरोभूत इति । ( समन्तादव-  
 लोकाय सास्त्रम् ) एतास्ता देवपादक्रमणपरिचयपवित्रीकृतलाः  
 कुसुमपुरोपकरणभूमयः । इह हि—

शार्ङ्गाकर्षावमुक्तप्रशिक्षिलकविकाप्रग्रहेणात्र देशे

देवनाकारि पूर्वं प्रजावततुरगं बाणमोक्षश्लेषु ।

अस्यामुद्यानराजौ स्थितमिह कथितं राजभिस्त्वैर्विनेत्य'

सम्प्रत्यालोक्यमानाः कुसुमपुरभुवो भूयसा दुःखयन्ति ॥८॥

Thus, even now Rakshasa would indeed die fallen into the hands of his enemies, but would not side with Cbandragupta. Or, if infamy is to be, rather let it be that I am not true to my promise, but not that I am beaten by the enemy's strategy. (*Looking round—With tears*) These are those suburban grounds of Kusumapura whose surface is sanctified through experience of the footsteps of Sire. Here, formerly, the lodging of arrows into the moving mark was effected by Sire whose reins in the bit got slack being dropped while drawing the bow and the horse was running very fast; in this line of gardens he stopped. here he spoke to princes. Thus indeed, at this place, the precincts of Kusumapura now being seen without him greatly move me.

### CHARCHA

1. अराति &c.—अराति enemy; refers to चन्द्रगुप्त । तस्य हस्तः । तं गतः ।

2. विनश्येत् &c.—I shall die before I make peace with चन्द्रगुप्त । Hence the injustice of Malayaketu's suspicions. It is infamous. But, whichever way I take it, I cannot avoid infamy. Malayaketu casts infamy on me by charging me with being in collusion with Chandragupta. I repudiate the infamy with all the emphasis at my command. The facts are, I have been outwitted by Chanakya. If Malayaketu had said so, would not that again be an infamy for a diplomat of my calibre? So it seems I cannot avoid infamy and I am forced to choose between these two kinds of infamy. 'अथवा' पश्चान्तरे 'कामम्' अकामि-नापि अयञ्चः सुतरां परिहर्षुं कामिनापि मया अभ्युपगन्तव्यं यत् अनयोर्मध्ये 'असत्यसन्धः' मलयकेतवे सकलनन्दराज्यमंदत्त्वा मिथ्याप्रतिज्ञोऽहं जातः 'इति मम अयस्यो वरम्' ईषत् प्रियं 'त तु श्वत्सुचनेन' चाणक्यस्य शाब्देन 'पराभूतः' अहम् 'इति' वरम् । Hence though I am damned in the eyes of Malayaketu, it is

lucky for me that he takes me as a deceitful diplomat and not as an outwitted strategist.

3. देवपाद etc.—‘देवस्य’ राज्ञो नन्दस्य यत् ‘पादक्रमणं चरणचारणं तस्य यः ‘परिचयः’ उपलब्धिः तेन ‘परिवीकृतं परिपूतं ‘तलं’ पृष्ठं’ यासां तादृश्यः ‘ताः’ पूर्व-परिविता मे एताः कुसुमपुरस्य उपकण्ठे प्रान्ते स्थिताः ‘भूमयः’ स्थल्यः प्रदेश इत्यर्थः ।

4. अन्वयः ॥ इह कुसुमपुरभुवः संप्रति तैर्विना आलोक्यमानाः ( सत्यः )—देवेन पूर्वम् अत्र देशे शाङ्गाकर्षावसुक्तप्रशिक्षिलकविकाप्रग्रहेण ( सता ) प्रज्विततुरगं चलेषु बाणमोचः अकारि. अस्याम् उद्यानराज्ञी स्थितम्, इह राजभिः कथितम् इत्यं—भूयसा हि दुःखयान्ति । व्याख्या—‘इह’ अस्मिन् पुरोपकण्ठे ‘कुसुमपुरस्यभुवः’ पथ्यन्त-भूमयः ‘सम्प्रति’ अधुना ‘तैः’ देवपादेः ‘विना’ केवलम् मया ‘आलोक्यमानाः’ दृश्यमानाः सत्यः—‘देवेन’ नन्देन ‘पूर्वं’ प्राक् ‘अत्र देशे’ इह स्थले ‘शाङ्गस्य’ शङ्क-विकारस्य धनुषः ‘आकर्षं’ आकर्षणकर्मणि ‘अवसुक्तः’ इक्षात् पातितः अतएव ‘प्रशिक्षिलः’ अतिश्लथः ‘कविकायाः’ खलानस्य ‘प्रग्रहः’ रश्मिः यस्य तथाविधेन सता [ यथा—‘प्रशिक्षिलेन’ अतिश्लथेन ‘कविकावग्रहेण’ खलानरश्मिना हेतुना । ‘प्रज्वितः’ प्रवृद्धवेगः ‘तुरगः’ अश्वः यस्मिन् कर्मणि तद् यथा तथा ‘चलेषु’ गतिशीलेषु, लक्ष्येषु, ‘बाणमोचः’ शरत्यागः ‘अकारि’ कृतः । लक्ष्यं चलं स्वयञ्च तुरगवेगात् चल एव तथापि लक्ष्यं विभेद इत्यर्थः । ‘अस्याम् उद्यानानाम्’ उपवनानां ‘राज्ञी’ पत्नी ‘स्थित’ चणसुषितम् ‘इह’ अस्मिन् स्थले ‘राजभिः’ देवसन्दर्शनार्थमागतैः वृषैः सह ‘कथितं’ संभाषितम् इत्यम्’ अनेन प्रकारेण—तत् तत् स्मृतिपथमानौय ‘भूयसा हि नितरामिव दुःखयान्ति’ तापयन्ति । अन्धरा ।

5. इह हि—This इह is not redundant though अत्र, अस्याम् and इह appear again in the verse following. The first इह refers to the *whole* region in view, and अत्र, अस्याम् and इह that follow speak of *particular spots* there.

6. शाङ्गाकर्षं &c.—See व्याख्या । Of the two ways of dissolving the compound that which ends with a कर्मधा—giving a हेतु-तृतीया to the whole is preferable (why ?).

7. पूर्वम्—Telang read चिद्रम् qualifying the क्रिया in बाणमोच । चिद्रं बाणमोचः = wonderful shooting of arrows-

8. प्रज्वित &c.—प्रकण्ठी जवः प्रजवः great speed. सः सञ्जातः अस्य इति प्रजव+इतच् प्रज्वितः । तादृशः तुरगः यस्मिन् कर्मणि तद् यथा तथा । Qual. the क्रिया in बाणमोचः ।

9. तैः—Refers to नन्द (see चन्दय above). गौरवे बहुवचनम् ।

10. इत्यम्—Refers to the way how दुःखयन्ति । They bring to memory all those incidents that occurred formerly here during the life time of Nanda. Compare a somewhat similar thought in—‘तस्याः पुष्पमयी शरीरलुलिता शय्या शिलायामियम्’ &c.—*Srk.* Act III, where इति serves the same purpose which इत्यम् fulfils here.

13. तत् क्व नु गच्छामि मन्दभाग्यः । (विनीक्य) भवतु ।  
दृष्टमेतत् जीर्णोद्यानम् ! अत्र प्रविश्य कुतश्चित् चन्दनदामस्य  
प्रवृत्तिम् उपलप्स्ये । अलक्षितनिपाताः पुरुषाणां समविषम-  
दशापरिणतयो भवन्ति । कुतः ?—

पौरैरङ्गुलिभिर्नवेन्दुवदहं निर्दिश्यमानः शने-  
र्यो राजिव पुरा पुरान्निरगमं राज्ञां सच्चस्रैर्वृतः ।  
भूयः संप्रति सोऽहमेव नगरे तत्रैव बन्ध्याश्रमो  
जीर्णोद्यानकमेष तस्कर इव त्रासादिशामि द्रुतम् ॥१०॥

Where now, ill-starred as I am, should I retire? (*Observing*) Well, I notice this garden in ruins. Entering into it I shall from somewhere gather information about Chandanadasa. The changes into the smooth and the rough stages of men's life are of unexpected advent. (Do you ask) Why (I say so)? That very self of mine which formerly stalked leisurely out of the city, attended like a king by thousands of princes and being pointed out (to each other) with their fingers by the citizens like the first moon, now again, in that very city, like a thief, with efforts baulked, hastily enters in fright into this despicable garden of ruins.

#### CHARCHA

1. अलक्षित &c.—न लक्षितः not noticed, *i. e.*, not expected.  
नि + पत + घञ् भावे निपात fall. अलक्षितः निपातः एषाम् । अतर्कितगमाः ।

2. समविषम &c.—समाद्य विषमाद्य समविषमाः । तादृश्यः दशाः । तासां परिणतवाः or तासु परिणतयः conversion into them.

3. कृतः—This is to explain by his own case how दशापरिणति is अलक्षितनिपाताः ।

4. अन्वयः ॥ यः अहं पुरा राज्ञां सहस्रैः व्रतः राजा इव पौरैः अङ्गुलिभिः नवेन्दुवत् निर्दिश्यमानः ( सन् ) शनैः पुरात् निरगमं, बन्ध्यश्रमः स एव अहं सम्प्रति भूयः तत्रैव नगरे बन्ध्यश्रमः तस्कर इव वासात् द्रुतं जीर्णोद्यानकम् एष विशामि । व्याख्या—आत्मदशापरिणतेरतर्कितत्वं दर्शयति 'यः अहं पुरा' प्राक्जीवति नन्दे 'राज्ञां सहस्रैः व्रतः' परिवारितः भूत्वा 'राजा इव' नन्द इव स्वयं 'पौरैः' पुरवासिभिः अङ्गुलिभिः नवेन्दुवत् प्रतिपद्यन् इव 'निर्दिश्यमानः' अन्योन्यं दर्शयमानः सन् 'शनैः' मन्दगति 'पुरात्' कुसुमपुरात् 'निरगमं' निर्गतोऽभूत् 'बन्ध्यश्रमः' नन्दराज्यप्रत्यानयनं विफलप्रयासः 'स एव अहं सम्प्रति' अधुना 'भूयः' पुनरपि 'तत्रैव नगरे' तेष्वेव पुरवासिषु सत्सु इत्यर्थः 'बन्ध्यश्रमस्तस्कर इव' व्यर्थोद्यमश्चौर इव उषसि 'वासात्' भयात् खोकखोचनपातभयात् 'द्रुतं' सत्वरं 'जीर्णोद्यानकं' कुत्सितनिदमुद्यान 'एष विशामि' । पुरा राजिव, अद्य चौर इव ; पुरा पश्यन्तु खोक्सा इति शनैः, अद्य लोका मा द्राक्षुरिति द्रुतम् ; इत्यहो अतर्कितता दशापरिणतेः इति भावः ।

5. पौरैः &c.—When a king is going out, people crowd on house-tops terraces &c. and point him out to each other with their finger with exclamations like, here he comes, there he turns the corner, yonder he has stopped, and so forth. Just the same they used to do with Rakshasa.

6. शनैः—Slowly. This is to let the people have a good view and is contrasted with द्रुतम् below.

7. राजिव—Contrast with तस्कर इव ।

8. पुरात्—Contrast with जीर्णोद्यानकम् ।

9. निरगमम्—Contrast with विशामि ।

10. राज्ञां सहस्रैर्व्रतः—Contrast implied by वासात् । If वासात् then the person is alone. But formerly he was राज्ञां सहस्रैर्व्रतः ।

11. बन्ध्यश्रमः—Applies to both अहम् and तस्करः । When a thief returns empty-handed in the morning, he hides himself somewhere to avoid notice, that is just what I am going to do. I have come without success like a thief and am now about to

to conceal my person among the ruins of this dilapidated garden.

12. जीर्णोद्यानकम्—जीर्णमुद्यानम् । कुत्सितं तत् इति कन् कुत्सिते ।

14. अथवा येषां प्रसादादिदमासीत् त एव न सन्ति ।  
( नाटेन प्रविश्य अवलोक्य च ) अहो जीर्णोद्यानस्य अरमणी-  
यता । अत्र हि—

विपर्यस्तं सौधं कुलमिव महारम्भरचनं

सरः शुष्कं साधोर्हृदयमिव नाशेन सुहृदाम् ।

फलेहीना वृक्षा विगुणनृपयोगादिव नया—

सृणैश्छन्ना भूमिर्मतिरिव कुनीतैरविदुषः ॥ ११ ॥

Or, they themselves exist no longer to whose grace this was due. ( *Acting entry and observing* ) Alas ! The repulsiveness of the garden in ruins !! Here indeed—The mansion made with elaborate preparation is upset like a family with extensive works of utility ( *Or—established ; with great efforts* ). The tank has dried up like the heart of an honest man by the loss of friends. The trees are devoid of fruits like measures through touch of a worthless king. The ground is overgrown with weeds like the mind of the unwise with bad counsels.

## CHARCHA

1. येषां प्रसादात्—Refers to Nanda whose favourite he was ( See Act II, Para 20 ). Nanda being dead his favourite also is practically dead.

2. अन्वयः ॥ महारम्भरचनं सौधं कुलमिव विपर्यस्तम् । सरः सुहृदां नाशेन साधोः हृदयमिव शुष्कम् । वृक्षाः विगुणनृपयोगात् नया इव फलैः हीनाः । भूमिः कुनीतैः अविदुषः मतिरिव सृणैश्छन्ना । व्याख्या—तामिव अरमणीयतां प्रपञ्चयति— 'महता' विपुलेन 'आरम्भेण' परिकल्पयता द्रव्यसम्भारेण वा 'रचना' निर्माणं यस्य



ताडिंशं 'सौध' प्रासादः 'कुलमिव' विपुल इव नन्दवंशः 'विपर्यस्तं' विध्वंसम् । 'सरः' एष दृश्यमानः कामारः 'मृहटा' मिवाणां स्नेहवतां नन्दानां कोलूतादीनाञ्च इत्यर्थः 'नाशेन साधो' सहृदयस्य मम 'उदयमिव शकं' जलहीनं नीरसञ्च जातम् । 'हृन्नाः' अनी उद्यानपाटपाः 'विगुणस्य' गुणहोयस्य 'नृपस्य' राज्ञः मलयकेतोः 'योगात्' सम्पर्कात् 'नया इव' मम नोतिप्रयोगा इव 'फलेः हीनाः' निष्फलाः स्थिताः । 'भूमिः' अवत्या स्थानी 'कुनीतेः' कपटोपदेशः भागुरायणप्रयुक्तेः 'अविदधः' अपखितस्य मलयकेतोः 'मतिरिव' वृद्धिरिव 'दृगैश्चक्रा' परित्यागा ।

3 मद्धारम् &c.—Dhundhi takes it with both सौध and कुल । Thus—"मद्धारम्मा वचना शिल्पं यस्य सौधस्य , मद्धारम्मा वचना धर्मादिपुरुषार्थक्रिया यस्य कुलस्य" । With reference to कुल he could have also said मद्दता आरम्भेण रचनं प्रतिष्ठापनम् यस्य कुलस्य । It is said that Rakshasa took great pains in rearing the eight prematurely born sons of Nanda by placing them in oil, &c.

5. विगुण &c.—विगता गुणा अस्य विगुणः । Now see व्याख्या ।

4. कुनीतेः—नी + क्त भावे नीत lead, guiding &c. कुतसितानि नीतानि &c. Or—कुतसितानि नीतानि एषाम् कुनीताः referring to Bhagurayana and his followers. See Tika also above.

15. अपि च—

क्षताङ्गानां तीक्ष्णैः परशुभिरुदयक्लमभृतां

रुजा कूजन्तीनामविरतकपोतोपरुदितैः ।

खनिर्माकच्छेदैः परिचितपरिक्षेपशक्यपया

श्वसन्तः शाखानां व्रणमिव निवध्नन्ति फणिनः ॥१३॥

Moreover,—The snakes are, as if out of pity for distressed acquaintances, tying up, sighing, the wounds of the boughs with lengths of their own sloughs—boughs with their body pierced with sharp axes showing great distress and groaning in pain with the ceaseless cooing of pigeons.

अन्वयः ॥ तीक्ष्णैः परशुभिः क्षताङ्गानाम् उदयक्लमभृतां रुजा (रुक् हेतुना) अविरत-कपोतोपरुदितैः कूजन्तीनां शाखानां व्रणं फणिनः परिचितपरिक्षेपशक्यपया श्वसन्तः (सन्तः)

स्वनिर्भोकच्छेदैः निबध्नन्ति इति । व्याख्या—‘तीर्ण्यैः परशुभिः’ सितधारैः कुठारैः ‘चताङ्गानां भिन्नद्रव्यानाम् अतएव ‘उदयः’ कठोरः यः ‘क्षमः’ क्लान्तिः तं विभक्तिं याः तादृशीनाम् अपि च ‘रुजा’ अतवेदनया हेतुभूतया ‘अधिरतानि’ अजस्राणि यानि ‘कपोतानां’ शाखाशयतानां पारावतानां ‘रुदितानि’ कृजनानि तेः कृजन्तीनां कीकृत्यमानानां ‘शाखानां’ विटपानां यत् ‘वरः’ कठारकृतं चतं तत् [ समान्यं नपुंसकम् ] ‘फणिनः’ शाखाशयथा सर्पाः ‘परिचतम्ब’ सहवासविज्ञातस्य यः ‘परिक्षशः’ यातना ततः सञ्जाता या ‘रूपा’ दया तथा हेतुना ‘असन्तः’ दुःखिनःश्यामं व्यजन्तः सन्तः ‘स्वस्य’ आत्मानः यः ‘निर्माकः’ निर्गम्यन्ती तस्य ‘कुट्टैः खण्डैः’ ‘निबध्नन्ति इव’ योजयन्ति इव । रचक-  
‘वराहते अस्मिन् दाने इतः सर्पाः स्वच्छन्दं वक्षेष्, कृतनिलयास्तिष्ठन्ति, इतः पुनरिधाहार-  
काणां कुठारैश्चिन्ना वक्षाणां शाखाः—अहो अरमणीयता जोगीयानस्य इति भावः ।

### CHARCHA

1. चताङ्गानाम्—“अङ्गगावकण्ठेभ्यश्च” इति ङोपविकल्पः । पक्षे चताङ्गीनाम् ।  
2. उदय &c.—This is Dhundhi's reading. Telang adopts उदयैः चितिरुहाम् । Construe तीर्ण्यैः उदयैः परशुभिः चताङ्गानाम् and चितिरुहां शाखानां व्रणम् ।

3. रुजा कृजन्तीनाम् &c.—रुज + क्तिप् भावे रुक् distress. Note the misplacing of the epithets कृजन्तीनाम् and रुदितैः । रुजा ( वेदनया ) रुदतीनाम् and कपोतोपकृजितैः are what is expected, because रोदन naturally goes with रुज् and कृजन with कपोत । कुन्दीमङ्गभयात् शब्दयोर्व्यत्यासः ।

4. Remark—In this verse Rakshasa pities the boughs, the trees themselves being noticed in the next verse. Verses 11, 12, 13 are to establish the अरमणीयता mentioned above.

16. एते च तपस्विनः—

अन्तःशरीरपरिशोषमुदग्रयन्तः

कौटक्षतिस्रुतिभिरस्रमिवोद्गिरन्तः ।

ह्यायावियोगमलिना व्यसने निमग्ना

स्रुक्षाः श्मशानमुपगन्तुमिव प्रवृत्ताः ॥ १३ ॥

And these poor trees, plunged in distress, withered through the loss of shade, vomiting blood as it were by the exudation through holes bored by insects and thus aggravating the drying up of the interior of their trunk, are, as if preparing to go to the burning ground.

चन्धयः ॥ एते ऋथाविद्योगमलिनाः व्यसने निमग्नाः तपस्विनः वृक्षाश्च कौट  
चक्षुतिभिः अस्रम् उद्गिरन्त इव अन्तःशरीरपरिशोषम् उद्दययन्तः ( सन्तः ) श्मशानम्  
उपगन्तुं प्रवृत्ता इव । व्याख्या—किन्नासु शाखासु 'एते ऋथायाः विद्योगिन' अपगमेन  
आतपपौडिता अतएव 'व्यसने निमग्नाः' विपदि पतिताः 'तपस्विनः' दौना अनु  
कम्पार्हा इत्यर्थः । 'वृक्षाश्च' घादपा अपि 'कौटैः' कृता या 'चतयः' रन्ध्राणि ताभ्यः याः  
'स्रतयः' रसस्त्रावाः ताभिः करणैः 'अस्र' शोणितम् 'उद्गिरन्त इव' अतएव 'अन्तः-  
शरीरस्य' अभ्यन्तरदेहस्य 'परिशोषं विशीर्षताम्' 'उद्दययन्त' वर्द्धयन्तः असाध्यतर  
कुर्वन्तः सन्तः 'श्मशानं' शवनिलयं प्रीतावासम् 'उपगन्तुम्' अभियातुं मर्त्यमित्यर्थः 'प्रवृत्ता  
इव' प्रक्रान्ता इव । अनवेच्छान्तु कौटदष्टा इमे वृक्षाः पुनः किन्नासु शाखासु आतपदग्धाः  
सन्तः शुक्ला मृता इव लज्जन्ते इत्यहो अरमणीयता जीर्णोद्यानस्य ।

### CHARCHA

1. अन्तःशरीर &c.—अन्तर्गतं शरीरम् internal organs. These have commenced to dry up, because the trees are now exposed to the fierce rays of the sun, the boughs having been cut off as described in Sl. 12.

2. उद्दययन्तः—उद्गतमयसस्य उदयः pointed, keen, grim &c. उद्दयं कुर्वन्तः इति उद्दय + णिच् + श्ठ &c. The परिशोष is already there ; it is now being aggravated. How so ( See अस्रमिव &c. below ).

3. कौटचक्षि &c.—See व्याख्या । The juice running through the bones is taken as identical with ( अमेद ) blood. Hence अमेदे करणे श्या as in मौनवती नयनाभ्याम् ।

4. अस्रमिव &c.—अस्र is blood. The vomiting of blood is always a grave symptom in the sick. Besides being itself capable of killing, the loss of blood aggravates the परिशोष that

has commenced inside. Dhundhi takes अयं an अयं । अससुषमलः—weeping. “अससुषणि शीणिते” ।

5. कायावियोग &c.—मलिन faded. The reason for it is कायावियोग which exposes them to the sun. The कायावियोग again is due to the loss of boughs ( Sl. 12. )

6. श्मशानम् &c.—Dhundhi supposes the trees to be near the funeral pyre of the Nandas and are going to die through pity for the Nandas—“व्यसने निमग्ना नन्दबन्धव इव नन्दानां श्मशानं तत्रैव वर्त्तमानम् उपगतुं प्रवृत्ता इव” ।

17. यावदस्मिन् विषमदशापरिणामसुलभे भिन्नशिला-  
तले मुहूर्त्तमुपविशामि । (उशविश्य आकर्ण्य च) अये किमिद-  
मस्मिन् काले पटुपटहशङ्कमिश्रो नान्दीनादः । य एषः—

प्रसृङ्गन् श्रोतॄणां श्रुतिपथमूसारं गुरुतया

बहुत्वात् प्रासादैः सपदि परिपीतोऽभ्रित इव ।

असौ नान्दीनादः पटुपटहशङ्कध्वनियुतो

दिशां द्रष्टुं दैर्घ्यं प्रसरति सकौतूहल इव ॥ १४ ॥

I will sit down for a moment on this broken slab of stone (of this mansion), easily available in the fullness of the rough time. (:Sitting down and listening) Ha ! What is this ? Sound of festive music at this hour with deep notes of drums and conches intermingled ! ( Or—Wherefor is this sound...intermingled ? ) The note of music mingled with the deep notes of drums and conches, which is drunk and through its magnitude instantly thrown up by the big mansions, proceeds as it were with curiosity to know the expanse of the quarters as if bursting the powerless ear-holes of listeners by its volume.

## CHARCHA

1. विषमदशा &c.—विषमा दशा rouge stage. तस्याः परिणामः development of the rouge stage. तस्मिन् सुलभः easily available at the turn of the rouge stage. O—दशयाः परिणामः change of stage. विषमः दशापरिणामः dire. change of stage &c. The विषमदशा refer to the mansion ruined (विषयस्ल' सोधम्, Sl. 11). Broken slab of masons and marbles are scattered all over the place and become easily accessible (सुलभ) to the wearied traveller wishing to sit down like myself. Dhundhi takes the विषमदशा with reference to Rakshasa, thus—“विषमदशापरिणामवत् सुलभे । विषमदशा सम्पति सुलभा अतिरिक्तापनता तस्या ऽः शिलातलं देवाक्षसम्”—This marble-slab here is a unexpectedly seen as my reverse of fortune. This is not a very happy sense though pressed out with a good deal of twisting

2. अथि किमिदम् &c.—नान्दी is festive music. तस्या नादः । पट् deep. पट्ट इति अस्मिन् काले implies that the music is untimely and unexpected.

3. अन्वः ॥ यः असौ बहुत्वात् प्रासादेः सपदि परिपीतो ज्झित' पट्पट्ट-शङ्खनियुत. नान्दीनादः । दशा दश्व'ट्ट' सकौतूहल इव गुरुतया श्रोत्रणा असारं दृतिपथं प्रसृजन् इव एष प्रसरति । व्याख्या—‘यः असौ बहुत्वात्’ प्रभूततया ‘प्रासादेः’ राजभवनं: कर्तृभिः ‘सपदि’ तत्क्षणम् एकस्मिन्नेव क्षणे इत्यर्थः । ‘परिपीतः’ प्रथम निगौरणः ततः ‘उज्झित’ प्रतिध्वनित्याजिन उद्गाणः ‘पट्टभिः महद्भिः ‘पट्टश्वनिभिः’ टक्कानादेः ‘शङ्खनिभिः’ जलजस्त्रनेरभि ‘युतः’ मियः ‘नान्दीनादः’ मङ्गलतुल्यधोषाः ‘दिशः’ दशानामपि ककुभां ‘दैर्घ्यं म आयामं ‘ट्ट’ युगपदेव उपलब्धु, ‘सकौतूहल इव’ कुतुकदानिव ‘गुरुतया’ दुर्धरत्वेन ‘श्रोत्रणाम्’ आकर्षयताम् ‘असारम्’ अशक्तं ‘श्रुतिवर्थं’ कर्णविवरं ‘प्रसृजन्निव’ निषिषयन्नव ‘एष प्रसरति’ समन्तात् नम्यं कृति ।

4. असारम्—सार strength. अविद्यमानः सारः अव्य &c. It is a fact that a loud report pains the ear. Dhundhi explains—“असारं सङ्घितान्तर्यः ।...तथा सङ्घिते रन्ध्रे गुरुर्मङ्गलादिः प्रविशंस्तदुपसङ्घाति तस्य” ।

5. गुरुतया—प्रभूतया इति ट्, षिः । But बहुत्व has the same idea.

It is better to take it with reference to the intensity or volume of the note.

6. परिपीतोऽङ्कित इव—The इव seems to be misplaced ; it is better taken with प्रसङ्गम् । Either way it implies उत्प्रेक्षा । Dhundhi has—“बहू पीत जलादि यथा उद्गिरन्ति तथा अन्तः अमानं नान्दीनादं प्रति-  
धनित्याजेन संधा उद्गिरन्तीव इत्युत्प्रेक्षा” ।

7. नान्दीनादः—This is superfluous, because येः, in य एषः, being in a subsequent clause ( उत्तरवाक्यगत ) does the work of नान्दीनादः which precedes it.

8. दिशा देर्घम् &c.—The plural in दिशाम् implies that all the quarters were simultaneously pervaded.

18. आः ज्ञातम् । एष हि मलयकेतुसंयमनसञ्जातो राजकुलस्य—( इत्यर्द्धाङ्के सामूयम् ) मौर्यकुलस्य अधःकप-  
तोष पिशुनयति । ( सवाप्यम् ) ऋष्टं भोः कष्टम् ।

आवितोऽस्मि श्रियं शत्रोरभिनीय च दर्शितः ।

अनुभावयितुं मन्ये यत्रः सम्प्रति मां विधेः ॥ १५ ॥

O I see ! This indeed declares the great joy of the royal family—( *At this half-utterance with spite* )—of the Maurya family caused by the capture of Malayaketu. ( *With tears* ) Hard ! O hard ! I was informed of the fortune of the enemy and have been dragged up to it and made to see it. Methinks Fate's object (lit.—effort) now is to make me feel it.

#### CHARCHA

1. आ ज्ञातम् एष हि &c.—‘एष हि’ नूनमयं ‘मलयकेतोः संयमनात्’ यद्वा णात् ‘सञ्जातः’ उद्गतः नान्दीनादः ‘राजकुलस्य’—नहि नहि ‘मौर्यकुलस्य’—‘अधिकम्’ अतिगुरुकं ‘परतोषं’ पिशुनयति’ सूचयति मलयकेतुर्गृहीत इति चन्द्रगुप्तभवने अद्य उत्तमवो वर्तते ततोऽयमकाली नान्दीनादः । आः implies impatience, pique &c सञ्जातम् seems better than सञ्जातः ।

2. अन्वयः ॥ शत्रोः श्रियं आवितः अस्मि, अभिनीय दर्शितय अस्मि । मन्ये सम्प्रति माम् अनुभावयितुं विधेः यत्रः ( वर्तते ) । व्याख्या—विधिना ‘शत्रोः’

## CHARCHA

1. विषमदशा &c.—विषमा दशा rouge stage. तस्याः परिणामः development of the rouge stage. तस्मिन् सुलभः easily available at the turn of the rough stage. O—दशायाः परिणामः change of stage. विषमः दशापरिणामः dire:change of stage &c. The विषमदशा refer to the mansion ruined (विषय्यस्त' सौषम्, Sl. 11). Broken slab of masons and marbles are scattered all over the place and become easily accessible (सुलभ) to the wearied traveller wishing to sit down like myself. Dhundhi takes the विषमदशा with reference to Rakshasa, thus—“विषमदशापरिणामवत् सुलभे । विषमदशा सम्प्रति सुलभा अतर्कितोपनता तस्या इदं शिलातलं दैवात्प्रथम्”—This marble-slab here is as unexpectedly seen as my reverse of fortune. This is not a very happy sense though pressed out with a good deal of twisting.

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श्रावितोऽस्मि श्रियं शचोरभिनीय च दर्शितः ।

अनुभावयितुं मन्ये यत्नः सम्प्रति मां विधेः ॥ १५ ॥

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### OHARCHA

1. आ ज्ञातम् एष हि &c.—‘एष हि’ नूनमयं ‘मलयकेतोः संयमनात्’ गङ्गायात् ‘सञ्जातः’ उद्गतः नान्दीनादः ‘राजकुलस्य’—नहि नहि ‘मौर्यकुलस्य’—‘अधिक्कम्’ अतिगुरुकं ‘परितोषं’ पिशुनयति’ सूचयति मलयकेतुमर्द्धहीत इति चन्द्रगुप्तभवने अथ उत्सवो वर्तते ततोऽयमकाले नान्दीनादः । आः implies impatience, pique &c. सञ्जातम् seems better than सञ्जातः ।

2. अन्वयः ॥ शत्रोः श्रियं श्रावितः अस्मि, अभिनीय दर्शितश्च अस्मि । मन्ये सम्प्रति माम् अनुभावयितुं विधेः यत्नः ( वर्तते ) । व्याख्या—विधिना ‘शत्रोः’



रिपोश्चन्द्रगुप्तस्य 'श्रियं' राजलक्ष्मीं तत्सम्बन्धिनीं कथामित्यर्थः 'श्रावितः अस्मि' प्राक् विराधगुप्तकरभक्तादिभिः। 'अभिनीय' तदतिकं प्रापय्य तां श्रियं 'दर्शितश्चास्मि' विधिना। श्रवणात् कष्टवरं दर्शनमिति प्रतिकूली विधिर्नामय शत्रुसमृद्धिदर्शनार्थ-मिहानीतवान्। एतावताप्यसी' अतुष्टः। 'मन्वे' शङ्के 'सम्प्रति' अधुना 'मां' शत्रोः श्रियम् 'अनुभावयितुम्' उपलभयितुं 'विधेः' देवहृतकस्य 'यत्रः' प्रयासो वर्तते। घोरस्य तस्यैवानुभवस्य प्रारम्भोऽयं कर्णपीडाकरो नान्दीनादः इति भावः।

3. श्रावितः—The श्रिच here is irregularly supposed, to give कर्मत्व to the अणिकर्तुं। The rule "गतिवुद्धि—" does not apply ( see ante ).

4. अभिनीय—अस्मि + नौ here does not mean acting, as in Act I, Sl. 2. The sense is 'to take up to' as in "स्वष्टहमभिनीय रक्षसि"—Act I.

5. दर्शितः—The कर्मत्व here is regular by "दृशेरनिषेधः"।

6. अनुभावयितुम्—अनु + भू is बुद्धार्थ as in अनुभव which means बोध। Hence the rule "गतिवुद्धि—" applies. अहं श्रियम् अनुभवामि = मां श्रियम् अनुभावयति।

19. पुरुषः—आसीयो अश्वं। जाव अञ्जचाणक्कादेशं संपादेमि [आसीनोऽयम्। यावदार्य्यचाणक्कादेशं सम्पादयामि] ( राक्षसमपश्यन्निव तस्याग्रतो रञ्जपाशेन कण्ठमुद्वह्नाति )।

Man.—He is seated ; I will execute Noble Chanakya's orders. ( He ties up his neck with the noose of the rope as though without seeing Rakshasa ).

राक्षसः—( विलोक्य ) अये कथमात्मानमुद्वह्नात्ययम् ! अहमिव दुःखितस्तपस्वी। भवतु पृच्छाम्येनम्। ( उपसृत्य प्रकाशम् ) भद्रः किमिदमनुष्ठोयते ?

Rakshasa—( Observing ) How so ! This man hangs himself ! The poor fellow is distressed like myself. Well I will question him. ( Advancing—Aloud ) Good man what is it you are doing ?

पुरुषः—( सवाध्यम् ) अज्ज जं पिअवअस्सविणासदुःखिदो अह्लारिसो मन्दभागो जनो अणुचिदुदि [ आर्थ्य, यत् प्रिय-वयस्यविनाशदुःखितः अस्मादृशो मन्दभाग्यो जनः अनुतिष्ठति ] ।

*Man.*—( *With tears* ) What an ill-fated man like myself does, Noble Sir, grieved by the loss of his dear friend.

राक्षसः—( आत्मगतम् ) प्रथममेव मया ज्ञातं नूनम् अह-मिव आर्त्तस्तपस्वीति । ( प्रकाशम् ) हे व्यसनसन्नह्यचारिन्, यदि न गुह्यं नातिभारिकं वा ततः श्रोतुमिच्छामि ।

*Rakshasa*—( *To himself* ) At the very outset it was guessed by me that this poor fellow was surely distressed like myself. ( *Aloud* ) O fellow-student-in-the-school-of-misfortune, if no secret or not very painful then I wish to hear it.

पुरुषः—अज्ज ण रहस्सं णादिगुरुअं किंदु अ सक्खोमि पिअवअस्सविणासदुःखिदाह्विअओ एत्थिअमेत्तं वि मरणस्स कालहरणं कादुं [ आर्थ्य, न रहस्यं नातिगुरुकम् । किन्तु न शक्नोमि प्रियवयस्यविनाशदुःखितहृदयः एतावन्मात्रमपि मरणस्य कालहरणं कर्त्तुम् ] ।

*Man.*—Noble Sir, it is no secret, nor very painful, but with my heart stricken at the loss of my dear friend, I cannot brook even this much loss of time in dying.

राक्षसः—( निःश्वस्वात्मगतम् ) कष्टम् एते सुहृद्व्यसनेषु परमुदासीना प्रत्यादिश्लामहे वयमनेन । ( प्रकाशम् ) भद्र, यदि न रहस्यं नातिगुरु तच्छ्रोतुमिच्छामि ।

*Rakshasa*—( *Sighing—To himself* ) Hard ! This self of mine, supremely indifferent in his friend's straits, is being shamed by this man. ( *Aloud* ) Good man, if it is neither a secret, nor very painful, I wish to hear it.

### CHARCHA

1. रज्जुपाशेन—रज्जुस्थितः पाशः the noose at the end of the rope. तेन ।

2. व्यसनसन्नन्न &c.—ब्रह्मन् is वेद । By transference of epithets the **vow** to be taken, the rites to be observed &c., while reading the Vedas are also ब्रह्मन् । In this sense ब्रह्म चरति इति ब्रह्मन् + चर + षिनि कर्त्तरि व्रते = ब्रह्मचारी one observing the **vow** necessary to read the Vedas, *i. e.*, 'a student of the Vedas. Next समानी ब्रह्मचारी सन्नन्नचारी a fellow student in the Vedas. समान becomes स by the rule "चरणे ब्रह्मचारिणि" । Now by another transference of epithets सन्नन्नचारिन् is here made to mean a fellow student only (not necessarily in the Vedas, but in any branch of knowledge). Again व्यसन, which means a calamity, is taken here as a subject of study !! व्यसने सन्नन्नचारी व्यसनसन्नन्नचारी &c. The sense is, both of us are equally in distress—mourning an intimate friend.

3. गुह्यम्—गुह्य संवरणे + क्यप् कर्मणि गुह्यम् to be concealed. गीह्यम् is also available, because the Varttika "शंसिदुद्दिगुह्यो वा", as seen in the Kasika, makes क्यप् optional with ष्यत् ।

4. अतिभारिकम्—भार weight. अतिशयितो भारः अतिभारः a great burden. सः अस्ति अस्मिन् वा इति अतिभार + ठन् मत्वर्थे अतिभारिकम् very oppressive, *i. e.*, painful to relate.

5. सुहृदव्यसनेषु—The व्यसन was mani-fold. His life was threatened ; his belongings all confiscated ; his wife and child thrown into prison. Cf.—"गृहीतगृहसारदीनं सपुत्रकालत्र' संयम्य &c. Act I. Hence the plural in व्यसनेषु ।

6. प्रत्यादिश्यामहे—प्रत्यादेश is निराकृति supplanting, putting to

shade &c. Cf.—“प्रत्यादीशो रूपवतीनाम्”, *Sak.* Act II. I think I am very fond of my friend and doing for him what no one else would have done. Hence I am at the top of the list of men that are devoted to their friend. But here is a man with a better sense of one's duty to a friend. This man has ousted me from my position at the top of the list —प्रत्यादिश्यामहे वयमनेन ।

20. पुरुषः—अहो णिव्वन्धो अज्जरस । का गई । णिवेदेमि । अत्थि दाव एत्थ णअरे मणिआरसेट्ठी विह्वदासो नाम । [ अहो निर्बन्धः आर्यस्य ! का गतिः ? निवेदयामि । अस्ति तावदत्र नगरे मणिकारश्रेष्ठी विष्णुदासो नाम ] ।

*Mal.*—Oh the insistence of Noble Sir ! What help ? I will tell you. There is a banker jeweller in this city named Vishnudasa.

राक्षसः—( आत्मगतम् ) अस्ति विष्णुदासचन्दनदासस्य सुहृत् । ( प्रकाशम् ) किं तस्य ?

*Rakshasa.*—( *To himself* ) There is Vishnudasa Chandandasa's friend. ( *Aloud* ) What of him ?

पुरुषः—सो मम पिअवअस्सो [ स मम प्रियवयस्यः ] ।

*Man.*—He is my dear friend.

राक्षसः—( सहर्षमात्मगतम् ) अये प्रियवयस्य इत्याह अत्यन्तसंनिकटःसम्बन्धः । इत्त आस्यति चन्दनदासस्य वृत्तान्तम् । ( प्रकाशम् ) भद्रं किं तस्य ?

*Rakshaka.*—( *With joy—to himself* ) Ha ! he says his dear friend. The relationship is very close. Oh joy, he must know the news of Chandandasa. ( *Aloud* ) What of him, my good man ?

पुरुषः—सो संपदं दिक्षाभरणादिविहवो जलणं पवेसिदु-  
क्कामो णअरादो णिक्कन्तो । अहं वि जाव तस्स असुणिदव्वं  
अ सुणेमि ताव अत्ताणं उव्वन्धिअ वावादयिदुं इमं जिअुअ्जाणं  
आअदो [ स सम्प्रति दत्ताभरणादिविभवो ज्जलनं प्रवेष्टुकामो  
नगरात्तिष्कान्तः । अहमपि यावत् तस्य अत्रोतव्वं न अणोमि  
तावदात्मनम् उद्वध्य व्यापादायितुम् इदं जीर्णोद्यानमागतः ] ।

*Man*—He, now, with jewellery and other wealth given away, has gone out of the town with a mind to enter fire. I too have come to this garden in ruins to kill myself by hanging before I hear of the unhearable about him.

### CHARCHA

1. निर्वन्धः—Importuny उपरोधः ।
2. अत्यन्तसंनिहृतः &c.—अत्यन्तं संनिहृतः very close. सुपसुपा । Hence possibly he can tell me what has become of Chandanadasa.
3. दत्ताभरण &c.—आभरणानि आदिरस्य आभरणादिः । स चासी विभवश्च । दत्तः आभरणादिविभवः अनेन ।
4. अत्रोतव्यम्—Not fit for the ears ( cf.—“किमनेन अत्रोतव्येन श्रुतेन”—Act V, Para 8 ), *i. e.*, the news of death.

21. राजसः—भद्र, अग्निप्रवेशे सुहृदस्ते को हेतुः ?

“किमौषधपयातिगैरुपहृतो महाव्याधिभिः”—

*Rakshasa*.—Good man, what is the reason for your friend entering the fire ? Is he stricken by fell diseases beyond the reach of remedies ?

पुरुषः—णहि णहि [ नहि नहि ] ।

*Man*.—No, no,

राजसः—“किमग्निविषकल्पया नरपतेर्निरस्तः क्रुधा ।”

*Rak.*—Is he cast off (*i.e.*, persecuted) by the king's wrath which is all but fire and poison?

पुरुषः—अज्ज सन्तं पावं सन्तं पावं । चन्द्रउत्तस्स जणवदे ण णिसंसापडिवत्ति [आर्य्य, शान्तं शापं शान्तं पापम् । चन्द्रगुप्तस्य जनपदे न नृशंसाप्रतिपत्तिः ] ।

*Man*—Begone sin ! Begone sin ! Noble Sir, there is no adoption of cruelty in the kingdom of Chandragupta.

राक्षसः—“अलभ्यमनुरक्तवान् कथय किं नु नारोजनं”—

*Rak.*—Did he feel interested in some unapproachable female ?

पुरुषः—( कर्णौ पिधाय ) सन्तं पावं । अभूमि क्खु एसो अविणअस्स [शान्तं पापम् । अभूमिः खलु एषः अविनयस्य ] ।

*Man*—(*Blocking his ears*) Begone sin ! He is no subject for indecorum.

राक्षसः—“किमस्य भवतो यथा सुहृद एव नाशोऽवशः” ॥१६॥

*Rak.*—Has unavoidable loss of friend happened to him as to you ?

पुरुषः—अज्ज अह इं [ आर्य्य, अथ किम् ] ।

*Man*—What else, Noble Sir (*i. e.*, Yes).

राक्षसः—( सावेगमात्मगतम् ) चन्द्रनदासोऽस्य प्रियसुहृत् इति तद्दिनाशो हुतभुजि प्रवेशहेतुः इति यत्सत्यं चलितमेवास्ते युक्तस्नेहपक्षपातात् हृदयम् । ( प्रकाशम् ) तद्दिनाशश्च, प्रियसुहृद्वत्सलतया मर्त्तव्ये व्यवसितस्य सुचरितश्च, विस्तरेण श्योतुमिच्छामि ।

*Rak.*—( *With agitation—To himself*) Chandanadasa is his dear friend ; so *his* death is the reason for entering into fire ; thus really my heart indeed stands trembling from a reasonable partiality through affection. (*Aloud*) I wish to hear in detail of his friend's death and of the good deeds of him who is about to die through love for his dear friend.

### CHARCHA

1. किमौषध &c.—औषधानां पत्याः औषधपथः with the समासान्त affix च। तम् अतिगच्छन्ति इति औषधपथ + अति + गम + छ कर्त्तरि। स ते मित्रम् 'औषधानां' भेषजानां 'पत्यान्' बर्त्स 'अतिगच्छन्ति' अतीत्य वर्त्तन्ते ये तादृशे; अचि-  
कित्स्वैः 'महाव्याधिभिः' क्रूररोगैः 'उपहतः' प्रपीडितः 'किम्' येन स प्राणान् परित्यज्य रोगयन्त्रणां परिहर्तुमिच्छति ?

2. किमग्नि &c.—अग्निश्च विषञ्च अग्निविषे fire and poison. ईषद-  
समाप्ते अग्निविषे इति अग्निविष + कल्पप् स्त्रियाम्। स ते मित्रं न चेद्रीगम्नानः तर्हि 'अग्निविषकल्पया' अग्निमुल्लया विषमुल्लया वा नरपतेः' दुरात्मनो राज्ञश्चन्द्रगुप्तस्य 'क्रूधा' अकारणरोषेण 'निरस्तः' समाक्षिप्तः 'किम्' येन आत्मानं व्यापाय राजरोषं परिहर्तुमिच्छति ?

3. वृशंसा &c.—शंसनम् इति शंस + अभावे स्त्रियां शंसा killing. नृणां शंसा वृशंसा killing of men ; hence *cruelty*. वृशंसायाः प्रतिपत्तिः adoption of cruelty. Or—वृशंसा. निष्ठुरा प्रतिपत्तिः प्रहृत्तिः cruel measure Translate—No cruel measures are adopted &c.

4. अलभ्यम् &c.—'कथय' ब्रूहि स ते मित्रम् 'अलभ्यं' दुष्प्रापं 'नारोजनम् अनु' स्त्रियं काञ्चिदनुसन्धाय 'किं नु रक्तवान्' किं वा प्रणयवान् आसीत् येन तदप्राप्तौ नर्विषः प्राणान् त्यक्तुमुद्यतः ?

5. अनुरक्तवान्—अनु should be separated as a कर्मप्रवचनीय । Or say उपसर्गवशात् सकार्त्तकत्वम् ।

6. नारोजनम्—कर्मप्रवचनीययोगे २या ( see above ).

7. अभूनिः—अपाचम्, अपीग्यः । वि + नी + अच् भावे विनय decorum. अविनय indecorum.

8. किमस्य &c.—'अस्य' मित्रस्य ते 'अवशः' अप्रतीकार्यः 'सुहृदः' मित्रस्य 'नृपञ्च एव किं' ज्ञातः 'यथा भवसः' ? भवानिव सीऽपि मित्रनाष्टादिव विद्यते किम् ?

The four lines under inverted commas make up a complete verse.

9. चन्दनदासः &c.—चन्ददासः अस्य विष्णुदासस्य 'प्रियसुहृत् इति' अतो हेतोः 'तस्य' चन्दनदासस्य 'विनाशः' विष्णुदासस्य 'इतस्तुजि' अग्री 'प्रवेशहेतुः' प्रवेश-कारणम् 'इति' अस्मात् 'यत्सत्यं' नूनं 'युक्तः' युक्तियुक्तः यः 'सिंहस्य' अनुरागस्य पक्षपातः' अभिनिवेशः तस्मात् 'हृदयं चलितमेव' भिया वेपमानमेव 'आसी'। चन्दनदासस्य मृत्युः प्राप्तः इति अप्रत्यक्षमपि युक्त्या अनुमातुं शक्यते अतस्तस्य पापशुद्धया कल्पते नै हृदयम् । Telang reads चन्दनदासस्य प्रियसुहृत्—this man is Chandanadasa's dear friend. This makes no difference in the sense. युक्तपक्षपातात् is Telang's reading, Dhundhi reads युक्तं पक्षपातात् which seems better. पक्षपातात् हेतोः चलितमेव आसी इति युक्तम् । Dhundhi construes—"चलिमासे इति यत् तत् युक्तमेव इति व्यवहितेनाव्ययः" ।

10. तद्विनाशम्—His death *i. e.*, the *Story* of his death. Obj. of श्रोतुम् ।

11. प्रियसुहृत् &c.—वत्सलः is कामवान् स्नेहवान् । प्रियसुहृदि वत्सलः । तस्य भावः । तथा हेतुना 'मर्त्ये' मरणे 'व्यवसितस्य' उदयुक्तस्य विष्णुदासस्य सुपरितं पावनं इत्तम् च श्रोतुम् &c. विस्तरेण has प्रकृत्यादितया ।

22 पुरुषः—अदो अवरं ण सक्रणोमि मन्दभाग्यो मरणस्य विग्वसुप्पादेदुं [ अतः अपरं न शक्नोमि. मन्दभाग्यः मरणस्य विघ्नसुत्पादयितुम् ] ।

*Man*—Ill-fated as I am, I cannot raise, after this, another obstacle to my death.

राक्षसः—भद्रं श्रवणीयां कथां कथय ।

*Rak.*—Good man, relate this story which is worth listening to.

पुरुषः—का गद्द । एसी क्खु णिवेदेमि । सुणादु अज्जो [ का गतिः ? एष खलु निवेदयामि । शृणोतु आर्यः ] ।

*Man*—What help? Here I am telling; let Noble Sir listen.



राक्षसः—भद्र, अवहितोऽस्मि ।

*Rak.*—Good man, I am attentive.

पुरुषः—अत्थि एतथ यत्ररे मणिकारऋष्टी चन्दनदासो नाम  
[ अस्ति अत्र नररे मणिकारऋष्टी चन्दनदासो नाम ] ।

*Man*—In this city lives the banker-jeweller Chandanadasa by name.

राक्षसः—( सविषादमात्मगतम् ) एतदपाहृतमस्मच्छोक-  
दौक्षाहाः देवेन । हृदय स्थिरोभव किमपि ते कष्टतरमाकर्ण-  
नीयमस्ति । ( प्रकाशम् ) भद्र, श्रूयते मित्रवत्सलः साधुः ।  
किं तस्य ?

*Rak.*—( *In despair—to himself* ) Here is opened by Fate the door to my initiation of grief. O heart, be steady ; there is something very terrible for you to listen to. ( *Aloud* ) Good man, it is reported that his honourable self is affectionate towards his friends. What of him ?

पुरुषः—सो एदस्म विद्म, दासस्स पियवयस्यो होदि [ स  
एतस्य विष्णुदासस्य प्रियवयस्यो भवति ] ।

*Man*—He is a dear friend to this Vishnudasa.

राक्षसः—(स्वगतम्) सोऽयमभ्यर्णः शोकवल्गपातो हृदयस्य ।

*Rak.*—( *To himself* ) Here, the stroke of the thunderbolt of grief of my heart is imminent.

पुरुषः—तदो विद्म, दासेण वयससिणेहसरिसं अस्म विस्व-  
विदो चन्दउत्तो [ ततः विष्णुदासेन वयस्यस्नेहसदृशम् अथ  
विष्णापितसन्द्रगुप्तः ] ।

*Man*—Now Chandragupta was informed to-day by Vishnudasa as befitting the love for his friend.

राक्षसः—कथय किमिति ।

*Rak*—Say what it was.

पुरुषः—देव मद्द गेहे कुटुम्बभरणपञ्जत्ता अर्थवत्ता अस्ति ।  
ता एदिणा विणिमएण मुच्चिज्जदु पिअवअस्सो चन्दणदासोत्ति  
[ देव, मम गेहे कुटुम्बभरणपर्यासा अर्थवत्ता अस्ति । तत्  
एतेन विनिमयेन मुच्चतां प्रियवयस्य श्वन्दनदामः इति ] ।

*Man*—Sire, there is money enough in my house to support your dependents ; so, in exchange for it, let my dear friend Chandanadasa be released.

### CHARCHA

1. अक्षोक &c.—दीक्षणं दीक्षा initiation. शोके दीक्षा । अक्षोकं शोकदीक्षा । तस्याः वारम् । As yet Rakshasa has not wept, deaths and other calamities notwithstanding. He would weep now—receive his initiation at weeping.

2. अभ्यर्थः—अभि + चर्द + क्त कर्त्तरि अभ्यर्थ or अभ्यर्दित । The former means *near*, at hand ; the second signifies *distressed* (better क्त कर्मणि) । Cp—“अभ्यर्थमागच्छतं” &c.—Raghu. The blow is at hand, *i. e.*, the man is going to utter the terrible words announcing Chandanadasa's death.

3. वयस्यस्येह &c.—कुटुम्ब is पोष्यवर्गे । कुटुम्बानां भरणम् maintenance of dependants. तस्मै पर्याप्तम् enough for their maintenance. Here कुटुम्ब is ambiguous. It may be taken as referring either to विष्णुदास or to चन्द्रगुप्त । It is usually taken with reference to विष्णुदास । But then the offer becomes a contemptible one, at least not big enough to tempt Chandragupta. Why should Chandragupta design to accept as ransom for Chandanadasa the petty allowance which a shop-keeper gives to his relatives ? It seems better to take कुटुम्ब as referring to चन्द्रगुप्त । “I

have immense wealth, equal to what your majesty spends after your relatives. All that is at your disposal ; may it please your majesty to accept it as ransom for Chandanadasa ?" This would be in keeping with the position of Chandanadasa and also of Chandragupta, besides being "प्रियवयसस्य खेहसद्वयम्" as the text asserts.

23. राक्षसः—( स्वगतम् ) साधु भो विष्णुदास साधु ।  
अहो दर्शितो मितस्नेहः । कुतः ?

पितॄन् पुत्राः पुत्रान् परवदभिहिंसन्ति पितरो

यदर्थं सौहार्दं सुहृदि च विमुञ्चन्ति सुहृदः ।

प्रियं मोक्तुं तद् यो व्यसनमिव सद्यो व्यवसितः

कृतार्थोऽयं सोऽर्थस्तव सति वणिक्त्वेऽपि वणिजः ॥ १७ ॥

(प्रकाशम्) भद्र, ततस्तथाभिहितेन किं प्रतिपन्नं मौर्येण ?

*Rakshasa*—( *To himself* ) Bravo, O Vishnudasa, Bravo ! Love for friend is truly shown by you. (Do you ask) How ?— That wealth of thine, a trader who is prepared forthwith to avoid like a calamity that dear thing for the sake of which sons kill fathers and fathers kill sons like enemies and friends renounce friendship in their friends, has served its ends, your trade-instinct notwithstanding. (*Aloud*) Good man, what was done by Maurya thus informed ?

अन्वयः ॥ यदर्थं पुत्राः पितॄन्, पितरः पुत्रान् परवत् अभिहिंसन्ति, सुहृदः सुहृदि सौहार्दं विमुञ्चन्ति च सः अयम् अर्थः वणिजस्तव वणिक्त्वे सत्यपि कृतार्थः, यः (त्वं) तत् प्रियं व्यसनमिव सद्यो मोक्तुं व्यवसितः । व्याख्या—'यदर्थं यत्किमर्थं यस्य हेतोः 'पुत्राः पितॄन्' पूज्यान् जनकान् 'पितरः पुत्रान्' मिथान् सुतान् 'परवत्' रिपव इव 'अभिहिंसन्ति' निहन्ति 'सुहृदः,' सखायः 'सुहृदि' सुहृदिष्ये यत् "सौहार्दं" सखित्वं तत् 'विमुञ्चन्ति' च' विजहत्यपि 'सः' अयं सर्वातिशायी 'अर्थः' वनं 'वणिजः' पण्यजीविनः 'तव वणिक्त्वे' वणिक्त्वात् 'सत्यपि' तं वणिग्भावमनाहृत्य 'कृतार्थः' सफलो जातः 'यः'

त्वं 'तत् प्रियं' प्रार्थनीयं वस्तु अर्थमिति यावत् 'व्यसनमिव' विपदमिव 'सद्यः' तत्क्षणम् एकपदे इत्यर्थः 'नीकं,' 'हातुं' 'व्यवसितः' प्रयतसे । अर्थलुब्धा हि वणिजी भवन्ति, वणिक् च त्वमसि । तथापि अकातरं सन्निमित्ते त्यजसि तत् सर्वथा सफला ते अर्थवशा इत भावः ।

### CHARCHA

1. सौहार्दम्—सुहृदी भावः इति सुहृत् + अण् । “दृग्गसिन्धुन्ते पूर्वपदस्य च” इत्युभयपदशुद्धिः । सुहृदयस्य भाव इति तु सौहृदम् । See also Sakuntala.

2. प्रियम्—सामान्ये नपुंसकम् । Refers to प्रियवस्तुमात्र । Hence तत् is in the neuter.

3. व्यसनम् &c.—व्यसन is विपद् । Peoples avoid disasters with promptitude (सद्यः) । You are renouncing wealth without hesitation. Hence the resemblance. Dhundhi takes it differently thus—“स्त्रीदूतपानादिव्यसनमिव । तद्धि व्यसनिभिः अतिप्रियतया दुःखजम् इति भावः” । That is to say, just as wine, woman and similar vices are hard to discard to the ordinary run of men, so is wealth to a trader. Hence construe—व्यसनमिव प्रियं तत् यः सद्यो नीकं व्यवसितः &c. Step by step is one weaned of these vices, but you leave fortune at one bound ( सद्यः )—a good construction undoubtedly.

4. सति वणिक्—अनादरे ७मी । Or, if it be contended that अनादर is already expressed by अपि, then take it as भावे ७मी ।

5. किं प्रतिपन्नं नीर्येण—What course did Maurya adopt ?

24. पुरुषः—अज्ज, तदो एवं भण्डिणेण चन्दउत्तेण पण्डि-  
भण्डिदो सेट्ठी विह्व दासो—‘ण मए अत्थस्स कारणेण चन्दणदासो  
संजमिदो किंदु पच्छादिदो अणेण अमच्चरक्खसस्स घरअण्यो त्ति  
बहुसो जाणिदं । तेण वि बहुसो जाचिदेष ण समण्णिदो त्ति ।  
ता जदि तं समय्येदि ततो अत्थि से मोक्खो । अस्सहा प्याअ-

हरो से दण्डो” त्ति भणिअ वज्जभट्टाणं आणीदो चन्दणदासो । तदो जाव वअस्स चन्दणदासस्स असुणिदब्बं ण सुणोमि ताव जलणं प्विसामि त्ति सेट्ठो विह्वुदासो णअरादो णिक्कन्दो । अहं वि विह्वुदासस्सअसुणिदब्बं जाव ण सुणोमि ताव डब्बन्धिअ अत्ताणं वावादेमि त्ति इदं जिस्सुज्जाणं आअदो [ आर्य्य, ततः एवं भणितेन चन्द्रगुप्तेन प्रतिभणितः श्रेष्ठी विष्णुदासः—“न मया अर्थस्य कारणेन चन्दनदासः संयमितः किन्तु प्रच्छादितः अनेन अमात्यराक्षसस्य गृहजनः इति बहुशो ज्ञातं तेनापि बहुशो याचितेन न समर्पित इति । तत् यदि तं समर्पयति ततः अस्ति तस्य मोक्षः अन्यथा प्राणहरोऽस्य दण्डः” । इति भणित्वा वध्यस्थानमानायितश्चन्दनदासः । ततो “यावद्दयस्य-चन्दनदासस्य अश्रोतव्यं न शृणोमि तावत् ज्वलनं प्रविशामि” इति श्रेष्ठी विष्णुदासो नगरान्निष्क्रान्तः । अहमपि विष्णुदासस्य अश्रोतव्यं यावन्न शृणोमि तावदुद्दध्य आत्मानं व्यापादयामि इति इदं जीर्णोद्यानमागतः ] ।

*Man*—Noble Sir, thus informed, Chandragupta replied thus to Banker Vishnudasa—Chandanadasa is imprisoned by me not through the inducement of (*i. e.*, for the sake of) money, but because it has transpired from many sources that Minister Rakhasa's wife is concealed by him, He again has not delivered her up though repeatedly asked (to do so). Well, if he delivers her up, there is release for him, otherwise sentence that will take away life. Saying this he caused Chandanadasa to be led to the place of execution. Next Banker Vishnudasa went out of the city thus resolved—“I

will enter fire by the time I do not hear the unhearable of friend Chandanadasa." I too have come to this garden in ruins with a view to kill myself by hanging by the time I do not hear the unhearable about Vishnudasa.

### CHARCHA

1. भणितेन—भण + क्त कर्मणि भणित addressed &c.
2. अर्थस्य कारणेन—कृ + णिच् + ल्यट् भावे कारण urging. अर्थस्य धनस्य यत् कारणं प्रेरणा तेन हेतुना । कारणं should not be taken here as 'cause' ; for then अर्थ and कारण, become identical and must take the same विभक्ति yielding अर्थेन कारणेन instead of अर्थस्य कारणेन ।

3. प्राणहरः—प्राणान् हरतीति प्राण + हृ + अच् कर्त्तरि ।

4. आनायितः—आ + नी + णिच् + क्त कर्मणि ।

25. राक्षसः—भद्र, न खलु व्यापादितश्चन्दनदासः ?

*Rak.*—Good man, I hope Chandanadasa is not killed yet.

पुरुषः—अञ्ज दाव वावादोअदि । सो क्व संपदं पुणो पुणो अमच्चरक्वसस्स घरअणं जाचीअदि । ण क्वु सो मित्तवच्छल-  
दाए समप्पे दि । ता एदिणा कालणेण होदि से मरणस्स काल-  
हलणं [ अद्य तावद्दयापायते । स खलु साम्प्रतं पुनः पुनः  
अमात्यराक्षसस्य गृहजनं याच्यते । न खलु सः मित्तवत्सलतया  
समर्पयति । तत् एतेन कारणेन भवति तस्य मरणस्य काल-  
हरणम् । ] ।

*Man*—He will be killed to-day. He is now being repeatedly demanded (the delivery of) the wife of Minister Rakshasa, but through his love for his friend, he does not deliver her up ; for this reason there is being loss of time in his execution.

राक्षसः—( सहर्षमात्मगतम् ) साधु, वयस्य चन्दनदास साधु ।

शिविनेव समुद्भूतं शरणागतरक्षणात् ।

निचीयते त्वया साधो यशोऽपि सुहृदा विना ॥१८॥

*Rak.*—( *With joy—to himself* ) Bravo ! Friend Chandana-  
dasa, Bravo ! Good man, as by Sivi, fame from the protection  
of a refugee is being earned by you through your friend as  
the bird.

### CHAROHA

1. सः गृह्जनं याचते—सः is the अप्रधानकर्म or याचते । It has  
become उक्त by “अप्रधाने दुहादीनाम्” ।

2. भवति अस्य—Telang reads न करोमि । The sense then  
becomes—I cannot delay my death, because Chandanadasa is  
firm in his refusal. This is obviously absurd.

3. अन्वयः ॥ हे साधो, सुहृदा विना त्वया अपि शिविना इव शरणागतरक्षणात्  
समुद्भूतं यशः निचीयते । व्याख्या—हे ‘साधो’ सञ्जन ‘सुहृदा’ मित्रेण मित्ररूपेण  
इत्यर्थः ‘विना’ पक्षिणा मङ्गलार्थेन कपोतेन करणभूतेन ‘त्वया अपि शिविना इव’  
औशीनरेण राज्ञा यथा तथैव ‘शरणं’ रक्षितारम् ‘भागतस्य’ प्राप्तस्य जनस्य ‘रक्षणात्’  
वाषात् ‘समुद्भूतं’ जातं यत् ‘यशः’ तत् ‘निचीयते’ अर्ज्यते । शरणागलपालक इति  
शिवेयंशः कपोतात् जातं तवापि तद्विषयं यशो मत्तः इति भावः । पुरा किल शिवेः  
परीक्षार्थं कपोतमूर्त्तिमग्निमभिधावन् श्येनरूप इन्द्रः प्राप्तः । कपोतो राजानं शरणमाप  
स च स्वदेहमर्पयित्वा तं श्येनात् ररक्ष इति पौराणिकी कथा ।

4. शिविनेव—Dhundhi reads शिवेरिव, but also notices शिविनेव  
in his commentary. Dr. Hillebrandt's collation also includes  
शिविनेव । With शिवेरिव Dhundhi is forced to adopt the bad  
construction सुहृदा विना अपि ।

5. सुहृदा विना—This has puzzled Dhundhi who takes विना  
as the privative अन्वय and explains—“तेन ( शिविना ) हि शरणागतस्य  
सन्निधाविव स्वविनाशोऽभ्युपगतः त्वया तु सुहृदा विनापि...मम असन्निधाने इदं यथो  
निचीयते इत्युक्ते शिवेरपि त्वमधिकगुणः” । We take वि in the sense of

पक्षिन् । “विः स्यात् पक्षिष्ययव्यनम्” इति विश्वः । Also Comp वि meaning (bird) in “बभूवुः स्यात्पक्षिष्ययव्यनम्” —in Kirat I Sl. 24. Sivi earned his fame with a bird (कपीत); in your case I am the bird ( see व्याख्या ) ।

26. ( प्रकाशम् ) भद्र गच्छ गच्छेदानीं शोभम् । विष्णु-  
दासं ज्वलनप्रवेशान्निवारय । अहमपि चन्दनदासं मरणा-  
न्मोचयामि ।

(Aloud) Go, good man, go quick ; stop Vishnudasa from entering into fire. I too will save Chandanadasa from death.

पुरुषः—अहं उवाच उवाच तुमं चन्दनदासं मरणादो  
मोचेसि [ अथ पुनः केनोपायेन त्वं चन्दनदासं मरणात्  
मोचयामि ] ?

Man—By what means will you now save Chandanadasa from death ?

राक्षसः—(खड्गमाकृत्य) ननु अनेन व्यवसायसुहृदा निस्त्रिं-  
शेन । पश्य—

निस्त्रिंशोऽयं विगतजलदाकाशसङ्घाशमूर्त्ति-

युद्धसङ्घापुलकित इव प्राप्तसख्यः करेण ।

सत्त्वोत्कर्षात् समरनिकषे दृष्टसारः परैर्मे

मिचक्ष्णेहाद्विवशमधुना साहसे मां नियुङ्क्ते ॥ १८ ॥

Rak.—(Drawing his sabre) Verily, with this sword the friend at darings. Behold ! This sword now drives me to deeds of daring, overpowered as I am through love of friend —the sword whose look shines like that of the sky with clouds vanished ; which, with union secured with my hand and through exuberance of valour is as if overjoyed from its fondness for a fight ; which has its might witnessed by my enemies on the touch-stone of battle.



## CHARCHA

1. जलनप्रवेशात्—“वारणार्थानाम् ईप्सितः” इति अपादानत्वात् ५मी ।
2. मरणात्—“भौवार्थानां भयहेतुः” इत्यपादानत्वात् ५मी ।
3. व्यावसायसुहृदा निस्त्रिंशेन—वि + अव + सो + घञ् + भावे व्यावसाय enter-  
prise. निर्गतः विंशतः इति निर् + विंशत् + डच् समासान् निस्त्रिंशः literally  
that which has passed thirty, *i. e.*, more than thirty. Hence  
a sword measuring more than thirty *finger breadths* is निस्त्रिंशः  
(निर्गतस्त्रिंशतः अङ्गुलिभ्यः) । Again age exceeding thirty years gives  
निस्त्रिंशानि वर्षाणि &c. व्यावसायस्य सुहृत् a companion at my darings  
&c. This sword has helped me out of many tight situations,  
it will stand by me now too. In other words—“With this  
sword I will rescue him from the executioners.”

4. अन्वयः ॥ विगतजलदाकाशसङ्काशमूर्तिः समरनिकषे परैः दृष्टसारः,  
सञ्चीकर्षात् युद्धशङ्कापुलकित इव करेण प्राप्तसख्यः अयं मे निस्त्रिंशः मितस्नेहात्  
विवशं मामधुना साहसे नियुङ्क्ते । व्याख्या—‘विगता’ दूरीभूताः ‘जलदाः’ मेघाः  
वष्पात् तादृशं यत् ‘आकाश’ तेन ‘सङ्काशा’ सर्वा ‘मूर्तिः’ रूपं तस्य तादृशः नभो-  
जाल इत्यर्थः अपि च ‘समररूपे’ रणस्थलीरूपे ‘निकषे’ परीक्षापाषाणे ‘परैः’ शत्रुभिः  
‘दृष्टः’ इतः पूर्वमनुभूतः ‘सारी’ बलं यस्य तादृशः अतएव अभयप्रदः पुनश्च ‘सख्यस्य’  
आत्मनः शौर्यस्य ‘उत्कर्षात्’ प्राचुर्यात् हेतोः ‘युडे’ रणकर्मणि या ‘शङ्का’ आत्यन्तिको  
इच्छा तथा ‘पुलकित इव’ जातपलक इव सन् ‘करेण’ मम दक्षिणेन हस्तन सह  
‘प्राप्तं’ लब्धं ‘सख्य’ साहचर्यं येन तादृशः निष्काशः करेण धृतो भूत्वा इत्यर्थः  
‘अयं मे निस्त्रिंशः’ खड्गः मितस्नेहात् सुहृदात्सख्यात् ‘विवशं’ परायत्तम् आत्मनि  
अप्रभुमिति यावत् ‘माम् अधुना’ अस्मिन् क्षणे ‘साहसे’ हठकर्मणि घातकविद्रावणरूपे  
‘नियुङ्क्ते’ भृत्यमिव व्यापारयति एतत् पश्य इति पूर्वेण सन्वयः ।

5. विगतजलद &c.—See व्याख्या । Polished steel is often com-  
pared to the blue sky. Thus असिष्ठाम in “ते चाकाशमसिष्ठाममुत्पल्य  
परमर्षयः” । Dhundhi reads सजलजलदव्योमसङ्काशमूर्तिः and explains  
‘सजलः जलधारासहितस्यासी जलदव्योमसङ्काशमूर्तिश्च... धाराजलसहितत्वादेव युद्ध-  
शङ्कापुलकित इव इत्युत्प्रेक्षा धाराजलकणिकानां पुलकसादृश्यसम्भवात्’ । He  
first compounds जलद and व्योम into a इव । The sword resem-  
bles both—“ने लघने मँल्यगुणाभ्यां जलदव्योमदृष्टान्तः” । Next he supposes  
it was drizzling at the time, and the sword struck by a few of

the falling drops looked like having hairs on end. The idea seems far-fetched ; besides there is nothing in the text to show that it was raining then ; on the contrary Rakshasa was sitting in the open on a marble-slab which points to a fair day. By trasference' of epithets पुलकित may well mean *glad* without reference to actual पुलक (see next ).

6. युद्धशङ्का &c.—पुलक horripilation. पुलकः सञ्जातः अस्य इति पुलक + इतच्च सारकादि पुलकितः having hairs on end. But generally *pleasure* sets the hairs on end ; hence by लक्षणा, पुलकित means *delighted*, which is its sense here. Now see व्याख्या ।

7. प्राप्तसख्यः &c.—We may say—The sword is delighted at the prospect of a fight and hence has joined the hand—युद्धशङ्कापुलकितः अतएव प्राप्तसख्यः करेण सह ; O—As Rakshasa draws the sword, the weapon, in touch with the hand, expects a fight and is delighted—करेण सह प्राप्तसख्यः अतएव युद्धशङ्कापुलकितः ।

8. सत्त्वोत्कर्षात्—A weak person funks a fight, but the sword in its plenitude of prowess longs for it—it has युद्धशङ्का । हेतौ प्रभौ । The prowess of the wielder of it is attributed to the sword.

9. विवशम्—वशम् आयत्तता । विगतं वशमस्य विवशः powerless. I cannot resist the urgings of the sword, love for friend has possessed me, I have lost control of myself.

10. नियुङ्क्ते—नि+युज+लट् ते । नि+युज has the idea of *command*. The sword commands me, I cannot say 'nay', because I am विवश ।

27. पुरुषः—अस्मि एवं श्रेष्ठिचन्दनदासजीवितपदाणपि-  
सुषिदं विसमदसाविपान्णपडिदं साधु ण सक्कणोमि तुमं  
णिस्सीअ पडिवत्तुं । किं सुगिह्हीदणामहेषा अमच्चरक्कसपादा  
तुम्हे दिद्विष्णा दिद्दा [आर्य्य, एवं श्रेष्ठिचन्दनदासजीवितप्रदान-

पिशुनितं विषमदशाविपाकनिपतितं साधु न शक्नोमि त्वां  
निर्णीय प्रतिपत्तुम् । किं सुगृहीतनामधेया अमात्यराक्षस-  
पादा यूयं दिष्टा दृष्टाः ] ? ( इति पादयोः पतति ) ।

*Man*—Noble Sir, you, thus disclosed by the grant of life to Banker Chandanadasa, but fallen into a turn of the rough stage of life, I cannot very well make out with certainty. Are you the revered Minister Rakshasa of auspicious name luckily seen ( by me ) ? ( *Falls at his feet* ).

राक्षसः—उत्तिष्ठोत्तिष्ठ, अलमिदानीं कालहरणेन । निवे-  
द्यतां विष्णुदासाय एष राक्षसश्चन्दनदासं मरणान्मोचयति ( इति  
“निस्त्रिंशोयम्—” इत्यादि पठन्नाकृष्टखड्गः परिक्रामति ) ।

*Rak.*—Get up, get up , away with loss of time. Let Vish-  
nudasa be informed that Rakshasa here is saving Chandana-  
dasa from death. ( *Goes round with sword drawn repeating*  
the verse “निस्त्रिंशोयम्” &c )

पुरुषः—ता करेहि मे प्यसादं संदेहनिखण [ तत् कुरु मे  
प्रसादं सन्देहनिर्णयेन ] ।

*Mad.*—Then do me the favour by removing my doubts.

राक्षसः—सोऽहमनुभूतभर्तृविनाशः सुहृद्विपत्तिहेतुः अनार्यो  
दुर्गृहीतनामधेयो यथार्यो राक्षसः ।

*Rak.*—He am I, Rakshasa in its true sense, who saw the  
death of his master ; who is the source of calamity to his  
friends ; who is ignoble and of inauspicious name.

### CHARCHA

1. आर्यं &c.—एवम् अनेन प्रकारेण ‘विषमदशायाः विपाके निपतितं  
अहिनिः चन्दनदासस्य जीवितप्रदानेन’ जीवितप्रदानप्रतिज्ञया ‘पिशुनितं’ सूचितम्

अनात्मराक्षसत्वं स्याः इति तर्कितं 'त्वां निर्घोषं प्रतिपत्तु' स एव त्वमिति निश्चित्य यद्गीतुं 'साधु न शक्नोमि' । तत् पृच्छामि 'किं सुगृहीतनामधेया अनात्मराक्षसपादाः यूथं दिव्या' भाग्यबलीन 'मया दृष्टाः' ?

2. आकृष्टखड्गः—Telang's आकृष्य खड्गम् is rejected, because the खड्ग is already आकृष्ट । See above—(खड्गमाकृष्य ) नन्वेन &c. We cannot say that खड्गमाकृष्य above should be dropped, because there the खड्ग is described as प्राप्तसख्यः करेण which becomes inconsistent if the खड्ग is not already आकृष्ट ।

3. अनुभूत &c.—'अनुभूतः भर्तुः' नन्दस्य 'विनाशः' अनेन । तथापि न सतः अतएव यथार्थो राक्षसः ।

4. सुहृद्विपत्ति &c.—'सुहृदः' कौलतादीनां 'सुहृदः' चन्दनदासस्य च वा 'विपत्तिः' विनाशः तस्य हेतुः । तथापि भवन्त इव मरणे .न क्वव्यवसायः अतएव अनार्थ्याचरणान् यथार्थो राक्षसः ।

5. दुर्गृहीत &c.—किं ब्रवीषि 'भार्यं' इति 'सुगृहीतनामधेयः' इति च ? 'अनार्यः' दुर्गृहीतनामधेयः' इति ब्रूहि ।

6. यथार्थो राक्षसः—अन्वर्थनामा राक्षसोऽहम् । Comp. "अन्वर्थतोऽपि ननु राक्षस राक्षसोऽसि"—Act V, 7.

28. पुरुषः—( सहर्षं पुनः पादयोः पतित्वा ) ही ही मानहे ! दिदृश्या दिदृशोसि । प्यसीदंदु अमञ्चपादाः । अस्थि दाव एत्थ पठमं चन्दउत्तहृदएण अञ्जसअडदासस्स बधो आणत्तो । सो अ केन वि अवहरिअ देसन्तरं णीदो । तदो चन्दउत्तहृदएण कीस एसो प्यमादो किदो त्ति अञ्जसअडदासे समुञ्जलिदो कोववङ्गी घादअजणण्हणणेण षिब्बाविदो । तदो पडुदि घादआ ऊं (?) कं वि गिह्दिदसत्थं अपुब्धं पुरुसं पिडुदो वा अग्गदो वा पेक्खन्दि तदो अत्तणो जीविदं परिरख्खन्तो अप्पमत्ता वड्ढहणे (?) वड्ढं वावादेन्ति । एवं च गिह्दिदसत्थेहिं अमञ्चपादेहिं गच्छन्तेहिं सेट्ठिचन्दणदासस्स वड्ढो तुव-

रिदो हीदि [ आश्चर्यम्, दिष्ट्या दृष्टोऽसि । प्रसीदन्तु अमात्य-  
पादाः । अस्ति तावत् अत्र प्रथमं चन्द्रगुप्तहतकेन आर्य-  
शकटदासस्य वधः आश्रयः । स च केनापि अपहृत्य देशान्तरं  
नीतः । ततश्चन्द्रगुप्तहतकेन कस्मादेष प्रमादः कृत इति आर्य-  
शकटदासे समुज्ज्वलितः कोपवह्निः घातकजन्मिहननेन निर्वा-  
पितः । ततः प्रभृति घातका यं (?) कमपि गृहीतशस्त्रम्  
अपूर्वं पुरुषं पृष्ठतो वा अग्रतो वा प्रेक्षन्ते ततः आत्मनः जीवितं  
परिरक्षन्तः अप्रमत्ता वध्यस्थाने (?) वध्यं व्यापादयन्ति । एवञ्च  
गृहोतशस्त्रैरमात्यपादैः गच्छद्भिः श्रेष्ठिचन्दनदासस्य वधः  
त्वरायितो भवति ] । ( इति निष्क्रान्तः ) ।

*Man.*—( *Joyfully falling again at his feet* ) O wonder !  
Lucky are you seen. Let revered Minister be pleased.  
The fact is—Here, previously, Noble Sakatadasa's execution  
was ordered by cursed Chandragupta , and he was removed  
by some one from the place of execution and carried to  
another country. Then the fire of wrath kindled on Noble  
Sakatadasa was quenched by cursed Chandragupta with the  
execution of the executioners, saying—“Why was such care-  
lessness shown.” Since then executioners, saving their own  
life, kill the doomed renouncing carelessness (*i. e.*, without  
fail), in the place of execution (?) if they see any strange  
person, armed, before them or behind. Thus really the execu-  
tion of Banker Chandanadasa becomes hastened by revered  
Minister's going there with arms taken up (*i. e.*, sword drawn).  
(*Exit*).

### CHARCHA

1. शकटदासस्य वध आश्रयः—Telang reads शकटदासः वध्यस्थान-

मात्रतः—Sakatadasa was ordered to the place of execution. But this is bad grammar unless we take it as equivalent to वधस्तद्व्यस्यः वध्यस्थानं प्रति आश्रितः which again does not fully bring out the sense intended.

2. यं क्वपि—Here यं is meaningless. The sense wanted is यदि प्रशस्ते ततो व्यापादयन्ति । Is जं in the प्राकृत a copyists' slip for अक्ष ?

3. अपूर्वम्—पूर्वं here means पूर्वदृष्ट । न पूर्वः अपूर्वः ।

4. वध्यस्थानं &c.—This seems superfluous. अप्रमत्ता बध्यं व्यापादयन्ति fully expresses the meaning. प्रमाद is अनवधानता carelessness. प्रमत्त careless. न प्रमत्तः not careless. अप्रमत्ता बध्यं व्यापादयन्ति kill the doomed guarding against carelessness. Some of Telang's manuscripts read अप्राप्तवध्यस्थानं बध्यं व्यापादयन्ति—They kill the victim even before they have reached the place of execution. This seems to agree better with वधस्तराखिलो भवति ।

5. त्वरायितः—Expedited. See त्वरायितोऽङ्घ्रि, Act V, Para 14.

20. राक्षसः—( स्वगतम् ) अहो दुर्बोधघाणक्षवटो-  
नीतिमार्गः । कुतः—

यदि स शकटो नीतः शत्रोर्मतेन ममान्तिकं

किमिति निहतस्तेनैवायं वधाधिकृतो जनः

अथ न कृतकं तादृक् कष्टं कथं नु विभावये-

दिति मम मतिस्तर्कारूढा न पश्यति निश्चयम् ॥ २० ॥

Kak—( To himself ) Ha ! Inscrutable is the course of the policy of the brat Chanakya. ( Do you ask ) How ?—If Sakata was really led up to my presence at the instance of the enemy, why then were the men employed for his execution killed by himself ? If, on the other hand, all this is not a hoax, how could he (Sakata) think of such a terrible step ? Thus embarking on guesses my mind sees no conclusion.

अन्वयः ॥ स शकटः यदि शत्रोर्मतेन ममान्तिकं नीतः तेनैव अयं वधाधिकृतो

जनः किमिति निहतः ? अथ इतकं न, ताडक् कष्टं कथं नु विभावयेत् ? मन मतिः इति तर्कारूढा निश्चयं न पश्यति । व्याख्या—‘स’ मन निम्नं ‘शकटः’ यदि श्वीर्मतेन’ अरिचन्द्रगुप्तस्य सम्प्रभ्या ‘मन अन्निकं’ समीपं ‘नीतः’ प्रापितः सिद्धार्थकेन ततः ‘तेनैव’ इत्युपा अन्द्रगुप्तेनैव ‘अयं वधि’ इत्यने ‘अधिकृतः’ नियोजितः ‘जनः’ घातकजनः ‘किमिति निहतः’ कथं नाशितः ? नेदमुपपद्यते । तन्नासी श्वीर्मतेन गौतः । ‘अथ’ पञ्चान्तरे ‘कृतक’ मिय्या ‘न’ शकटदासस्य मदन्दिकप्राप्तिः अरिगतकपटतासूक्ष्मकं अदि न स्यात् तदा सः शकटः ‘ताडक्’ तथाविधं ‘कष्टं’ विषममनुष्ठानं कूटलेख्यलेख-नादिकं ‘कथं नु’ केन वा प्रकारेण ‘विभावयेत्’ चिन्तयेत् ? शब्दपञ्जापैरदृषितस्य शकटदासस्य मित्रोत्तमस्य तथा कारणं न सम्भवति । ‘मन मतिः’ मदीयं मनः ‘इति’ अनेन प्रकारेण ‘तर्कारूढा’ ऊर्ध्वे प्रवृत्ता सती ‘निश्चयं’ सिद्धान्तं ‘न पश्यति’ नाव-धारयति । सम्ययापि असामञ्जस्यदर्शनात् अन्यतरपञ्चाश्रये असमर्था अन्तरा एव चास्ते इत्यङ्गी दुर्बोध्याणक्यवटोनीतिमार्गः ।

### CHARCHA

1. तेनैवायम्—For this Dhundhi reads क्रोधावेशात् । क्रोधस्य आवेशः आविर्भावः तस्मात् । He means that anger is absurd at one's own doing.

2. कष्टम् &c.—“कष्टं कुत्सितं स्वामिद्रोहं कथं नु विभावयेत् कर्तव्यत्वेन चिन्तयेत् आचरेदित्यर्थः । चिन्तनमपि तस्य अनुचितं किमुत आचरणम्”—Dhundhi.

### 30. ( विचिन्त्य )

नायं निस्त्रिंशकालः प्रथममिह कृते घातकानां विघाते  
नीतिः कालान्तरेण प्रकटयति फलं किं तथा कार्यमत्र ।  
श्रीदासीन्यं न युक्तं प्रियसुहृदि गर्ते मत्कृते चातिघोरां  
व्यापत्तिं ज्ञातमस्य स्वतनुमहमिमां निष्कुर्यं कल्पयामि ॥२१॥

( इति निष्कान्ताः सर्वे ) ।

षष्ठोऽङ्कः ।

( *Reflecting* ) This is no time for the sword, the execution of the executioners having been carried out previously in a similar matter. Diplomacy bears fruit after an interval of time ( *i, e.,* takes time to bear fruit ); what is its use here ? Indifference is not proper, my dear friend having come to this dire pass for the sake of myself. I have it—I will offer this my own person as his ransom. (*Exeunt all*).

END OF THE SIXTH ACT

अन्वयः ॥ इह प्रथमं घातकानां विघाते कृते अयं निस्त्रिंशत्कालो न । नीतिः कालान्तरेण फलं प्रकटयति, अत्र तथा किं कार्यम् ? प्रियसुहृदि मत्कृते एव घोरां व्यापत्तिं गते औदासीन्यं न युक्तम् । ज्ञातम्—अहनिमां स्वतनुम् अस्य निष्कृत्य कल्पयामि । व्याख्या—‘इह’ अस्मिन् वध्यविमोचनकार्मणि ‘प्रथमं’ प्राक्शकटदास-मोचनकाले ‘घातकानां विघाते’ वधे ‘कृते’ सति ‘अयं निस्त्रिंशस्य’ ‘कालो न’ खण्डेन इह फलं न स्यात् । तत् किं नीतिःप्रयोक्तव्या ? न इत्याह—‘नीतिः’ नय-प्रयोगः ‘कालस्य अन्तरेण’ अवकाशेन व्यतीते काले इत्यर्थः ‘फलं’ सिद्धिं साफल्यमित्यर्थः ‘प्रकटयति’ इत्ययति । तत् ‘अत्र’ अस्मिन् कालान्तराक्षणे कर्मणि ‘तया’ नौत्या ‘किं कार्यं’ फलं स्यात् ? न किञ्चिदपि । इत्यं सह निस्त्रिंशेन यदि नीतिरपि याता तदा औदासीन्येन स्थातव्यं किम् ? न इत्याह—‘प्रियसुहृदि’ मित्रोत्तमे चन्दनदासे ‘मम एव कृते’ मदर्धमेव ‘घोरां दारुणां’ व्यापत्तिं गते विपदं प्राप्ते सति ‘औदासीन्यं’ निर्लिप्तता ‘न युक्तं’ न समीचीनम् । तत् किं कार्यव्यम् ? अा ‘ज्ञातं’ कर्तव्यं मया निर्णीतम् । किं तत् इत्याह—‘अहम् इमां स्वतनुं’ एतदात्मशरीरम् ‘अस्य’ चन्दनदासस्य ‘निष्कृत्यं’ मूल्यं ‘कल्पयामि’ उपस्थापयामि । स्वदेहीऽयं निवदेहस्य मूल्यं भविष्यति इत्यर्थः ।

CHARCHA

1. नायम् &c.—The reason is, as suggested by the man, this will hasten Chandanadasa's death.

2. कालान्तरेण—अन्तरम् an interval. कालस्य अन्तरम् an interval of time. तेन । अपवर्गे इया ।



3. किं तथा &c.—Because there is no time to lose.
4. चौदासीन्यम्—ऊर्ध्वासीनः ऊर्ध्वासिनः standing aloof. तस्य भाष इति षष्म्। I have been lying idle too long already. I first got news from Viradhagupta and should have been at work from then. There must not be further indifference now.
5. मत्कृते—कृते is an अव्यय meaning चर्धे। मम कृते। The whole is an अव्यय। Telang reads मत्कृतान्—मया कृता, तान्। The reason with either reading is—I entrusted my family to his care and this has led to all this trouble and it is I that should answer for it.
6. निष्कयम्—निष्क्रीयते अनेन इति निर, ०५ निस्+ क्री + अच् करणे निष्कयः purchase money, ransom.

## सप्तमोऽङ्कः

-२०६-

( ततः प्रविपति चण्डालः )

1. चण्डालः—ओसलेह ओसलेह । अवेह अवेह ।  
जइ इच्छेह लक्खिदव्वे प्पाणे विहवे कुले कलत्ते अ ।  
ता पलिहलह विसमं लाआपत्थं सुदूरेण ॥ १ ॥

अवि अ

होदि पुलिसस्स वाहो मल्लं वा सेविदे अपत्थि ।  
लाआपत्थे उण सेविदे सअलं वि कुलं मलदि ॥ २ ॥

ता जइ ण पतिज्जह ता एह पेक्खह एअं लाआपत्थकालिणं  
सेट्ठिचन्दणदासं सउत्तकलत्तं वञ्छद्दणं नीयमाणम् ।

[ अपसरत अपसरत, अपेत अपेत ।

यदि इच्छत रञ्जितव्याः प्राणा विभवः कुलं कलत्रञ्च ।

तत् परिहरत विषमं राजापत्थं सुदूरेण ॥

अपि च ।

भवति पुरुषस्य व्याघ्रिर्मरणं वा सेविते अपत्थे ।

राजापत्थे पुनः सेविते सकलमपि कुलं म्रियते ॥

तत् यदि न प्रतीयतत् अत्र प्रेक्षध्वमेनं राजापत्थकारिणं  
सेट्ठिचन्दनदासं सपुत्रकलत्रं वध्यस्थानं नीयमानम् ] ।

( आकाशे ) अज्जा किं भणह—‘अत्थि कोवि मोकखी-  
वाओ त्ति । अज्जा अत्थि अमच्चरक्खसस्स घरण्ण’ जइ

समप्येदि [ आर्याः किं भणथ—अस्यस्य कोऽपि मोक्षोपाय इति ? अस्ति अमात्यराक्षसस्य गृहजनं यदि समर्पयति ] । (पुनराकाशे) किं भणथ—एसे सलणागदवच्छले अत्तणो जीविदमेत्तस्स कालणे ईदिसं अकज्जं ण कलिस्सदि त्ति ? अज्जा तेन हि अवधालेह से सुहां गदिम् । किं दाणिं तुह्माणं एत्थ पड्डिआरविआरेण [ किं भणथ—एष शरणागतवत्सल आत्मनो जीवितमात्रस्य कारणे ईदृशमकार्यं न करिष्यति इति ? आर्याः तेन हि अवधारयत अस्य सुखां गतिम् । किमिदानीं युष्माकमत्र प्रतीकारविचारेण ] ?

(*Now enter a Chandala*). *Chand.*—Away ! Away ! Off ! Off ! If you deem that life, wealth, race and wife are worth preserving, then avoid by a long way that dreadful thing— injury to the king. Besides—death or disease visits a man on his taking what is unwholesome, but even the whole race dies what is unwholesome to the king being done. Well, if you do not believe, come and see this evil-doer to the king, the banker Chandanadasa, being led to the place of execution with son and wife. (*In the air*) Noble Sirs, do you ask if there is any means of his release ? There is, Noble Sirs, if he delivers up the wife of Minister Rakshasa. (*Again in the air*) Do you say—this one ever kind to refugees will not do such a foul deed for the sake of mere life ! Noble Sirs, then be assured of his pleasant passage ! What comes of your discussion of the remedy in this matter ?

यदौति—अन्वयः ॥ प्राणाः रक्षितव्याः, विभवः कुलं कालत्रय (इति) यदि इच्छत तत् विभवं राजापत्यं सुदूरेष परिहरत । व्याख्या—प्राणा रक्षितव्याः, जीवनं रक्षणीयं, 'विभवः' सम्पत् रक्षितव्या 'कुलं' वंशः रक्षितव्यः 'कालत्रय' भार्या अपि रक्षितव्य

इति 'यदि इच्छत' अनुमन्यध्वं' चेत् 'तत्' तदा 'विषमं' घोरं 'राजापत्यं' भूपतैरङ्कितं 'सूदूरेण' अतिदूरात् 'पहरत' व्यजत । राजरोषात् सर्वे नञ्जति इत्यर्थः । भवतीति—अन्वयः ॥ अपत्ये सेविते पुरुषस्य मरणं व्याधिर्वा भवति । राजापत्ये सेविते पुनः सकलं कुलमपि न्वियते । व्याख्या—सुब्रमा ।

### OHARCHA

N. B. Scene—Street at Kusumapura.

1. प्रतीथ—प्रति + इ + लृट् + थ । The root प्रति + इ means to believe. Cf.—“बलवत्तु दूयमानं प्रत्याययतीव मे हृदयम्”—*Sak.* Act. V.

2. आकाशे—See Act II. Telang adds श्रुत्वा which then means—listening to something outside the stage.

3. जीवितमात्रस्य कारणे—जीवितमात्रस्य यत् कारणं प्रेरणा तस्मिन् विद्ये । Cf.—“अर्थस्य कारणेन” Act VI, Para 24.

4. सुखां गतिम्—This is sarcastic. Death on the stake must be very painful.

5. प्रतीकार &c.—Here प्रतीकार is anything that will save Chandanadasa. In that case you need not waste your time with a discussion of the means of his release.

2. ( ततः प्रविशति द्वितीयचण्डालानुगतो वध्यवेशधारी शूलं स्कन्धेनादाय कुटुम्बिन्या पुत्रेण च अनुगम्यमान-चन्दनदासः ) ।

चन्दन—( सवाप्यम् ) हृष्टी हृष्टी ! अङ्घारिसाणं वि णिञ्चं चारिचभङ्गभीरुणं चोरजनोच्चिदं मरणं होदि त्ति चमो च्चिदन्तस्स । अइवा ण णिसंसाणं उदासीणिसु इदरिसु वा विशेसोत्थि । तइ हि

मीनूण आमिसादं मरणभयेण तियोहिं जीवन्तम् ।

वाहाणं सुहहरिणं हन्तुं को णाम चिञ्चन्थो ॥ ३ ॥

[ हा धिक् हा धिक् । अस्मादृशानामपि नित्यं चारित्र-  
भङ्गभीरूणां चोरजनोचितं मरणं भवतीति नमः कृतान्तस्य ।  
अथवा न नृशंसानाम् उदासीनेषु इतरेषु वा विशेषेऽस्ति ।  
तथा हि—

मुक्त्वा आमिषाणि मरणभयेन त्वणैर्जीवन्तम् ।

व्याधानां मुग्धहरिणं हन्तुं को नाम निर्वन्धः ॥ ]

( समन्तादवलोक्य ) भो पित्रवन्नस्य विह्वुदास । कर्हं  
पडिवन्नं वि ण मे पडिवज्जसि । अहवा दुल्लहा ते  
क्वु माणुसा ये एदस्मिं काले दिट्ठिपथे वि चिट्ठन्ति [ भो  
प्रियवयस्य विष्णुदास ! कथं प्रतिवचनमपि न मे प्रतिपद्यसे ।  
अथवा दुर्लभास्ते खलु मानुषा ये एतस्मिन् काले दृष्टिपथेऽपि  
तिष्ठन्ति ] । ( सवाष्यम् ) एदे अन्नपित्रवन्नस्य अंसुपादमेत्तकेण  
क्विदणिवारसलिला विन्न कर्हं वि पडिणिव्वत्तमाना सोअदीण-  
वन्नणा वाहगुरुआए दिट्ठीए मं अनुगच्छन्दि [ एते अस्मत्प्रिय-  
वयस्या अश्रुपातमात्रेण कृतनिवापसलिला इव कथमपि प्रति-  
निवर्त्तमानाः शोकदौनवदना वाष्यगुर्व्या दृष्ट्या मामनुगच्छन्ति ]  
( इति परिक्रामति ) ।

(Now enters Chandanadasa wearing the dress of the doomed carrying the stake on his shoulder followed by his son and wife and a second Chandala). Chandana.—(In tears) Oh fie ! Oh fie ! Salutation to Death, as death suiting a thief comes even unto those of my stamp that are always apprehensive of loss of character. Or, to the heartless, no distinction exists between the unconcerned and the rest. Thus what forsooth is (not) the

persistency of hunters in killing the guileless deer that, through fear of killing, live on grass renouncing meat ! (*Looking round*)  
Ho ! Dear friend Vishnudasa. How so ! You do not even vouchsafe me a reply ! Or, rare indeed are such people as at such a time stand even within the range of sight. (*With tears*)  
Here is my dear friend, as if returning somehow with oblation of water offered by merely shedding tears, with face pale through grief, following me with eyes heavy with tears.

( *Goes round the stage* ).

CHAROHA

1. कुटुम्बिन्या—कुटुम्बिनी wife. Cf.—“भवतु कुटुम्बिनीमाह्वय पृच्छामि”  
Act I.

2. चारित्र &c.—चारित्रमेव चारित्रम्, अण् प्रज्ञादि । तस्य भङ्गः । तज्जात् भौरवः । तेषाम् ।

3. नमः कृतान्तस्य—बहो for धर्मो । Or कृतान्तस्य सम्बन्धे नमः । We submit to the decision of Death without protest ; there is no knowing of “the why” in it.

4. अथवा &c.—Here he changes his attitude and gives a reason why Death acts so capriciously, ‘वृशंसानां’ सम्बन्धे ‘उदासोनेषु’ निर्लिङ्गेषु पापं परिहरत्सु विषये ‘इतरेषु’ लिङ्गेषु पापिषु वा विषये ‘विशेषो’ भेदो ‘न’ नास्ति । वृशंसोऽयं कृतान्तः पापिनमिव मामपि अमेदेनैव दृश्यति सेवास्य वृशंसता ।

5. अन्वयः ॥ मरणभयेन आनिषाणि मुक्ता दृष्येर्जीवन्तम् सुग्धहरिणम् इत्नुं व्याधानां की नाम निर्वन्धः । व्याख्या—‘मरणात्’ प्राणिनः कस्यचित् मरणात् यत् ‘मयं’ तेन हेतुना प्राणिल्ल्या भवति इति भयेन ‘आनिषाणि मुक्ता’ मांसानि वर्जयित्वा ‘दृष्ये-र्जीवन्तम्’ प्राणान् धारयन्तं ‘सुग्धं’ सरलं ‘हरिणं इत्नुं’ नाशयितुं ‘व्याधानां’ वृशंसानां लुब्धकानां ‘को’ नाम ‘कुक्षितो’ निर्वन्धः आशङ्कतिशयः वृशंसस्य कृतान्तस्य पापापाप-विषेके वृशंसा व्याधाः प्रमाणं यतस्ते, पापान् सिद्धव्याप्तान् अपापान् हरिणांश्च अमेदेनैव मारयन्ति ।

6. मरणभयेन—Through fear of killing. मरण is the death of the animal that is made into meat. मारणभयेन would have been better.

7. को नाम—This implies कुत्सा । “नाम प्राकाशसम्भाव्यक्रोधीपनम-  
कुत्सने” इत्यमरः ।

8. भोः प्रिय &c.—This call is unanswered. Hence he is touched, and exclaims कथं प्रतिवचनमपि &c.

9. अथवा दुर्लभाः &c.—Cf. “राजद्वारे श्लाघाने च यस्मिष्ठति स बान्धवः” ।  
इष्टिपथेऽपि किं पुनः श्रुतिपथे । Vishnudasa is not within hearing distance ; no blame, people would be outside even the range of vision ! !

10. सवाचम्—He now notices Vishnudasa at a distance coming his way ; and this brings tears into his eyes. Vishnudasa has come back on hearing of Minister Rakshasa's attempt to save Chandanadasa. See Act VI, Para 27.

11. एते &c.—The plural implies गौरव । The reference is to Vishnudasa. The epithet प्रियवयस्याः cannot apply to a crowd specially after the remark, “दुर्लभास्ते खलु मनुष्याः” ।

12. अशुपात &c.—‘कृतम्’ अनुष्ठितं ‘निवापसखिलं’ प्रेतदीयजल्लगण्ण् षदानकर्म यैः तथाविधाः सन्तः ‘कथमपि प्रतिनिवर्त्तमाना इव’—He looks like one who had gone to offer libations to the head that was dear, and was thereafter returning. Such a person becomes extremely dejected and looks like one more dead than alive. Similar was the look that Vishnudasa wore ; he had offered libations of tears ( अशुपातमावेशेण ) to Chandanadasa.

3. चण्डाली—अज्ज चन्दनदास, आअदोसि वज्झट्ठाणं ता विसज्जेहि पल्लिअणं [ आर्य्य चन्दनदास, आगतोऽसि वध्यस्थानं तत् विसर्जय परिजनम् ] ।

*Chandalas*—Noble Chandanadasa, you have reached the place of execution, so dismiss your family.

चन्दनदासः—कुटुम्बिणि, निवर्त्तेहि सम्पदं सपुत्ता । य श्रुत्तं खलु अदो वरं अनुगच्छिदुम् [ कुटुम्बिणि, निवर्त्तस्व साम्प्रतं सपुत्रा । न युक्तं खलु अतः परमनुगन्तुम् ] ।

*Chandana.*—Wife, return now with children ; it is not proper to follow me beyond this.

कुटुम्बिनी—( सवाप्यम् ) परलोकं पत्थिदो अज्जो च  
देसन्तरं [ परलोकं प्रस्थितः आर्यः न देशान्तरम् ] ।

*Wife*—( *With tears* ) Noble Sir is going to another world not to another country.

चन्दनदासः—अज्जे, अणं मित्तकज्जेण मे विणासो च  
उण पुरिसदोसेण । ता अलं विसादेण [ आर्ये, अयं मित्त-  
कार्येण मे विनाशो न पुनः पुरुषदोषेण । तदलं विषादेन ] ।

*Chandana.*—Noble wife, this death of mine is in my friend's cause, not through human failings, so away with grief.

कुटुम्बिनी—अज्ज जइ एव्वं ता दाणिं अकालो कुलजणस्स  
णिवाड्डुदुम् [ आर्य, यदि एवं तदिदानीमकालं कुलजनस्स  
निवर्त्तितुम् ] ।

*Wife*—Noble Sir ! if so then this is no time now for the wife ( lit. the mistress of the house ) to turn back.

चन्दनदासः—अह किं ववसिदं कुडुम्बिणीए [ अथ किं  
व्यवसितं कुटुम्बिन्या ] ।

*Chandana*—Well, what is intended by my wife ?

कुटुम्बिनी—भत्तुणो चलणे अनुगच्छन्तीए अप्पाणुमाहो  
होदुत्ति [ भर्त्तु सरणी अनुगच्छन्त्या आत्मानुग्रहो भवतु इति ] ।

*Wife*—That good come to the soul of myself from following the feet of my husband.

चन्दनदासः—अज्जे, दुव्ववसिदं एदं तुए । अणं पुत्तणो  
असुण्णिदलोअसंववहारो बालो अनुगीह्निदव्वो [ आर्ये, दुव्वव-



सितमिदं त्वया । अयं पुत्रकः अश्रुतलोकसंव्यवहारो बालः  
अनुगृहीतव्यः ] ।

*Chandana*—Noble wife, yours is an unwise resolve ; this poor boy, young and inexperienced in the ways of the world, has to be helped.

कुटम्बिनी—अणुगिह्नुं णं पसन्नाभो देवदाभो । जाद  
पुत्रश्च पत पश्चिमेसु पिदुणो पादेसु [ अनुगृह्णन्तु एनं प्रसन्नाः  
देवताः । जात पुत्रक, पत पश्चिमयोः पितुः पादयोः ] ।

*Wife*—Let the gods be pleased to help him. Child, my son, fall at the feet of thy father for the last time.

पुत्रः—( पादयोर्निपत्य ) ताद किं दाणिं मए ताद-  
विरहिदेण अणचिद्धिद्वं [ तात, किमिदानो मया तातविर-  
हितेन अनुष्ठातव्यम् ] ।

*Son*—( *Falling at the feet* ) Father, what is to be done by me forsaken by father ?

चन्दनद्रासः—पुत्र, चाणक्यविरहिदे देसे वसिदव्वम् [ पुत्र,  
चाणक्यविरहिते देशे वस्तभ्यम् ] । R C

*Chand.*—Son, you have to live in a land unfrequented by Chanakya.

## CHARCHA

1. अतः परम्—Telang renders अतो वरं by अतः अपरम् । But अतः परम् is the usual phrase in the sense 'more than this', 'beyond this', &c. अतः अपरम् generally means 'other than this'. एतेन वा श्मशानादनुव्रजनमिति शास्त्रमस्तीति भाति परन्तु नीपलभ्यते ।

2. परलोकम्—प्र + ल्हा is सकर्मक । Cf.—“ततः प्रतस्थं कौबेरौ भ्रातृनिव  
रचर्दिब्रम्” । कर्मणि २या ।

3. मित्रकार्येण &c.—This has already occurred in Act I ( which see ).

4. यदि एवम्—If you are going to die ( *i. e.*, यदि तव विनाश एव इत्यर्थः ) then I cannot return—it is no time for a devoted wife to return. कुल is गृह । कुलस्य जनः । Same as गृहजन in the sense of wife *ante*.

5. आत्मानुग्रहः &c.—आत्मनः अनुग्रहः &c. Following the husband in death is good for the soul of the wife. Hence I will not go back.

6. पुत्रकः—अनुकम्पितः पुत्रः इति पुत्रा + कन् ।

7. अश्रुत &c.—See “अट्टल्लोकव्यवहारमुद्रणीः”, Act IV, Sl, 14.

8. पश्चिमेषु—पश्चिम last ; hence now available to you for the last time. “अन्यपाश्चात्यपश्चिमम्” इत्यमरः । Cf.—“पश्चिमात् यामिनीवामात् प्रसादमिव चेतना” ।

4. चण्डालः—अज्ज चन्दणदास, निखादे सूले, ता सज्जो होहि [ आर्य्यं चन्दनदास, निखातं शूलं तत् सज्जो भव ] ।

*Chand.*—Noble Chandanadasa, the stake is driven, so get ready.

कुटुम्बिनी—अज्जा परित्ताअध परित्ताअध [ आर्य्याः परिचायध्वं परित्तायध्वम् ] ।

*Wife*—Help ! Noble sirs, Help !

चन्दनदासः—अज्जे अह किं एत्थ आकन्दसि । समं गदाणं दाव देवा दुखिअं परिअणं अणुक्कम्मन्दि । अखं अ भित्तकम्मं मे विणासो य अजुक्कम्मं य । ता किं हरिसट्ठाणे विरोदीअदि [ आर्य्ये, अथ किमत्र आकन्दसि ? स्वर्गं गतानां तावद्देवाः दुःखितं परिजनमनुकम्पन्ते । अथश्च मित्रकार्येण मे विनाशो नायुक्तकार्येण । तत् किं हर्षस्थानेऽपि इत्यते ] ।

*Chandana*—Well, Noble wife, why do you mourn in this matter ? Gods do indeed pity the grieved family of those that go to heaven. Besides my death is in friend's cause, not in an unworthy cause. Why then lamentations are made even in a matter for joy.

**प्रथमस्रग्दालः**—अले विल्लपत्त, गुह्ण चन्दणदासं । सञ्च एव्य परिअणो गमिस्सदि [ अरे विल्लपत्त, गृह्णाण चन्दनदासं । स्ययमेव परिजनो गमिष्यति ] ।

*First Chand.*—Sirrah Vilvapatra, seize Chandanadasa : the family will then retire spontaneously.

**द्वितीयस्रग्दालः**—अले वज्जलोमा, एसे गुह्णामि [ अरे वज्जलोमन्, एष गृह्णामि ] ।

*Second Chand.*—Sirrah ! Vajraloman, here I seize him.

**चन्दन**—भद्र, सुहुत्तं विट्ठ जाव पुत्तञ्चं सन्तप्पामि [ भद्र, सुहुत्तं तिष्ठ । यावत् पुत्रकं सान्त्वयामि ] । ( पुत्रं मूर्ध्नि प्राप्नाय ) जाद, अक्खं भविदब्बे विणासे मित्तक्खञ्चं समुव्वहमाणो विणासमणुभवेमि [ जात, अक्खं भवितब्बे विनाशे मित्तक्खायं समुव्वहमानो विनाशमनुभवामि ] ।

*Chandana.*—Good man, wait a moment, till I console my boy. ( *Smelling the boy at his head* ) Child, death being inevitable, I suffer death upholding the friend's cause.

**पुत्रः**—ताद, किं एदं वि भणित्थं । कुलधम्मो खु एसो अट्ठाणं [ तात, किमिदमपि भणित्थम् । कुलधर्मः खल्वेषः अस्माकम् ] । ( इति पादयोः पतति ) ।

*Son*—Father has this too to be told ? This is indeed our family vow. ( *Falls at his feet* ).

प्रथमखण्डालः—अले गेह एणं [ अरे गृहाणेनम् ] ।

*First Chand.*—Sirrah ! Seize him.

कुटुम्बिनी—( सोरस्ताडम् ) अज्जा, परित्ताअध परित्ताअध  
[ आर्याः परिव्रायध्वं परिव्रायध्वम् ] ।

*Wife*—( *Beating the breast* ) Help ! Noble Sirs, help !

### CHARCHA

1. परिव्रायध्वम्—This is an appeal to the crowd to save Chandanadasa.

2. किमन्न &c —इषं स्य स्यानम् an occasion for joy. Who will save me here ? Your appeal is useless, so stop ; there is nothing to be done *for me*. As *for you*, the gods do look after the family of those who like myself are carried to heaven by their deeds. Such a death as mine is rare ; thousands of ways of ignoble deaths threaten one born in this wicked world ; luckily do I avoid them. I die in friend's cause so rejoice now, do not weep.

3. अवरश्चं भवितव्यं &c.—Death is inevitable. Every one has to die ; but how many are fortunate like me to die in the service of a friend ? So do not mourn me.

4. किमिदिमपि भवितव्यम् &c.—I need not be reminded of it. I bear it well in my mind, for this is our family vow. Cf.—“सतामेतद्धि गोब्रतम्”, Act II, Sl. 18.

5. गृहाणेनम्—एनम् refers to चन्दनदास ( See *ante*—गृहाण चन्दनदासम् ) ।

6. सोरस्ताडम्—ताडनमिति ताडि + अच् or अच् भावे ताडः beating. उरसः ताडः beating of the breast. तेन सह । तत् यथा तथा ।

5. ( प्रविश्य पटाक्षेपेण ) राक्षसः—भवति, न भेतव्यम् ।

भोः भोः शूलायतनाः, न क्वलु व्यापादयितव्यश्चन्दनदासः ।

येन स्वामिकुलं रिपोरिव कुलं दृष्टं विनश्यत् पुरा  
 मित्राणां व्यसने महोत्सव इव स्वस्थेन येन स्थितम् ।  
 आत्मा यस्य वधाय वः परिभवच्चेत्कीकृतोऽपि प्रिय-  
 स्वस्थेयं मम सृत्यलोकपदवी वध्यस्त्रगावध्वताम् ॥ ४ ॥

*Rak.*—( *Entering with a toss of the curtain* ) Fear not, good lady, Ho ! Ho ! Ye in charge of the stake, Chandanadasa must not be killed.—Let this wreath of the doomed, the road to the realms of Death, be fastened on him, this self of mine, by whom his master's race was formerly seen perishing as if it were his enemy's race ; who stood unmoved at the death of of his friends as if at high festivities ; whose person, though made into a butt of indignities, is dear to him for your destruction.

### CHAROHA

1. पटाक्षेपेण—आ सम्यक् क्षेपः अपसारणम् आक्षेपः। पठस्य आक्षेपः removal of the screen. तेन। The entry is unannounced. He removes the screen himself and enters ; this implies hurry ( सञ्चमम् ) । “असूचितस्य सहसा सञ्चमिण्य प्रवेशः पटाक्षेपः”—*Dhundi*.

2. भवति—Vocative singular of भवती । Addressed to Chandanadasa's wife.

3. श्लाघतनाः—आयत्यते चत इति आ + वत + ल्युट्, अधिकरणे आयतनम् place of work. श्लम् आयतननेषाम् ।

4. अन्वयः—येन पुरा रिपोः कुलनिव स्वामिकुलं विनश्यत् दृष्टम् ; येन मित्राणां व्यसने महोत्सवे इव स्वस्थेन स्थितम् ; यस्य परिभवच्चेत्कीकृतोऽपि आत्मा वः वधाय प्रियः ; तस्य मम इयं सृत्यलोकपदवी वध्यस्त्रगावध्वताम् । व्याख्या—‘येन’ जनेन ‘पुरा’ इतः पूर्वं ‘रिपोः कुलनिव’ इतोः कस्यचित् इव इव ‘स्वामिकुलं’ मत्तृवंशः नन्दवंश इत्यर्थः ‘विनश्यत्’ विध्वंसमानं ‘दृष्टं’ न च तेनैव सह स्वयमपि भ्रष्टम्, ‘येन’ जनेन ‘मित्राणां’ कौश्यादीनां ‘व्यसने’ वधि ‘महोत्सवे इव’ प्रमोदवाहरे इव ‘स्वस्थेन’ निर्बिन्दारिण्य सता ‘स्थितं’ न तु प्रविशतम्, ‘अस्य’ जनस्य स्वामिनिमिषायादिना यः

'परिभवः' अवमानना तस्य 'द्विव' भाजनं सम्पद्यमानः अपि 'आत्मा' स्वदेहः 'वः' वधाय 'शुभाकां चन्द्रगुप्तवर्गीयाणां हननाय रक्षितव्य इति 'प्रियः' प्रार्थनीयः 'तस्य मन' राक्षसस्य 'इयं मृत्युलोकस्य' यमभवनस्य 'पदवी' पञ्चतिः मार्गरेखा इत्यर्थः 'वध्यस्रक्' वध्यमाला 'आवध्यता' गर्ल समालम्ब्यताम् । मित्रघ्नेहात् मौर्यवंशसमुच्छेदप्रयासे जलाञ्जलिं दत्त्वा स्वदेही मया चन्दनदासस्य निष्कृत्यत्वेन उपस्थापितः तन्मुञ्चैनम् इत्यर्थः ।

5. परिभव &c.—स्वामिनाश्च and मित्रनाश्च are affronts to Rakshasa's Life with affronts is unbearable, yet I wish to live, because living, I can retaliate. Comp. "न तावन्निर्वीर्यैः परपरिभवाक्रान्तिक्रपयैः" &c. Act II, Sl. 10. When that was said the friends were alive and the loss of the master's family alone was rankling in his mind.

6. मृत्युलोकपदवी—पदवी road, foot-path. The wreath is an emblem of death. One with this on, is on the track to the regions of death. Qual. वध्यस्रक् ।

7. Remark.—Life is dear to me ( आत्मा प्रियः ) not for the sake of living, but as a means to a noble end, viz., the chastisement of people of your stamp who have espoused the cause of Chandragupta neglecting that of Nanda. Yet I shall sacrifice life to save my friend.

6. चन्दन—( सवाष्यं विलोक्य ) अमञ्च किं एदं  
[ अमात्य, किमिदम् ] ?

Chandana.—(Observing—With tears) Minister, what is this ?

राक्षसः—त्वदीयसुचरितैकदेशस्य अनुकरणं किलैतत् ।

Rak—This is a poor imitation of a part of your noble career.

चन्दन—अमञ्च, सञ्चं वि इमं प्यथासं णिष्फलं करन्तेषु  
तु ए किं अणुचिद्वदं [ अमात्य, सर्वमपि इमं प्रयासं निष्फलं  
कुर्वता त्वया किमनुष्ठितम् ] ?

Chandana—What is done by you, Minister rendering all this attempt fruitless ?

राक्षसः—सखे स्वार्थं एवानुष्ठितः, कृतमुपालम्बेन । भद्र-  
मुख, निवेद्यतां दुरात्मने चाशक्याय—

*Rak.*—Friend, our own interest indeed is served, away  
with remonstrations. Good man, go report to the vile-hearted  
Chanakya—

वप्यलोमा—किं त्ति [ किमिति ] ?

*Vajra*—What ( shall I report ) ?

राक्षसः—

दुष्कालेऽपि कलावसञ्जनश्चो प्राणेः परं रक्षता

नीतं येन यशस्विनातिलघुतामौशीनरोयं यशः । ११

बुद्धानामपि चेष्टितं सुचरितैः क्लिष्टं विशुद्धात्मना

पूजार्होऽपि स यत्कृते तव गतः शत्रुत्वमेषोऽस्मि सः ॥ ५ ॥

*Rak.*—Here I am he for whose sake even that adorable one  
incurred your enmity—the one by whose famous self the fame  
of Ausinara is reduced to insignificance by saving another  
with life even in the wicked *Kali* age when people's tastes  
have become perverse ; by whom, the pure-hearted, even the  
deeds of the Buddhas are shaded with his noble deeds.

### CHARCHA

1. सुचरित &c.—आद्यु चरितं सुचरितम् । एको दीयः एकदीयः । सुचरि-  
तस्य एकदीयः । किञ्च expresses चरितम् । I am but an imitator, not  
of your noble deeds in their entirety, but of a part only ; and  
the imitation is a clumsy one (चरितम्) । The reason is, mine is  
forced while yours is a spontaneous sacrifice.

2. स्वार्थं एव &c.—I have served my own interest. My स्वार्थं  
is the saving of your life, and this will achieve it.

3. चरितः—असङ्गमश्चो दुष्काले प्राणेः अपि प्राणैः परं रक्षता यशस्विना येन

औशीनरीयं यशः अतिलघुतां नीतम् ; विद्युद्वात्मना (येन) सुचरितैः बुद्धानां चेटितमपि क्लिष्टम् ; पूजार्होऽपि सः यत्कृते तव शत्रुत्वं गतः स एषः अस्मि । व्याख्या—‘असती’ असाध्वी ‘जगद्विचिः’ लोकाग्रहणः यस्मिन् तस्मिन् अतएव ‘दुष्काले’ ॥ युगाद्यमे ‘कली अपि प्राणैः’ आत्मजीवनेन ‘परं रचता’ आत्मैतरं वायमाशेन अतएव ‘यश्चिना’ विपुलयश्चसा ‘येन’ जनेन ‘औशीनरीयम्’ औशीनरस्य शिवेः ‘यशः’ कपोतपरिवाहना कौर्त्तिः ‘अतिलघुतां नीतं’ तुच्छत्वमापादितम् ; अपि च ‘विद्युद्’ अनाविलः ‘आत्मा’ स्वल्पं यस्मै तथाविधेन पूतचरितेन येन जनेन ‘सुचरितैः’ सत्कर्मभिः ‘बुद्धानां चेटितमपि’ आर्हतां चरितञ्च ‘क्लिष्टं’ तिरस्कृतम्, ‘पूजार्होऽपि’ सत्कारपात्रमपि, ‘सः’ चन्दनदासः ‘यत्कृते’ यस्य ‘हेतोः’ तव शत्रुत्वं गतः’ रिपुर्वि जातः ‘सः’ राचसः ‘एषः अस्मि’ अयमहं ते वशो जातः तन्मुच्यतां चन्दनदासः इति निवेद्यताम् ।

4. दुष्काले &c.—दुःस्थितः कालः दुष्कालः evil times. “शिविना पुण्ये कृतयुगे तत् कृतमिति नाम चिह्नम् । पापे कलिपुगे ईदृशं कर्म कुर्वाणसतोऽप्यतिशयितः”—*Dhundhi*.

5. असन् &c.—See व्याख्या । Telang renders—“Which does not satisfy good persons.” This amounts to अविद्यमाना सख्यनानां वचिः अस्मिन् ।

6. औशीनरीयम्—उशीनर was a prince of the race of पूर । उशीनरस्य अपत्यं पुमान् इति उशीनर + अञ् औशीनर ( उत्सादि ) । This is शिवि who was the son of उशीनर by one of his wives दृषदती । “दृषदत्यासु संजज्ञे शिविरीशीनरी वृषः” । तस्येदम् इति औशीनर + क औशीनरीयम् that which belongs to औशीनर । Again, उशीनर founded a kingdom in वाङ्गिक or North Punjab. His followers being called उशीनर by लक्षणा, we get उशीनराणां निवासी जनपदः उशीनराः ( the province in ) North Punjab. तेषां राजा इति उशीनर + अञ् ( तद्राज ) औशीनर which means king उशीनर himself. Hence another derivation for औशीनरीय is—औशीनरस्य अपत्यं पुमान् औशीनरिः by “अत इञ्” । शिवि goes by this name also. औशीनरिः इदम् औशीनरीयम् by इ as before.

7. बुद्धानाम्—The followers of बुद्ध are here called बुद्ध by transference of epithets. From this Telang argues that the poet flourished at a time when Buddhism was still in possession of its old purity. This must be much earlier than the



11th century A. D., which is Prof. Wilson's estimate of the age of the poet. See also Intro.

8. एषोऽस्मि सः—अस्मि is an अव्यय meaning अहम् । This is complete surrender of self.

7. प्रथमः—अले विल्वपत्रम्, तुमं दाव चन्दनादासं गीह्विभ्र इह एदस्म मसाणपादवस्म छात्राए मुहुत्तं चिद्व जाव अहं अस्म चाणकस्म निवेदेमि गिहीटो अमञ्चरक्खसो त्ति [ अरे विल्वपत्रक, त्वं तावच्चन्दनदासं गृह्णोत्वा इह एतस्य श्मशान-पादपस्य छायायां मुहुत्तं तिष्ठ यावदहमार्यचाणकस्य निवेदयामि गृहीतः अमात्यराक्षस इति ]

*First*—Sirrah ! Vilvapatraka, do you wait here for a moment taking Chandanadasa with you under the shade of this tree of the burning-ground, while I report to Noble Chanakya that Minister Rakshasa is taken.

द्वितीयः—अले वज्रलोमा गच्छ [ अरे वज्रलोमन्, गच्छ ] ।  
( इति सपुत्रदारेण चन्दनदासेन सह निष्क्रान्तः ) ।

*Second*—Sirrah ! Vajraloman, go. ( *Exit with Chandanadasa and his wife and son.* )

प्रथमः—एदु अमञ्चो [ एतु अमात्यः ] । ( राक्षसेन सह परिक्रम्य ) अत्थि एत्थ को वि ? णिवेदेह दाव अन्दकुलसग-कुलिसस्य मीलिअकुलपडिद्दावकस्स अस्सचाणकस्स—[ अस्यच कोऽपि ? निवेदय तावत् गन्दकुलसगकुलिसस्य मीर्यकुल-प्रतिष्ठापकस्स आर्यचाणकस्स— ] ।

*First*—Let Minister come. ( *Going round with Rakshasa* ). Is there any one here ? Do report to Noble Chanakya the

thunderbolt to the hill of the house of Nanda, the founder of the house of Maurya —

राक्षसः—( स्वगतम् ) एतदपि नाम श्रोतव्यम् ।

*Rak.*—( *To himself* ) Even this has to be listened to !

प्रथमः—एसो अञ्जणीदिसंजमितबुद्धिपलिसले गिह्हीदे  
अमञ्जरक्खसे च्चि [—एषः आर्य्यनीतिसंयमितबुद्धिपरिसरः  
गृह्हीतः अमात्थराक्षस इति ] ।

*First*—That Minister Rakshasa, the flight of whose wit has been checked by the state-craft of Noble Sir, is taken.

#### OHARCHA

1. चाणक्यस्य—श्रेष्ठे पट्टो । Or say चाणक्यस्य—चाणक्याय with चतुर्थी by “कर्मणा यमभिप्रैति—”, the कर्म being इति ।

2. एतु अमात्थः—They proceed towards the audience-room whither Chanakya must have gone and was waiting with Chandragupta in expectation of the news.

3. नन्दकुल &c.—नन्दकुलमेव नगः पर्वतः । तस्य सन्ध्वे कुलिशं वज्रम् । The thunder bolt had lopped off the wings of mountains, and Chanakya did more than that with respect to the family of Nanda. The former merely crippled while the latter smashed his enemies.

4. नीर्य्यकुल &c.—प्रति + स्था + णिच् + क्तुल् + कर्त्तरि प्रतिष्ठापक founder. नीर्य्यकुलस्य प्रतिष्ठापकः, शेषवृत्ता समासः । Now that Rakshasa is taken, the permanency of the नीर्य्यकुल is assured and the epithet is appropriate.

5. आर्य्यचाणक्य—See above. Under चाणक्यस्य ।

6. एतदपि &c.—I have to bear this, though the words burn my ear-holes.

7. आर्य्यनीति &c.—परि + च्च गतो + भावे परिसरः flight. बुद्धिः परिसरः the flight of wit. आर्य्यस्य चाणक्यस्यनीतिः । तथा संयमितः । आर्य्य-नीतिसंयमितः बुद्धिपरिसरः अस्य ।

8 ( ततः प्रविशति जवनिकावृतशरीरो मुखमात्रदृश्य-  
चाणक्यः ) ।

चाणक्यः—भद्र कथय कथय—

केनोत्तुङ्गशिखाकलापकपिलो बद्धः पटान्ते शिखी

पाशैः केन सदागतेरगतिता सद्यः समापादिता ।

केनानिकपदानवासितसटः सिंहोऽर्पितः पञ्चरे

भौमः केन च नैकनक्रमकरो दोर्भ्यां प्रतोर्षोऽर्णवः ॥६॥

( Now enter Chanakya with his person covered by a veil and face alone visible ). Chanakya—Tell me, good man tell me—By whom is tied in the skirt of his garment the fire red with the mass of its high-soaring flames ? By whom is forthwith brought about with chains the motionlessness of the ever-moving air ? By whom is put into a cage the lion with his manes scented by the ichor of ( चनेकप i. e., ) elephants ? And by whom is crossed with his arms the grim sea with numerous murderous sharks and alligators ?

### CHARCHA

1. जवनिका &c.—जु is a सौत्र root meaning 'to move'. जु + क्युट् करणे + कन् खाद्ये स्त्रियाम् जवनिका a screen. "प्रतिश्रीरा जननिका स्यात्तिरस्करिणी च सा" इत्यमरः । The derivation is Bhanuji's who also notices the variant यमनिका । It is not clear why Chanakya comes thus attired. No foul play was suspected, for on coming up to Rakshasa, he removes the screen. Comp. जवनिकामपनीय &c. *Supra*.

2. मुखमात्र &c.—मुखं मात्रा अख मुखमात्रः । तादृश्यासी इत्यम् । Or मुखं मात्रा अखिन् मुखमात्रम् । तत् यथा तथा इत्यम् । मुखमेव मुखमात्रम् involves a difficulty, because by the rule "अपूर्वव्यसकादयश्च" further compounding is generally barred and we get मुखमात्रेण इत्यम् uncompounded. Acc. to Bhoja however अपूर्वव्यसकादि compounds lead in a compound, so in मुखमात्रेण इत्यम्, समास is allowed. Cp "देशान्तरस्त्रिते कवी" &c.

3. अन्वयः ॥ उक्तुश्च शिखाकलापकपिलः शिखी केन पटान्ते बद्धः ? केन पाशैः सदागतेरवतिता सद्यः समापादिता ? अनेकप-दानवासितसटः सिंहः केन पञ्चरे अर्पितः ? नैकनक्रमकरः भीमः अर्थवस्त्र केन दीर्घी प्रतीर्णः ? व्याख्या—‘उक्तुङ्कैः’ महीच्छायैः ‘शिखाकलापैः’ ज्वालामालाभिः ‘कपिलः’ पिङ्गः यः ‘शिखी’ अपिः स ‘केन’ विपुलबुद्धिना जनेन ‘पटान्ते’ वस्त्रान्ते ‘बद्धः’ धृतः ? ‘केन’ महामतिना ‘पाशैः’ रज्जुभिः ‘सदागतेः’ चिरचारिणी वायोः ‘अगतिता’ अचलता ‘सद्यः’ तत्क्षणं ‘समापादिता’ प्रपिता ? ‘अनेकपानां’ द्विपानां गजानामित्यर्थः ‘दानैः’ मदश्लेः ‘वासिताः’ कृताधिवासाः ‘सटाः’ केशराः यस्य तादृशः ‘सिंहः केन’ महायूरेण ‘पञ्चरे अर्पितः’ नियन्त्रितः ? ‘नैके’ असंख्याः ‘नक्राः’ कुम्भीराः ‘मकराः’ याहाय्य यस्मिन् तादृशः अतएव दुरवगाहः आत्मना च ‘भीमः’ भौषणः ‘अर्थवस्त्र’ सागरोऽपि ‘केन’ साहसिकेन बलिना च जनेन ‘दीर्घी’ बाहुभ्यामिव ‘प्रतीर्णः’ उत्तीर्णः ? बली साहसिकः महायूरी विपुलबुद्धिय राक्षसोऽपि गृहीतः अहो आश्चर्यम् । ब्रूहि कस्याव कृतित्वम् इति भावः ।

4. उक्तुश्च &c.—See व्याख्या । To tie up such fire in the skirts seems impossible. It requires almost superhuman ingenuity to do it. The implication is that the depth of Rakshasa's intelligence is profound. Still he is captured.

5. पाशैः &c.—This again demands incredible intelligence. This is another eulogy on Rakshasa's intelligence. Dhundhi reads समासादिता for समापादिता । This is absurd. कः सदागतेः अगतिता समासादिता । The meaning then becomes “who has acquired the stillness of the wind”. With समापादिता analyse thus—अगतिता समापन्ना = कः अगतिता समापादितवान् = केन अगतिता समापादिता who has brought about this stillness, which is perfectly intelligible.

6. अनेकपदान &c.—न एकः not one. अनेकश्च अनेकश्च अनेकी अनेकाभ्यां पिबति इति अनेक + पा + क कर्त्तरि अनेकपः an elephant. Elephants drink through the nose ( trunk) and mouth as well. See व्याख्या । Elephant's brain is a delicacy to the lion. This line eulogises the valour of Rakshasa. Even such a valorous one is taken.

7. भोमः &c.—न एकः नैकः; not one. सुपसुपा । नैकश्च नैकश्च नैकश्च नैके many. The न here is not नञ्, but is an अव्यय having the same sense as नञ् । Now see व्याख्या । This extols the courage, stamina &c. of Rakshasa.

8 *Remark*—One must be supremely endowed with courage stamina valour and intelligence to be able to trap Rakshasa, and it is myself that successfully did the feat ! Oh joy ! Here Chanakya is so delighted at the magnitude of the feat that he is unable to contain himself.

9. चण्डालः—शीदिण्डिउणवुद्धिणा अज्जेण [ नीति-  
निपुणवुद्धिना आर्य्यण ] ।

*Chand*—By Noble sir with wit skilled in state-craft.

चाणक्यः—मा मैवम् । नन्दकुलविद्वेषिणा देवेन इति  
ब्रूहि ।

*Chan*.—No, not so. Say by Fate, the hater of the house of Nanda.

राक्षसः—( स्वगतम् ) अयं दुरात्मा अथवा महात्मा  
कौटिल्यः ।

आकरः सर्वशास्त्राणां रत्नानामिव सागरः

गुणेनै परितुष्यामी यस्य मत्सरिणो वयम् ॥ ७ ॥

*Rak*—( *To himself* ) This is the vile-hearted or noble-hearted Kautilya, the repository of all knowledge as the sea is of gems, with whose virtues we, with malice aroused, are not pleased.

चाणक्यः—( विलोक्य सङ्घर्षं स्वगतम् ) अये अयमसाव-  
मात्यराक्षसः । येन महात्मना—

गुरुभिः कल्पनाङ्गैर्दीर्घजागरहेतुभिः ।

चिरमायासिता सेना वृषलस्य मतिश्च मे ॥ ८ ॥

(जवनिकामपनीय उपसृत्य च ) भो अमात्यराक्षस, विष्णु-  
गुप्तोऽहमभिवादये ।

*Chan.—(Seeing—To himself with joy )* Ha ! Here is that Minister Rakshasa by whose illustrious self my wit, as well as the army of Vrishala, has long been troubled with the heavy task of devising moves—the source of long vigils. ( *Removing the veil and advancing* ) Ho ! Minister Rakshasa ! I Vishnugupta do salute you.

### CHARCHA

1. नीति—&c.—नीती निपुणा । तादृशी बहिरस्य &c.
2. नन्दकुल &c.—नन्दानां कुलम् । तत् विद्वेष्टि इति नन्दकुल + वि + विष + णिनि कर्त्तरि ताच्छील्ये &c. The drift is that the Nandas being gone—extirpated by Fate, Rakshasa has no heart in his work, hence he has been outwitted. It is really Fate that has conquered him, not I. Cf.—“सैवेयं मम चित्तकर्म्मरचना भित्तिं विनावर्त्ते” Act II, Sl. 4.

3 आकर इति—अन्वयः ॥ रत्नानां सागर इव सर्वशास्त्राणाम् आकरः अयं दुरात्मा अथवा महात्मा कौटिल्यः यस्य गुणैः मत्सरिणी वयं न परितुष्यामः । व्याख्या—‘रत्नानां सागर इव’ यथा सागरो रत्नानामाकरः तथा ‘सर्वशास्त्राणाम् आकरः’ सर्वशास्त्रवित् इत्यर्थः ‘अयम्’ एष दृश्यमानो जनः ‘दुरात्मा कौटिल्यः’ । ‘अथवा’ इदमयुक्तं मे एष ‘महात्मा कौटिल्यः । ‘यस्य’ कौटिल्यस्य ‘गुणैः मत्सरिणः’ मत्सरवन्तः गुणेषु विद्वेषवन्तः ‘वयं न परितुष्यामः’ न परितुष्टा भवामः प्रत्युत खेदमनुभवामः । अतएव दुरात्मा इव प्रतिभाति नः वस्तुतस्तु महात्मा एषः ।

4. *Remark*—Here Rakshasa appreciates the merits of Chanakya ; hence union is easy.

5. गुरुभिरिति—अन्वयः ॥ येन महात्मना दीर्घजागरहेतुभिः गुरुभिः कल्पना-  
क्लेशैः मे मतिः हषलस्य सेना च चिरम् आयासिता । व्याख्या—‘येन महात्मना दीर्घस्य’ सन्ततस्य ‘जागरस्य’ अनिद्रायाः ये ‘हेतवः’ निमित्तानि अतएव ‘गुरवः’ दुःसहा ये ‘कल्पनाक्लेशाः’ उपायोद्भावनाक्लेशाः सञ्जानियन्त्राणि च तैः ‘मे मतिः’ बुद्धिः ‘हषलस्य सेना च चिर’ दीर्घमेतावन्तं कालम् ‘आयासिता’ आयासमनुभाविता ।

6. कल्पनाक्लेशैः—कूप + णिच् + युच् कर्मणि कल्पना device ( for मति ), also trappings of elephants etc. ( for सेना ), “कल्पना सञ्जनायाश्च”

इत्यमरः । In the latter sense, cf.—“परिकल्पनाव्यतिकरप्रोच्छूनध्वान्  
मजान्” Sl. 15, below. Here it is used for trapping in general,  
कल्पनायाः क्लेशाः etc. The main source of trouble is loss of sleep.  
I keep awake thinking out counter-moves to Rakshasa's  
moves, and the army keep awake, because it is always  
accoutred—ever ready for immediate action.

7. आयासिता—आयास is क्लेश fatigue. आयासेन योजिता or आयासं  
गमिता इति आयास + णिच् (नामघात्) + क्त कर्मणि ।

8. विष्णुगुप्तः etc.—Chanakya's proper name is विष्णुगुप्त । Cha-  
nakaya is a patronymic—अणकच्छर्षेः अपत्यं पुमान् इति अणक + यञ्जर्गादि  
(आणक्यः) Rakshasa was a much older man than Chanakya ;  
hence the latter touches the feet of the former in salutation.

10. राजसः—(स्वगतम्) अमात्य इति लज्जाकरमिदानीं  
विशेषणम् । ( प्रकाशम् ) विष्णुगुप्त, न मां चाण्डालस्पर्श-  
दूषितं स्पृष्टुमर्हसि ।

*Rak.*—(To himself) The epithet “Minister” now causes  
shame. (Aloud) Vishnugupta, it behoves you not to touch me,  
defiled as I am by the touch of Chandalas.

चाणक्यः—भो अमात्यराजस, नेमौ चण्डालौ । अयं खलु  
दृष्ट एव भवता सिद्धार्थका नाम राजपुरुषः । योऽप्यसौ द्वितीयः  
सोऽपि समिद्धार्थको नाम राजपुरुष एव । शकटदासोऽपि  
तपस्वौ तं तादृशं लेखमजानन्नेव कपटलेखं मया लेखित इति ।

*Chanakya*—Ho ! Minister Rakshasa, these two are not  
Chandalas. This one, an officer of the king, Siddharthaka  
by name, has been seen by you. The other one yonder, too  
is a king's officer, Samidharthaka by name. Poor Sakatadasa  
again was caused by me to write that strategic letter without  
his knowing the letter as of such a character.

राक्षसः—(स्वगतम्) दिष्ट्या शकटदासं प्रति अपनौतो विकल्पः ।

*Rak.*—(To himself) Luckily my suspicions about Sakatadasa are removed.

चाणक्यः—किं बहुना । एष संक्षेपतः कथयामि ।

ये ते भद्रभटादयः स च तथा लेखः स सिद्धार्थक-  
स्तञ्चार्लकरणत्रयं स भवतो मित्रं भदन्तः किल ।

जीर्णोद्यानगतः स चापि पुरुषः क्लेशः स च श्रेष्ठिनः

सर्वं मे—(इत्यङ्घ्रोक्ते लज्जां नाटयन् )

दृषलस्य वीर भवता संयोगमिच्छोर्नयः ॥६॥ R.C.

तदयं दृषलस्वांद्रष्टुमिच्छति ।

*Chanakya*—Away with details ; here I tell you briefly—These people headed by Bhadrabhata ; the letter of that style ; that man Siddharthaka , those three pieces of jewelry ; the mendicant, that friend, forsooth of thine ; that man too, that entered the garden in ruins ; and the whole trouble to the banker—all is my—( *Acting shame when half-uttered* )—strategy as I desired Vrishala's connection with you, O valiant one. So here Vrishala wishes to see you.

### CHARCHA

1. लज्जाकरम्—The title causes him to blush, because he comes back humbled. He does not therefore deserve the title:

2. कपटलेखम्—कपट is क्लृप्त also क्लृप्तमय with चर्चबाधयच् । The latter is the sense here. कपटो लेखः false letter. शकटदासः अजानन् कपटलेखं लिखितवान् = अहं शकटदासम् अजानन् कपटलेखं लिखितवान् = सदा शकटदासः अजानन् कपटलेखं लिखितः । This takes लिख as गत्यर्थः ।

3. अन्वयः ॥ हे वीर ते ये भद्रभटादयः, स तथा लेखश्च, स सिद्धार्थकः, तस्य अलङ्कारव्ययश्च, भदन्तः किल मित्रं भदन्तः स जीर्णोद्यानगतः पुरुषश्च, स श्रेष्ठिनः क्लेशश्च—सर्वे दृषलस्य भवता संयोगमिच्छोर्नयः । व्याख्या—हे 'वीर' यद् राक्षस 'ते ये भद्रभटादयः' इती तिथ्या अपरज्ञाः, स तथा' तथाविधः तेन प्रकारिच क्लीन



रचित इत्यर्थः 'लेखश्च' पद्यमपि 'सः' कपटः शकटदासस्य वाता सिद्धार्थको' नाम राजपुरुषः 'तत्' कपटवणिग्भिविम्बोतं ते 'बलङ्करणवयश्च' पर्वतराजभूषणान्यपि, 'स भवतः किल' मिथ्या 'निब' भदन्तः' चपणकः 'स जीर्णोद्यानगतः' मिथ्या देहत्यागे व्यवसितः 'पुरुषश्च', 'स श्रेष्ठिनः' चन्दनदासस्य 'क्षेत्रेश्च' निगडयन्त्रणमपि इत्येतत् 'सर्वं' इषलस्य भवता' सह 'संयोगमिच्छीः' मेलनं कामयमानस्य 'मि नयः' मम नीतिप्रयोगः ।

4. ये ते भद्र &c.—Telang reads भृत्या भद्रभटादयः । But लेखः सिद्धार्थक etc. that follow, are all referred to by तच्छब्द ( स लेखः, स सिद्धार्थकः etc. ), भृत्याः mars the uniformity.

5. निबं भदन्तः किल—किल इत्यलीकि । He was not your निब at all.

6. सर्वम्—All those that are enumerated are now thought of as *one* group, hence singular. सामान्ये नपुंसकम् । Dhundhi says—"नपुंसकमनपुंसकेन इत्ये कश्चिः । जातावेकवचनञ्च" । This seems to be an interpolation. If we have सर्वे च सर्वाश्च सर्वाणि च we could correctly say सर्वम् or सर्वाणि in the neuter singular or plural, optionally. But that is not what we actually have here. Besides, when the rule "नपुंसकमनपुंसकेन—" applies, appeal to "जातावेकवचनम्" becomes unnecessary. Moreover जातावेकवचनम् has no scope here and betrays utter confusion of ideas, This note cannot be Dhundhi's.

7. नाटयन्—Telang reads नाटयति । But as previously explained, लट् marks the conclusion of a speech. Here शट् is preferable.

11. राक्षसः—(स्वगतम्) का गतिः । ( प्रकाशम् ) एष पश्यामि ।

Rak—( To himself ) What help ? ( Aloud ) Here, I see him.

( ततः प्रविशति राजा विभवतश्च परिवारः )

राजा—( रूगतम् ) विनैव युद्धादार्येण जितं दुर्जयं पर-  
बलमिति ललित एवास्मि । मम हि—

फलयोगमवाप्य सायकानां  
विधियोगेन विपक्षतां गतानाम् ।  
न शुचेव भवत्यधोमुखानां  
निजतूणीशयनव्रतं प्रतुष्टे ॥ १० ॥

( *Now enter the king in state Or—surrounded by attendants.*  
*King.— ( To himself )* I am really ashamed that the unconquerable army of the enemy is overpowered by Noble Preceptor without a fight indeed. Of the arrows, rendered as if wingless through the operation of (Chanakya's) expedients, the vow of lying down in their own quiver after having been endowed with tips, with tops turned down as if in grief, does not indeed tend much towards my satisfaction.

### CHAROHA

1. एष पश्चाद्भि—Telang treats this also as स्तनत । But it is courtesy to say something in reply to Chanakya, especially with reference to वषलस्ता द्रष्टुमिच्छति , and Rakshasa has never been guilty of discourtesy. We therefore prefer to read प्रकाशम् before this.

2. विभवतः—This is a difficult word. Telang takes it as meaning 'around'. The idea 'around' however, is already given by परि in परिवारः । Usually it is interpreted as 'according to means', 'as suits one's position' &c., the derivation being विभवेन इति विभव+टा ( श्वा )+तसि । It seems better to derive it as वि+भू+श्रट् विभवत् one appearing in one's true capacity ; तस्य । Thus derived, it qualifies राज्ञः understood. प्रविशति राजा विभवतश्च परिवारः then means 'Enter the king in state ( i. e., with his full complement of attendants )'.

3. परिवारः—परिवाप्यते अनेन इति परि+व+चञ्ज् करणे a body of men that surround, i. e., attendants.

4. अन्वयः ॥ विधियोगेन फलयोगमवाप्य विपक्षतां गतानाम् ( अतएव )  
 शुष्का इव अधोमुखानां सायकानां निजतृष्णीशयनव्रतं मम प्रतुष्टैः न हि । व्याख्या—  
 'विधेः' चार्थ्यचाणक्यस्य नयविधेः शो 'योगः' व्यापारः तिन हेतुना न हि आत्मनो  
 व्यापारेण 'फलेन' रिपुजयरूपेण 'योगः' समागमम् 'अवाप्य' लब्ध्वा 'विरतौ' उद्यम-  
 व्यापारात् निवृत्तौ 'पक्षौ' पुङ्गस्थितौ कङ्कपक्षौ येषां तादृशाः गगनविहारप्रीतिमलभमानाः  
 'शुष्का इव' दुःखेन इव 'अधोमुखानाम्' अवनताननानाम् । अवनताया इव सायका-  
 न्तृष्णेषु तिष्ठन्ति । 'सायकानां' बाणानां 'निजतृष्णाम्' आत्मतृष्णी यत् 'शयनं' न च  
 रिपुं प्रति धावनं तद्रूपं यत् 'व्रतं' नियमः तत् 'मम प्रतुष्टैः' एकान्तसन्तोषाय 'न हि'  
 नैव भवति ॥ अयमप्यर्थः अत्राभिप्रेतः—'फलेन' निश्चितेन लोह्वायेण 'योगमवाप्य'  
 मेक्षणं लब्ध्वा तीक्ष्णलोहायसम्पन्ना अतएव रिपुमर्मभेदक्षमा भूत्वा इत्यर्थः 'विधेः'  
 चार्थ्यचाणक्यस्य नयविधेः 'योगात्' व्यापारात् इतिः 'विरतौ' इत्यादि प्राग्वत् । शयने  
 नित्यसक्ताः इतःपरं उद्यमे असमर्था भविष्यन्ति इति प्रतुष्टैर्भावः ।

5. फलयोगम्—फल means the *arrow-head*, also *success* ; both  
 are intended ( see व्याख्या ) ।

6. विधियोगेन &c.—This involves an apparent contradiction  
 ( विरोधाभास ), thus—Arrows are fitted with feathers ; they are  
 सपक्ष । But they are styled here as विपक्ष ( विपक्षतां गतानाम् ) which  
 may mean वियुक्तौ विगतौ वा पक्षौ एषाम्, i. e., wingless. This is a  
 contradiction. This contradiction is removed by explaining  
 विपक्ष as in the व्याख्या । Dhundhi's solution is—बौनां पक्षिणां पक्षौ  
 इव पक्षौ एषां विपक्षाः feathered. With this explanation शुष्का cannot  
 be explained. विपक्षता *in this sense* is not a reason for शोक ।

7. अधोमुखानाम्—Arrows are stocked in the quiver with tips  
 down ( अधोमुख ) । This raises the सप्रश्ना that they are down-  
 cast through dejection.

12. अथवा—

विगुणोक्तकार्मुकोऽपि जेतुं

भुवि जेतव्यमसौ समर्थ एव ।

स्वपतोऽपि ममेव यस्य तन्त्रे

गुरवो जायति कार्थ्यजागरूकाः ॥ ११ ॥

Or,—Though with bow unstrung, he is able to conquer what has to be conquered in this world, in the kingdom of whom, as of mine asleep, preceptors, awake in affairs, keep watch.

अन्वयः ॥ स्वपतोऽपि मम इव यस्य तन्ने कार्यजागरुकाः गुरवो जायति असी विगुणीकृतकार्मुकीऽपि भुवि जेत्तव्यं जेतुं समर्थ एव । व्याख्या—‘स्वपतः अपि’ निद्रितस्यापि ‘मम इव यस्य’ भूपत्य ‘तन्ने’ राज्ये राज्याश्रये कृत्ये इत्यर्थः; ‘कार्येषु कर्मसु’ ‘जागरुकाः’ अप्रमत्ताः ‘गुरवः’ आचार्याः चाणक्यः इव मन्त्रिणः इत्यर्थः; ‘जायति’ अनिशं शिबानुध्यानपरा भासते ‘असी’ भूपः [ स इति तच्छब्देन निर्देशो युक्तः ] ‘विगुणीकृतं’ गुरुभिरेव कृतकृत्यत्वात् अपगुणं ‘कार्मुकं’ धनुयंस्य तथाविधः ‘अपि भुवि’ जगति ‘जेतव्यं’ यत् यत् अस्ति तत्सर्वं ‘जेतुं’ समर्थः ‘एव’ शक्त एव । गुरौ चाणक्ये आदित-कार्यभारः सुखमहं स्वपिति । तत् भासतां शराः धनुरपि अवरोपितगुणमेवास्तु तथापि श्रवणो विजेष्यन्ते इति भावः ।

### CHARCHA

1. विगुणी etc.—विगतः गुणः अस्य etc. Now see व्याख्या । This is owing to the vigilance of the गुरु who overcomes enemies and the occasion to string the bow never arises. Comp. “तव मन्त्रकृतो मन्त्रैर्दूरात्प्रशमितारिभिः । प्रत्यादिशन्त इव मे दृष्टलक्ष्यमिदः शराः ॥”

2. स्वपतोऽपि मम—This is contrasted with गुरुवो जायति । I enjoy sleep, my preceptor keeps awake looking after my affairs ।

13. ( चाणक्यमुपसृत्य ) आर्य्य, चन्द्रगुप्तः प्रणमति ।

( *Approaching Chanakya* ) Noble Preceptor, Chandragupta bows unto you.

चाणक्यः—वृषल, सम्पन्नास्ते सर्वाशिषः । तदभिवादन्यस्व  
दत्तभवन्तममात्यमुख्यम् ।

*Chanakya*—Vrishala, our wishes for you have all matured.  
So salute this honourable prince of Ministers.

राक्षसः—( स्वगतम् ) योजितोऽनेन सम्बन्धः ।

*Rak.*—( *To himself* ) Connection is established by this man.

राजा—( राक्षसमुपसृत्य ) आर्य्ये, चन्द्रगुप्तः प्रणमति ।

*King* —( *Approaching Rakshasa* ) Noble Sir, Chandragupta bows unto you.

राक्षसः—( विलोक्य स्वगतम् ) अये चन्द्रगुप्तः ! य एषः—

बाल एव हि लोकेऽस्मिन् सम्भावितमहोदयः ।

क्रमेणारूढवान् राज्यं यूथैश्वर्य्यमिव द्विपः ॥ १२ ॥

( प्रकाशम् ) राजन् विजयस्व ।

*Rak.*—( *Eyeing—To himself* ) Ha! Chandragupta ! He it is who with a mighty advance guessed in the world, has, though but a child, gradually attained sovereignty like a tusker the leadership of a herd. ( *Aloud* ) Be prosperous, O king.

राजा—आर्य्ये—

जगतः किं न विजितं मयेति प्रविचिन्व्यताम् ।

गुरौ षाड्गुण्यचिन्तायामार्य्ये चार्य्ये च जायति ॥१३॥

*King.*—Noble Sir,—Noble Sir and Noble Sir, my preceptors, watching over the deliberations on the six expedients, what of this world not attained by me? Let this be considered.

### CHARCHA

1. सम्पन्ना etc.—आशास्यते इति आ+शास+क्तिप् कर्मणि आशीः wish. ङे 'उञ्जते ते सर्वा आशिषः' तव सम्बन्धे यत् यत् आशास्यमासीन्म, यत् यत् आशासितं त्वया वा, तत्सर्वमित्यर्थः 'सम्पन्नाः' सिद्धाः मनोरथस्य सफलौ जातः, राक्षसं मस्त्रित्वेन कथयानसि इत्यर्थः । 'तत्' तच्चात् यद्गुण्यत् एवमभ्युदयः तं 'तदभयन्' मार्गं 'मन्त्रिगुण्यम्' अमात्यप्रवरं राक्षसम् 'अभिवाद्यस्व' प्रथमम् ।

2. योजितः—Chanakya's speech implies that this piece of good luck is due to Rakshasa himself, *i. e.*, Rakshasa has already worked on behalf of Chandragupta. Hence the relation of king and minister between Chandragupta and Rakshasa is established by Chanakya. After this Telang reads—  
चाणक्यः—( राजानमुपसृत्य ) अयममात्यराक्षसः प्राप्तः प्रथमैगम् । Here राजान-  
मुपसृत्य is out of place, because the king himself has already approached Chanakya ( see चाणक्यमुपसृत्य above ). Besides, the speech is a blunt repetition of what is already said with better polish and greater grace in सन्पन्नास्ते etc. above.

3. बाल इति । अन्वयः ॥ अस्मिन् लोके सम्भावितमहोदयः यः एषः बाल एव द्विपः धूमेश्वर्यनिब क्रमेण राज्यं हि आरूढवान् । व्याख्या—‘अस्मिन् लोके’ इह जन-  
समाजे ‘सम्भावितः’ उत्प्रेक्षितः ‘महोदयः’ सम्बन्धिः यस्य तादृशः ‘य एषः’ यस्य अभ्यु-  
दयः लोके ऊहित एव आसौत् सः अयं चन्द्रगुप्तः ‘बाल एव’ अपरिणतवया एव ‘द्विपः’  
करिकरभः ‘युथस्य’ गजयुथस्य ‘पिश्वर्यनिब’ नेटलनिब ‘क्रमेण’ ग्रन्नेः ‘राज्यं हि’  
राजपदमेव ‘आरूढवान्’ आक्रान्तवान् । अभ्युदयभावस्य ऊहितम् अयन्तु लोकोत्-  
प्रेक्षामतीत्य बालोऽपि राजा एव जात इत्यर्थः ।

4. बालः—Dhundhi construes बाल एव सम्भावित इत्यर्थः । For he says “बाल्यमारभ्यैव राजलक्षणलक्षिततया महोन्नती भविष्यति इति सम्भावित इत्यर्थः” । This supposes that Chandragupta is no longer a बालः । But compare “धुरं तमिवोच्चैर्नववयसि वोद्, व्यवसितः”—Act III, Sl. 3. So Chan-  
dragupta was quite young and it is natural that Rakshasa, an old man whose feet Chanakya himself touches in reverence, should call him बालः ; it would be strange if he did not.

5. जगत इति । अन्वयः—गुरौ चार्थे च चार्थे च वाङ्गुष्पचिन्तायां जायति जगतः किं मया न विजितम् इति प्रविचिन्त्यताम् । व्याख्या—‘गुरौ’ कार्योपदेश्चरि  
‘चार्थे च’ मान्ये चाणक्ये च ‘चार्थे च’ मान्ये भवति च राक्षसे ‘वाङ्गुष्पस्य’ सम्भि-  
विद्यहादीनां वक्त्रां गुण्यानां ‘चिन्तायाम्’ अनुध्याने ‘जायति’ जागरुके सति ‘जगत्’  
पृथिव्याः ‘किं’ वस्तु ‘मया न विजितम्’ लब्धम् ‘इति प्रविचिन्त्यताम्’ एतद्विभाव्यताम् ।  
सर्वमेव जितम् अतो विजयस्त इति भविष्यन्निर्देशः असमञ्जसः इत्यर्थः ।

6. जगतः—शेषे षष्ठी, related to किम् । It amounts to ‘जगति किं न विजितम्’—Dhundhi.

7. गुरौ—Refers to *चार्ये* and *चार्ये* *separately*; hence singular.

8. षड्गुण्य etc.—षडेव गुणाः इति षड्गुण्य + ष्यञ स्वार्थे षाडतुष्टम् (चातुर्वर्ष्यादि) the six expedients. तद्विधौ समासः । Or supposing षड्गुण्य to be a संज्ञा of the well-known six, viz, सन्धि, वियह etc., we have षट्गुणाः षड्गुणाः by “दिकसंख्ये संज्ञायाम्” । Next ष्यञ स्वार्थे as before. Neuter singular though गुण्य is masc. and in the plural in the वाक्य । This is by the maxim “कश्चित् स्वार्थिकाः प्रकृतितो लिङ्गवचनान्वतिवर्तन्ते” । Now see व्याख्या ।

9. चार्ये च चार्ये च—Here there is a gesture. Chandragupta first points at Chanakya with his finger and utters चार्यं च and again at Rakshasa uttering चार्यं च । Both of you are looking after my affairs. He already treats Rakshasa as his minister.

14. राक्षसः—( स्वगतम् ) स्पृशति मां मृत्यभावेन कौटिल्यशिष्यः । अथवा विनय एवैष चन्द्रगुप्तस्य मत्सरस्तु मे विपरीतं कल्पयति । सर्वथा स्थाने यशस्वी चाणक्यः । कुतः ?

द्रव्यं जिगीषुमधिगम्य जडात्मनोऽपि

नेतुर्यशस्विनि पदे नियता प्रतिष्ठा ।

अद्रव्यमेत्य भुवि शुद्धनयोऽपि मन्त्री

शौर्णाश्रयः पतति कूलजल्लक्ष्मण्या ॥ १४ ॥ ॥

*Rak.*—( *To himself* ) Kautily's pupil touches me ( *i. e.*, defiles me) with the complexion of a servant. Or this is really Chandragupta's humility, but my spite takes it differently. Chanakya is by all means rightly famous. ( Do you ask ) How ?--In placement in a renowned position is assured even to a block head that leads on finding a worthy aspirant ; coming by an unworthy, even a minister of unimpeachable polity falls to the ground, after the manner of trees growing on the river-bank, with his resort ruined.

CHARCHA

1. स्वृशति माम् etc.—The ministership is not yet accepted by Rakshasa ; Or, for the matter of that, not even formally offered to him yet. Still Chandragupta speaks of him as his minister ( see चाय्यं चाय्यं च जायति )—attaches भृत्यभाव to him. This offends Rakshasa. Besides Rakshasa says विजयस्तु in the future ; Chandragupta retorts with विजितम् in the past adding इति प्रविचिन्त्यताम् which attributes want of thought to Rakshasa. Rakshasa takes it as a rebuke which can be uttered unto a भृत्य only.

2. कौटिल्यशिष्यः—Disciple of Kautilya, i. e., of Chanakya. The insinuation is that he has been taught this conceit and imperiousness by his professor Kautilya.

3. अथवा विनयः etc.—Here Rakshasa corrects himself. I do injustice to Chandragupta. He attributes his success to me also only through courtesy and humility. His words carry no covert allusion. I am prejudiced against him and think otherwise.

4. सर्वथा स्थाने etc.—Taking this as humility, he contrasts Chandragupta's attitude with that of Malayaketu and mourns his ill-luck in having had to work with a prince of that type

5. अन्वयः । द्रव्यं जिगीषुभधिगम्य नेतुः जडात्मनोऽपि यशस्विनि पदे प्रतिष्ठा नियता ( भवति ) । अद्रव्यमेत्य युद्धनयः अपि मन्त्री शौर्याश्रयः ( सन् ) कूलजह्व- हृत्या भूवि पतति । व्याख्या—'द्रव्यं' भव्यं योग्यमित्यर्थः 'जिगीषुः' इच्छित्वात् पुरुषम् 'अधिगम्य' प्राप्य यो 'नयति' मार्गसुपदिशति तस्य 'नेतुः' अनात्मस्य इत्यर्थः 'जडात्मनः अपि' मन्दबुद्धेरपि सतः 'यशस्विनि पदे' लोकप्रसिद्धे उच्चस्थाने 'प्रतिष्ठा' स्थितिः 'नियता' अवधारिता भवति । आचार्यस्य कौर्त्तित्वाद्बुद्ध्या गम्याधीना भवति इति भावः । अन्वया व्यथयं दर्शयति—'अद्रव्यम् एत्य' अयोग्यं जिगीषुं लब्ध्वा, 'सुद्धः' अनवद्यो 'नयः' नीतिप्रयोगो यस्य तादृशः 'अपि' अधिगीतपाठगुण्योऽपि 'मन्त्री' अनात्मः 'शौर्याश्रयः' उत्खातमूलः सन् 'कूलजह्व' नदीतटजातस्य 'ह्वस्य हृत्या' व्यवहारिण्य तटपादपलोक्षया इत्यर्थः 'अ वि पतति' लोके अधो गच्छति धराद्वाहो भवति इत्यन्वयः ।



6. द्रव्यम्—द्रवति ऊर्ध्वं गच्छतीति द्रु गतौ + ड् कर्त्तरि द्रुः a tree. “हृषी महीरुहः शाखी—पलाशी द्रुद्रुमायमाः” इत्यमरः । द्रुवति इति द्रु + श्त् इवार्थे द्रव्यम् literally like a tree, but restricted to mean भव्य worthy. The *Kasika* on the rule द्रव्यञ्च भव्ये explains भव्य as “चात्मवान् अभिप्रैताना-मर्षानां पात्रभूत इत्यर्थः” । Note that जिगीषु is the विशेष्य here and द्रव्य its विशेषण । द्रव्यं जिगीषुम् of course refers to Chandragupta.

7. अधिगम्य—Dhundhi constue; जिगीषुमधिगम्य प्रतिष्ठा भवति । This gives different nominatives to अधिगम्य and भवति which is irregular. The difficulty would be removed by supplying स्थितस्य with the construction जिगीषुमधिगम्य स्थितस्य नेतुः प्रतिष्ठा भवति । Our construction avoids the difficulty, अधिगम्य having the same nom. with the क्रिया in नेतुः ( see व्याख्या ) ।

8. नियता—Dhundhi reads नियतम् । Explain, प्रतिष्ठा नियतमवश्यं भवति । नेतुर्नियता प्रतिष्ठा is in reference to Chanakya.

9. चद्रव्यम्—The reference is to Malayaketu.

10. भुवि—Construe भुवि पतति (see below ) .

11. यत्नयः etc.—The reference s to himself. His moves were quite sound and would have resulted in victory had not the चद्रव्य मलयकेतु idiotically interfered.

12. शीर्षाश्रयः—आश्रयते इति आ + श्रि + अच् कर्मणि आश्रयः resort, i. e., the जिगीषु who is चद्रव्य । In the case of a tree the मूलि is its आश्रय , so आश्रय = the base of the tree. मूल is a good synonym, because it may be applied to the king also. Just now Rakshasa has become शीर्षाश्रय with the ruin of Malayaketu. The tree on the bank becomes शीर्षाश्रय when its base is washed off by the current.

13. पतति—Falls. भुवि पतति means—( मन्त्रिपक्षे ) ‘भुवि’ जगति लोकसमाजे ‘पतति’ न्यगभ्रवति—suffers in the estimate of the public. ( हृद्यपक्षे ) ‘भुवि’ धरायां ‘पतति’ धराशाली भवति—falls to the ground. The contrast is, द्रव्यप्राप्ति leads to पदे पतिष्ठा—arise, and चद्रव्यप्राप्ति entails पतन—a fall.

15. चाणक्यः—अमात्मराक्षस, इत्थते चन्दनदासस्य जीवितम् ?

*Chan.*—Minister Rakshasa, is the life of Chandanadasa desired by you ?

राक्षसः—भो विष्णुगुप्त, कुतः सन्देहः ?

*Rak.*—Ho ! Vishnugupta, whence is the doubt ?

चाणक्यः—अमात्यराक्षस, अगृहीतशस्त्रेण भवता अनु-  
गृह्यते वृषलः इत्यतः सन्देहः । तद्यदि सत्यमेव चन्दनदासस्य  
जीवितमिच्छते ततो गृह्यतामिदं शस्त्रम् ।

*Chan* —Minister Rakshasa, Vrishala is being favoured by you with the weapon untouched ; hence the doubt. So if really Chandanadasa's life is desired, then take up this weapon.

राक्षसः—भोः विष्णुगुप्त, मामैवम् । अयोग्या वयमस्य  
विशेषतस्त्वया गृह्येतस्य ग्रहणे ।

*Rak* —Ho ! Vishnugupta, don't say so, don't. I am unworthy to accept it, especially as it was wielded by you.

चाणक्यः—अमात्य राक्षस, योग्योऽहम् अयोग्यो भवान्  
इति कथमेतत् ? पश्य—

अश्वैः सार्धं मजस्रदत्तकविकैः क्षामैरशून्यासनेः

ज्ञानाहारविहारपानशयनस्वेच्छासुखैर्वर्जितान् ।

माहात्मयासव पौरुषस्य मतिमन् दृप्तारिदर्पिच्छिदः

पश्यैतान् परिकल्पनाव्यतिकरप्रोच्छूनवंशान् गजान् ॥१५॥ †

*Chan.*—Minister Rakshasa, how does it follow that I am fit you are unfit ? Look here, look at these tuskers with their

spine swollen through the contact of their pads, deprived of the pleasure of self-determination at baths, meals, walks, drinks and rest along with these horses, lean with bits constantly inserted and saddles never unoccupied—all through the greatness of your prowess, O intelligent one, the allayer of the brag of a haughty enemy.

### CHARCHA

1. इत्यते—It is a query ( प्रश्न काण्ड ) ।
2. अष्टहौत-शस्त्रेण—The शस्त्र is an emblem of the office of a minister. Cf.—“वृषलापेक्षया शस्त्रं धारयामि”—Act I.
3. इति कथमेतत्—Construe इत्येत् कथम् ( उपपद्यते ) । How do you know, *i. e.*, how can you say I am fit, you are not. The verse following is to prove the fitness of Rakshasa. Telang reads इति किमनेन—what is the use saying I am fit you are not? This is not as direct an introduction to the verse as our reading is.

4. अन्वयः ॥ हे मतिमन्, इतिरिदर्पच्छिदः तव पौरुषस्य माहात्म्यात् अयन्यासनैः अजस्रदत्तकविकैः सानैः अश्वैः सार्द्धं खानाहारविहारपानशयनस्वेच्छासुखैः वर्जितान् परिकल्पनाव्यतिकरप्रोच्छन्नवंशान् एतान् गजान् पश्य । व्याख्या—हे ‘मतिमन्’ विशालबुद्धे राक्षस, ‘इतिरिदर्पच्छिदः’ अष्टहौतव्यमिति गर्वितानाम् ‘अश्वैः’ माहृशानां शत्रूणां ‘द-र्पच्छिदः’ गर्वहारिणः ‘तव पौरुषस्य’ शौर्यस्य ‘माहात्म्यात्’ प्रभावात् ‘अयन्या’ सतताभ्यासितम् ‘आसनैः’ पत्न्याणां येषां तैः अतएव ‘अजस्रं’ सततं ‘दत्ता’ सुखे अर्पिता ‘कविका’ खलीनं येषां तैः निरन्तरवाहितैरित्यर्थः अतएव च ‘सानैः’ यन्माधिक्यात् क्रमैः एतैः ‘अश्वैः सार्द्धं’ इत्येस्तुल्यं ‘खानेषु’ आहारेषु विहारेषु पानेषु शयनेषु च विषये वा ‘स्वेच्छा’ स्वैरिता ततो यानि ‘सुखानि’ तैः स्वाधीनखानादिजन्यानन्दैरित्यर्थः ‘वर्जितान्’ विरहितान् ‘परिकल्पनायाः’ पत्न्याणस्य ‘व्यतिकरात्’ नित्यसम्यक्कात् सतताभ्यासनादित्यर्थः ‘प्रोच्छन्नाः’ ज्ञातशोकाः ‘वंशाः’ वृष्टास्थीनि येषां ताडयान् ‘एतान् गजान् पश्य’ नित्यसम्रक्षानां हयानां गजानाञ्च दक्षामवलीकृत्य ततो ब्रूहि त्वं वा योग्यः अहं वा । वस्तुतस्तु त्वमेव योग्य इति भावः ।

5. अश्वैः सार्द्धम्—Construe अश्वैः सार्द्धं वर्जितान्, *i. e.*, अश्वान् सुखै-वर्जिताः गजाश्च ।

6. अजस्र &c.—न जस्रति मुञ्चतीति नञ् + जस्र + र कर्त्तरि अजस्र cease-lessness. कबिका bit. अजस्रं दत्ता सुप्सुपा &c.

7. अय्यासनेः—The riders are on them day and night.

8. स्नानं &c.—स्नानाहारविहारपानशयन is a इन्द्र । These are necessities of life. They cannot enjoy them when wanted. They have no स्खेच्छा in these matters. Hence when, exigencies allowing, they do get an apology of a bath or a meal &c. they are hurt by them more than comforted. This applies to both अश्व and गज (see अश्वेः सार्द्धम् above).

9. पश्य—The repetition is due to सम्भ्रम ।

10. परिकल्पना &c.—परिकल्पना is the same as कल्पना in Sl. 8, ante. (which see). The difference being that here it is restricted to the pad (*gaddi*) on the back of the elephant. वि + षति + क्लृ + घञ् करणे or अद् भावे व्यतिकरः contact. Cr.—“व्यतिकर इव भीमस्तामसी-वेद्युतयः” । “अथ व्यतिकरः पुंसि व्यसनव्यतिषङ्गयोः” इति मेदिनी । व्यतिषङ्ग is contact Cf.—“तेनारविन्दव्यतिषङ्गबाणम्” । प्र + उद् + शि + क्लृ कर्त्तरि प्रीच्छन् swollen. Now see व्याख्या । Cp. “नूनं तस्याः प्रवत्सरदितिच्छूननेन प्रियायाः”—Megh. and Malli under it.

16. अथवा किम् अनेन । न खलु भवतः शस्त्रग्रहण-  
मन्तरेण चन्दनदासस्य जीवितमस्ति ।

Or away with all this. The life of Chandanaśasa will surely not be saved without your acceptance of the weapon.

राक्षसः—( स्वगतम् )

नन्दस्नेहगुणाः स्युश्चान्ति हृदयं भृत्वोऽस्मि तद्विधिषां

ये सिक्ताः स्वयमेव हृदिमगमंश्चिन्वास्त एव द्रुमाः

शस्त्रं मित्रशरीररक्षणकृते व्यापारणीयं मया

कार्याणां गतयो विधेरपि न यान्थास्तोचनागोचरम् ॥ १६ ॥

Rak.—(To himself) The virtues of Nanda's kindness touch my heart and I am going to be the servant of his

enemies. The very trees that attained growth on being personally watered by myself are now cut down. The weapon has to be wielded by me for the sake of the preservation of the person of my friend. The course of one's prior deeds do not come within the range of the vision of even the Creator himself.

### CHARĀHA

1. किमेतेन—No use of this discussion. Dhundhi has कि बहुना—no use talking much.

2. अन्वयः ॥ नन्दस्नेहगुणाः हृदये स्पृशन्ति, तद्विषयां भृत्योऽस्मि । ये दुमाः स्वयं सिक्ता एव वृद्धिमगमन् ते एव किन्नाः । मित्रशरीररक्षणकृते मया शस्त्रं व्यापारणीयम् । कार्याणां गतयः विधेरपि आलोचनागीचरं न यान्ति । व्याख्या—'नन्दस्नेह' स्वामिनः यो मयि 'स्नेहः' आसीत् तस्य 'गुणाः' सुभगतादयः 'हृदये स्पृशन्ति' जेतः समावर्जयन्ति अद्यापि तान् स्मृत्वा शोचामि तथापि 'तस्य' नन्दस्य ये 'विधिवः' चरन्तः 'तेषां भृत्यः अस्मि' सेवकीऽहं जातः [ वर्तमानसामीप्ये लट् ] । अद्य सा स्नेहसृतिर्विसर्जिता भवति । कौटुम्बिकतद्व्याह—'ये दुमाः' वृक्षाः 'स्वयं सिक्ताः एव' स्नेहसेन दत्तजलाः सन्तः 'वृद्धिमगमन्' बर्द्धिता बभूवुः 'ते एव' मया 'किन्नाः' निकृताः । चिरपोषिता कृतिर्मया हारिता । मा हार्थीर्यदीवं तप्यसे इत्यव्याह—'मित्रस्य' चन्दन दासस्य यत् 'शरीररक्षणं' देहगुणैः तस्य 'कृते' [ कृतं कार्यम्, नपुंसके भावे क्त । मित्रशरीररक्षणस्य कृतम् । तस्मिन् विषये इति विषयाधिकरणे ७मी ] तदर्थं 'मया शस्त्रं' मन्त्रियः स्नेहः 'व्यापारणीयं', कर्मसु नियोजयितव्यम् । अमात्यकर्मकर्त्तव्यमित्यर्थः । अभावनीयं जातमेतन्मया यत् चन्द्रगुप्तस्य साचिव्यं करोमि । तन्मध्ये 'कार्याणां' प्राक्तनकर्मणां 'गतयः' परिणतयः 'विधेरपि' सर्वज्ञस्य विधातुरपि किं पुनमाह्वयस्य मायवकस्य 'आलोचनायाः' ऊहस्य दर्शनस्य वा 'गीचरं' देशं 'न यान्ति' न गच्छन्ति 'दृष्टिविषय-मतीत्य वर्तन्ते इत्यर्थः । विधेरपि मन्वे नाश्रासीत् ममैवं भविष्यतीति ।

3. नन्दस्नेह &c.—The reference to Nanda's kindness has already occurred more than once ; cf.—“आश्रासीत् प्रीतियोगात्” Act II, Sl, 14, “स्नेहात् प्रभूणां सताम्” Act V, Sl. 20.

4. कार्याणां गतयः—कार्यं here refers to the deeds done in prior births. These make up one's destiny—दैव Fate. Cf.—“पूर्वजन्म-कृतं कर्म तत् दैवमिति कथ्यते” । Hence कार्याणां गतयः = The course of Fate.

5. न यान्यालोचना &c.—चा + लोच + चिच + युच् भावे चालोचना lit. vision. It is used here in this sense. The secondary meaning, *i. e.*, deliberation also gives good sense. 'The Creator even does 'not see the course' is a hyperbola of common occurrence; cf.—'स्त्रियाश्चरित्रं पुरुषस्य भाग्यं देवा न जानन्ति कुतो मनुष्याः' । Dhundhi reads नयन्याज्ञाकरत्वं चिरात् नयन्ति अतिप्रबलोऽपि विधिः कार्यगतित्वेच्चिरात् कार्यगतिकिङ्कर इव भवतीत्यर्थः' । The interpretation would have been a good one but for the word चिरात् । चिरात् नयन्ति—takes a long time to bring about—sounds strange. For this reason we reject Dhundhi's reading.

17. (प्रकाशम्) विश्णुगुप्त, नमः सर्वकार्यप्रतिपत्तिहेतवे सुहृत्सौहाय । का गतिः ? एष प्रह्वोऽस्मि ।

(Aloud) Vishnugupta, I bow to the love of friend, the cause of undertaking all work. What help? Here, I am humbled (willing).

चाणक्यः—( सहर्षम् ) वृषल, वृषल, अमात्यराक्षसेन इदानीम् अनुगृहीतोऽसि । दिष्ट्या वर्धते भवान् ।

Chan.—(With joy) Vrishala, Vrishala, you are now favoured by Minister Rakshasa. Luckily do you prosper.

राजा—आर्यप्रसाद एष चन्द्रगुप्तेनानुभूयते ।

King—This is Noble Preceptor's grace that is being enjoyed by Chandragupta.

( प्रविश्य ) पुरुषः.....जेदु अज्जो । एष क्खु महभटभाउ-  
राक्षणप्पमुहेहिं संजमिदकलचलणो मलअकेदु पड्डिहारभूमिं  
उवड्ढिदो । एदं सुणीअ अज्ज प्पमाणम् [ जयत्वार्यः । एष

खलु भद्रभटभागुरायणप्रमुखैः संयमितकरचरणो मलयकेतुः  
प्रतीहारभूमिम् उपस्थितः । इदं श्रुत्वा आर्यः प्रमाणम् ] ।

(*Entering*) *Attendant*—Let Noble Sir prosper. Here, Malayaketu has come up to the site of our gate with hands and feet fettered by Bhadrabhata, Bhagurayana and others. Noble Sir will decide on hearing this.

चाणक्यः—भद्र, निवेद्यताममात्यराक्षमाय । सोऽयमिदानीं  
जानीते ।

*Chan.*—Good man, be it reported to Minister Rakshasa. He it is that henceforth knows.

राक्षसः—( खगतम् ) दासीकृत्य मामिदानीं विज्ञापनायां  
मुखरीकरोति कौटिल्यः । का गतिः ? ( प्रकाशम् ) राजन्  
चन्द्रगुप्त, विदितमेव ते यथा वयं मलयकेतौ कश्चित्कालमुषिताः  
तत् परिरक्ष्यन्तामस्य प्राणाः ।

*Rak.*—( *To himself* ) Kautilya having made me a servant, now makes me garrulous at prayers. What help ? (*Aloud*) O king Chandragupta, it is indeed known to you that I stayed a while with Malayaketu, so let his life be spared.

राजा—( चाणक्यमुखमवलोकयति ) ।

*King.*—( *Stares at Chanakya's face* ).

## CHARCHA

1. सर्वकार्यं &c.—प्रतिपत्ति is acceptance. सर्वे कार्यं सर्वकार्यं न all kinds of work ; सर्वकार्यस्य प्रतिपत्तिः । तस्याः हेतुः । The reason for the acceptance of any work whatever. You ask me to accept the ministership ; why, I am ready to do even less honourable work even, if that will save my friend's life.

2. प्रहोऽस्मि—प्र + होञ्, शब्दे + क्त कर्त्तरि प्रश्नः one always responding to call, *i. e.*, submissive.

3. आर्य्यं प्रसादः—आर्य्यं स्व भद्र, रोर्भवतः प्रसादः—The result of your favour. You exerted on my behalf and I got Rakshasa as minister .

4. संयमित &c—See Act V, Para 3.

5. प्रतीहारभूमिम् &c.—See Para 36.

6. दासौक्य &c.—I have been made a slave and I am now being taught how a slave should supplicate for favours.

7. मलयकेतौ—मलयकेतुकुले, at Malayaketu's house ( by transference of epithets ).

8. चाणक्यमुखम् &c—The request was unexpected. The king did not know what to say and glanced at Chanakya for advice.

18. चाणक्यः—प्रतिमाणयित यः अमात्यराक्षसस्य प्रथमः प्रणयः । ( पुरुषं प्रति ) भद्र, अस्मद्भवचनादुच्यन्तां भद्रभट-प्रमुखाः, यथा—‘अमात्यराक्षसेन विज्ञापितो देवश्वन्द्रगुप्तः प्रयच्छति मलयकेतवे पितृमेव विषयम् । अतो गच्छन्तु भवन्तः सहानेन । प्रतिष्ठिते चास्मिन् पुनरावन्तश्चमिति ।

*Chan.*—Minister Rakshasa's first prayer has to be respected. ( *To the attendant* ) Good man, let Bhadrabhata and others be told in my words this—“Sire Chandragupta, requested by Minister Rakshasa, relinquishes his ancestral domains unto Malayaketu. So go you all along with him. You will come back when he is established.”

पुरुषः—जं अज्जो आणवेदि [ यदार्य्यं आणापयति ] ( इति परिक्रामति ) ।

*Attendant*—As Noble Sir commands ( *walks round* ).



चाणक्यः—भद्र तिष्ठ तिष्ठ । अपरञ्च वक्तव्यो दुर्गपालः—  
 ‘अमात्यराक्षसलाभेन सुप्रीतो देवश्चन्द्रगुप्तः समाज्ञापयति य  
 एष श्रेष्ठो चन्दनदासः स पृथिव्यां सर्वनगरश्रेष्ठिपदमारोप्यताम्’  
 इति । अपि च विना वाहनहस्तिभ्यः क्रियताम् सर्वमोक्ष इति ।  
 अथवा अमात्यराक्षसे नेतरि किमस्माकं प्रयोजनमिदानोम् ।

विना वाहनहस्तिभ्यो मुच्यतां सर्वबन्धनम् ।

पूर्णप्रतिज्ञेन मया केवलं बध्यते शिखा ॥ १७ ॥

*Chan*—Wait, good man, wait, here is another matter. The master of the forts has to be told this—‘Sire Chandrapupta, mightily pleased on winning over Minister Rakshasa, commands that this banker Chandragupta be appointed to the office of banker in all towns on earth. Besides, let all be released except horses and elephants. On the other hand, Minister Rakshasa being secured as guide, what is the use of us. Let all fastenings be loosened, but not of horses and elephants. By me alone with the vow fulfilled the tuft is being fastened.

पुरुषः—जं अज्जो आणवेदि [ यदार्य्य आज्ञापयति ] (इति निष्क्रान्तः) ।

*Attendant*.—As Noble Sir commands (*Exist*).

## CHARCHA

1. प्रतिमानयितव्यः—प्रति + मन + णिच् + तव्य कर्मणि has to be respected.

2. प्रचयः—प्रचोयते चनेन इति प्र + चो + षच् करणे प्रचयः request.

3. विषयम्—विषय is देश । पितुरागत इति पिठ् + यत् पित्राः ancestral. पित्रां विषयम् ancestral kingdom.

4. प्रतिष्ठिते—प्रतिष्ठित firmly placed. Malayaketu is now a new king, because, after his defeat, his dominions have been proclaimed as annexed to Chandragupta's kingdom.

5. बाहनहस्तिभ्यः—उच्चते एभिः इति बह + ल्युट् करणे । इच्छिः owing to निपातन in the rule “बाहनमाहितात्” । बाहन horse. Next हन्त्व । ५सौ owing to विना । No एकवद्भाव because these are now treated as draft animal and not सेनवह ।

6. अथवा—Telang renders—“but now with Minister Rakshasa as manager (of all affairs) what work is there for me ?” प्रयोज्यते अनेन इति प्र + युज् + णिच् + ल्युट् करणे प्रयोजनम् that which keeps one employed, i. e., work. With the words क्रियता सर्वमोक्षः he finds work for others, viz. बन्धनमोक्षम् । What is to be his own work ? He answers—‘अथवा’ पश्चान्तरि अमात्यराक्षसे नेतरि’ अमात्यराक्षसस्य नेतृत्वे सिद्धे यदर्थं यतमाना अभूव तत् कर्म निर्व्यूढम् । ‘तत् इदानी’ समाप्ते कर्मणि ‘अस्माकं किं प्रयोजनं’ किं कर्म वयं कुमः । His work was to win over Rakshasa and that work is now over. He finds his own work in the verse following.

7. अन्यतः ॥ बाहनहस्तिभ्यो विना सर्वबन्धनं सुच्यताम् । पूर्णप्रतिज्ञेन मया केवलं शिखा बध्यते । व्याख्या—‘बाहनेभ्यः’ अस्तेभ्यः ‘हस्तिभ्यः’ गजेभ्यश्च ‘विना’ एतद्दृश्यस्यतं बर्जयिता ‘सर्वम्’ अन्यत् ‘बन्धनं’ ‘सुच्यताम्’ अपनौयताम् । कारास्थितानां निगडमोचनमिदानीं नः कर्म । मम च कर्मान्तरमस्ति इत्याह—‘पूर्णा प्रतिज्ञा’ मौर्त्ये अस्मोस्थिरीकरणरूपा यस्य तथाविधेन ‘मया केवलः शिखा बध्यते’ । शिखाबन्धन-मावमिदानीं मे पर्थ्यं बधितं कर्म नान्यत् प्रयोजनमस्ति ।

8. बाहनहस्तिभ्यः—मोचनक्रिया implies अपाय of the बन्धन । Hence बाहनहस्तिभ्यः has अपादाने ५सौ । The bands are not to be removed from off horses and elephants. Do not say विना योगे ५सौ here ; for, then बाहनहस्तिभ्यो विना सर्वबन्धनम् means all bonds except horses and elephants, which is absurd, because horses and elephants are not bonds.

9. पूर्णप्रतिज्ञेन—The प्रतिज्ञा is not नन्दवंशीन्मूखन, but मौर्त्ये अस्मोस्थिरीकरण by securing Rakshasa as Chandragupta's minister. So long as this is not done Rakshasa does not fancy that the Nandas

are really exterminated. Compare “अगृहीते राक्षसे किमुत्खातं नन्द-  
वंशस्य किं वा स्वैर्यमुत्पादितं चन्द्रगुप्तलक्षणाः”—Act I.

10. बध्यते शिखा—The locks untied are to Chanakya are—  
minder for work undone. Cf.—“मुक्तां शिखां पराचक्षन्” &c. Act I.  
All work is now over, so the शिखा is being tied up.

19. चाणक्यः—भो राजन् चन्द्रगुप्त, भो अमात्यराक्षस,  
उच्यतां किं वा भूयः प्रियमुपहरामि ।

*Chan.*—O King Chandragupta, O Minister Rakshasa, say  
what more pleasure shall I bring unto you.

राजा—किमतः परमपि प्रियमस्ति ?

राक्षसेन समं मैत्री राज्ये चारोपिता वयम् ।

नन्दाक्षीन्मूलिताः सर्वे किं कर्त्तव्यमतः प्रियम् ॥१९॥

*King*—Is there a pleasure greater than this ? The Nandas  
have all been uprooted ; I have been placed on the throne .  
friendship has been secured with Rakshasa. What pleasure  
beyond this remains to be done ?

राक्षसः—तथापि इदमस्तु—

( भरतवाक्यम् )

वाराहीमात्मयोनिस्तनुमवनविधावास्थितस्यानुरूपां

यस्य प्राग्दन्तकोटिं प्रलयपरिगता शिःत्रये भूतधात्रौ ।

श्लेच्छैरुद्द्वेष्यमाना भुजयुगमधुना संश्रिता राजमूर्त्तैः

स श्रीमद्भुभृत्यश्चिरमवतु महौं पार्थिवश्चन्द्रगुप्तः ॥१९॥

( इति निष्क्रान्ताः सर्वे )

॥ सप्तमोऽङ्कः ॥

इति श्रीविशाखदत्तविरचितं मुद्राराक्षसं नाटकं समाप्तम् ।

*Rak.*—Still let there be this—

( *The Actor's benedictory speech* )

May He, the prince Chandragupta, long guard this earth with kins and servants in prosperity—He, the self-caused, the tip of whose tusk the Earth, the upholder of beings, overwhelmed by destruction, did formerly cling to when He assumed the form of a boar suitable for the work of preservation ; He whose two arms in the form of the king, she, troubled by the Mlechchhas, has now clung to. (*Exeunt all*)

SEVENTH ACT,

*Here ends the drama MUDRA-RAKSHASA*  
*composed by Sri Visakhadatta.*

OHARCHA

1. उपहरामि—उप + ह means 'to present'. Telang reads उपकरोमि—I place near. Both are good readings.

2. राक्षसेति । अन्वयः ॥ राक्षसेन समं मैत्री, वयं राख्ये चारोपिता च, नन्दाः सर्वे उन्मत्ताश्च । अतः प्रियं किं कर्षव्यम् ? व्याख्या—अथ 'राक्षसेन समं' सह 'मैत्री' सख्यं त्वया योजितम् । इतः पूर्वं 'वयं राख्ये चारोपिता च' त्वया अभिषेचिता अपि । ततोऽपि प्राक् 'नन्दाः सर्वे उन्मत्ताश्च' उत्सृष्टाता अपि त्वया । 'अस्मात् परं' 'प्रियं किं कर्षव्यं' त्वया ? न किमपि ।

3. इदमस्तु &c.—Rakshasa commences to say what it is to be, but leaves it to the actor actually to utter the words. भरत is the principal actor. His speech here is to be taken as Rakshasa's, *i. e.*, as embodying Rakshasa's sentiments.

4. वाराहोमिति । अन्वयः ॥ भूतधात्री प्राक् प्रलयपरिगता (सती) अवनविधी अनुरूपां वाराहो तनुमास्थितस्य यस्य आत्मथीनः दन्तकोटिं शिश्रिये. अधुना स्नेहो-दहेज्यमाना ( सती ) राजभूसेः यस्य आत्मयानिः भुजयुगं संश्रिता स पार्थिवः चन्द्रगुप्तः श्रीमद्वन्धव्यः ( सन् ) मर्द्धो विरमवतु । व्याख्या—'भूतधात्री' (वसन्धरा वरणी 'प्राक्' पुरा कल्पक्षये 'प्रलयेन' प्रलयरूपया आपदा 'परिगता' अस्मिन्सूता सती 'अवनविधी' रक्षाकर्मणि जलमण्डोद्धरणकर्मणि इत्यर्थः; 'अनुरूपां योग्यां 'वाराहो' तनुम्' श्रीकरी'

सृष्टिम् 'आस्थितस्य' अक्षितिष्ठतः 'यस्य आत्मयोनिः' स्वयम्भुवः श्रीविष्णोः 'दन्तकोटि' दृशनाय 'शिक्षिवे' अथलम्बितवती नेन च आपदो सुसुचे, 'अधुना' सम्प्रति पुनः कल्पियुगे 'क्वच्छैः' यवनेः 'उद्द्विज्यमाना' पीड्यमाना सती 'राजभूतेः' पार्थिवदेहस्य यस्य आत्मयोनिः 'भुजयुग' बाहुद्वयं 'संयिता' समालम्ब्यमाना तिष्ठति 'स पार्थिवः' राजा 'अन्तःसुप्तः श्रीमन्तः' समृद्धाः 'बन्धवः' स्वजनाः 'धन्याः' सेवकाश्च यस्य तादृशः सन् 'महौ' नामिष भूतघातौ 'अचरमवतु' सगतं रक्षतु । राज्ञाच नो दीर्घजीवी भूवात् स्वजना-  
स्य च्छन्तु भृत्याश्च वर्धन्ताम् इत्यर्थः ।

5. *Remark*—This is the benedictory verse to be read by the principal actor (भरत) at the end of the performance.

6. वाराहीम्—वाराह a boar नस्य इयम् । The reference is to the third incarnation of Vishnu, when with his tusk he lifted up the Earth that got submerged under water at the time of the universal destruction (प्रलय) and was then in patala.

7. आत्मयोनिः—आत्मा स्वयमेव योनिः कारणमस्य आत्मयोनिः the self-caused. This is the same as आत्मभूः which is a name of Brahman. "ब्रह्मात्मभूः सुरज्येष्ठः परमेष्ठी पितामहः" इत्यमरः । Here it stands for Vishnu.

8. अवनविधौ—अवन is रक्षय । तस्य विधिः अनुष्ठानम् । तस्मिन् । Dhundhi says जगद्रक्षणविधाने । His जगत् is Earth. The earth was in danger of utter annihilation unless forthwith lifted up from under water.

9. अनुष्ठानम्—Dhundhi says समर्थम् i. e., suitable. A body suitable for this peculiar sort of work. It should be capable of diving under water and living on land as well. The Lord saw that the body of the boar would suit best, and assumed it accordingly.

10. प्राक्—The contrast is—प्राक् दन्तकोटिम् अधुना भुजयुगम् (which see).

11. दन्तकोटिम्—कोटि is अय । दन्तस्य कीटिः &c. Cf.—“वसति दृशनशिखरे धरणी तवल्लभा”, “ततः समुत्क्षिप्य धरां स्वदेह्या महावाराहः स्फुट-  
पद्मलीचनः । रसातलादुत्पलपद्मसन्निभः समुत्थितो नील इवाचक्षी महान्॥”

12. शिथिले—त्रि is अभयपदौ । क 'भिप्राये क्रियाफले आत्मनेपदम् ।

13. भूतधारी—भूतानां प्राचिनां धारी जननी, *i. e.*, the earth.

14. केशैः &c.—Harassed by Mlechchhas. The contrast is प्राक् प्रसवपरिणता चधुना केशैः सहैव्यमाना। Hence the present is as great a danger as the past one. The reference is perhaps to some mighty irruption of Yavana hordes by the North Western frontier of India, which led to temporary settlement of the invaders somewhere near Punjab. Dhundhi reads सहैव्यमाना। But विज being चकर्मेक does not admit of कर्मणि शानच्। कर्मकर्त्तरि शानच् also fails for the same reason, and also because केशैः mentions the *source* of the सहैव। It seems therefore preferable to have the निजन्त form सहैव्यमाना। Comp. “सहैजिता इष्टि-भिराश्रयन्ते शत्रूणि यस्यातवन्ति सिद्धाः”।

15. भुजयुगम् &c.—Contrast—*Now* ( चधुना ) the two arms, *Previously* ( प्राक् ) the tip of the tusk. भुज offers better protection than दन्तकोटि। Also only *one* दन्तकोटि formerly, but *two* arms now. Hence though the danger is equally great, the protection offered is more efficient. This implies that the Mlechchhas were driven off and the danger relieved *permanently*.

16. संश्रिता—सन् + श्रि + क्त कर्त्तरि वर्त्तमाने। The वर्त्तमाने क्त shows that the relief is full and permanent as expected from भुजयुगम् above. There were no more Mlechchha invasions.

17. राजमूर्त्तेः—The contrast continues—पुरा वाराहो तनुम् आखितस्य चधुना राजमूर्त्तेः। A *boar* then, a *king* now—a much more exalted personage *now* than *then*.

18. श्रीमद्व्यु &c.—The benediction includes kins and servants also. This is rather unusual.

19. *Remark*—The epithets obviously speak of the Chandragupta of the verse, whoever he was, as the sovereign ruler of *all* India at the time ( see Introduction ).



বাঙ্গালীর পৌরব

মহাকবি রাজা বিশাখদত্তের

# মুদ্রারাক্ষস

নাটকের বঙ্গানুবাদ

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শ্রীসারদারঞ্জন রায়, বিজ্ঞাবিনোদ, এম, এ,  
ভূতপূর্ব প্রিন্সিপাল, বিজ্ঞাসাগর কলেজ

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১৭ নং ভবানীদেও স্ট্রেন  
কলিকাতা



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# মুদ্রারাক্ষস ।

## প্রথম অঙ্ক

( চন্দ্রগুপ্তের রাজধানী )

( নন্দিনী )

যে দিনে শিব প্রথম গন্ধাকে মাথায় করিয়া বাড়ী ফিরিলেন সে দিন গৌরী দেখিয়া জিজ্ঞাসা করিলেন—আপনার মাথায় বসিয়া এই ভাগ্যবতী কে ? শিব কথা কাটাইয়া মাথার চন্দ্রকলাকে লক্ষ্য করিয়া বলিলেন—শশিকলা । গৌরী ভাবিলেন, এই বুঝি সেই কঙ্গাব নাম, তাই জিজ্ঞাসা করিলেন—এই কি এর নাম ? শিব বলিলেন—নাম বই কি ? তোমার চেনা লোক, নামটা ভুলিলে কেন ? গৌরী বুঝিলেন শিব চন্দ্রকলাব কথা কহিতেছেন, তখন বলিলেন—আমার প্রাণ কঙ্গার প্রতি, চন্দ্রের প্রতি নয় । তখনও যেন শিব বুঝিতে পারেন নাই, বলিলেন—যদি পুরুষ মাহুষ চন্দ্রের কথায় এতই অবিশ্বাস, তবে না হয় নারী বিজয়াই বলুক এর নাম শশিকলা কি না । এইরূপে চতুরতা করিয়া প্রভু দেবীর কাছে গন্ধাকে লুকাইতে ইচ্ছা করিলেন । এই চতুরতা আপনাদিগকে রক্ষা করুক । ১ ।

আবার বলি,

মহাদেব তাণ্ডব করিয়া নব রসের অভিনয় করিয়া থাকেন । এই ব্রহ্মাণ্ডের উদর সেই অভিনয়ের রঙ্গভূমি । কিন্তু প্রভুব বিপুল দেহের পক্ষে এ স্থান এতই সঙ্কীর্ণ ও অসার, যে উচিতমত পা ফেলিলে পৃথিবী রসাতলে যাইবে, প্রভু কষ্টে সামলাইয়া পা কেলে; পূর্ব মাত্রায় হাত খাড়াইলে ব্রহ্মাণ্ডের ছাত ভাঙ্গিয়া যায়, হাত বাহির হইয়া পড়ে, বাধ্য হইয়া প্রভুকে

হাত গুটাইয়া অভিনয় করিতে হয়। অভিনয়ের উচিতমত চক্ষু চাহিতে গেলে কপালের চক্ষু হইতে অগ্নি বাহির হয়, সংসার পুড়িয়া যাওয়ার মত হইয়া উঠে, তাই এই চক্ষু বন্ধিয়াই কোনও রূপে অভিনয় করেন। রক্তভূমির অমুরোধে প্রভুর এই ক্লেশ। তথাপি এই ক্লেশকর নৃত্যই আপনাদের মঙ্গল করুক। ২।

### (নান্দীন্দ্র পর)

স্বত্রধার—বেশী কথায় কাজ নাই। পরিষদের আদেশ—সামন্ত বটেস্বর দত্তের পৌত্র, মহারাজ উপাধিতে সম্মানিত পৃথুর পুত্র, কবি বিশাখদত্তের নূতন নাটক মুদ্রারাক্ষস অঙ্ক অভিনয় করিতে হইবে। এতে আমারও অত্যন্ত আনন্দ হইতেছে, কারণ, কোন কাব্য ভাল কোন কাব্য মন্দ, তাহা পরিষদ বুঝিতে পারেন এজন্য অভিনয় সসম্পন্ন হইবে আশা করা যায়। দেখ,

যে কিছুই জানে না তাহার ও কৃষি, যদি জমী ভাল হয়, তবে ফল দেয়। ধান যে গোছা বাঁধে, সে চাষার গুণে নয়। ৩।

তবে এখন বাড়ী যাই, পত্নীকে ডাকিয়া পরিজনের সহিত সঙ্গীতের অনুষ্ঠান করি। (চলিয়া ও দেখিয়া) এইতো আমার বাড়ী; ভিতরে যাই। (প্রবেশ করিয়া ও দেখিয়া) একি! আমার বাড়ীতে যে মহোৎসবের মত দেখিতেছি! পরিজনের সকলেই যার তার কাজে ভারী ব্যস্ত। এই দেখ,

এ জল আনিতেছে, এ বাটনা বাটিতেছে, এদিকে একজন নানা রন্ধের মালা গাঁথিতেছে, আর এই একজন চালের গুঁড়ী করিবার জন্ত হম হম আওয়াজ দিতে দিতে ঘানিতে মুণ্ডর ফেলিতেছে। ৪।

যাক্, স্ত্রীকে ডাকিয়া জিজ্ঞাসা করি। (নেপথ্যের দিকে চাহিয়া) ৩ গো, তুমি গুণবতী, নানা উপায় তোমার মাথায় আইসে, আমার ধর্ম, অর্থ ও কাম এ তিন তোমা হইতেই পাই, তুমি আমার বাড়ীর রক্ষা

বিষয়ে আমার নীতিশাস্ত্র, কখন কি করিতে হইবে তোমা হইতেই উপদেশ পাই, তবে একবার চট্ করিয়া এই দিকে আইস'দোথ । ৫ ।

( নটীর প্রবেশ ) নটী—আর্ঘ্য এই যে আমি । কি করিতে হইবে বলিয়া আমায় কৃতার্থ করুন ।

সূত্র—আর্ঘ্যে, করিতে বলা এখন থাক্ । আগে বল দেখি আজ তুমি ব্রাহ্মণদিগের নিমন্ত্রণ করিয়া আমাদের পরিবারকে কৃতার্থ করিলে, না বিশিষ্ট অতিথি কেহ উপস্থিত হইলেন, যার জন্ম এই সমারোহে পাকের ব্যবস্থা হইতেছে ?

নটী—আর্ঘ্য, বিশিষ্ট ব্রাহ্মণ গণের নিমন্ত্রণ করিয়াছি ।

সূত্র—বল দেখি, কি উপলক্ষে ?

নটী—আজ যে চন্দ্র গ্রহণ হইবে ।

সূত্র—আর্ঘ্যে, কে এ কথা বলিল ?

নটী—নগর বাসীরা এইরূপ বলাবলি করিতেছে ।

সূত্র—আর্ঘ্যে, চৌষটি অঙ্গের সহিত সমস্ত জ্যোতিষশাস্ত্রটা বেশ ঘাঁটিয়াছি । তা তুমি ব্রাহ্মণের জন্ম পাক করাইতেছ, কর, কিন্তু চন্দ্র গ্রহণের কথা কেহ তোমাকে ভুল বলিয়া দিয়াছে । দেখ,

কেতু অতি কুটিল গ্রহ । চন্দ্রের মণ্ডল এখনও পূর্ণ হয় নাই, তথাপি তাকে আক্রমণ করিতে ইচ্ছা করিতেছে বটে—। ৬ ।

নেপথ্যে—আঃ এ কে রে, আমি থাকিতে—

সূত্র—কিন্তু বুধের সঙ্গে যোগ আছে, তাই রক্ষা । ৬ ।

নটী—আর্ঘ্য, কে এ পৃথিবীতে থাকিয়া চন্দ্রকে গ্রহের আক্রমণ হইতে রক্ষা করিতে চায় ?

সূত্র—আর্ঘ্যে, সত্য কথা বলিতে কি, আমি লক্ষ্য করি নাই । ভাল, আবার বলি তাহা হইলে সেও বলিবে, আমি গলা টিনিতে পারিব । ( “কেতু অতি কুটিল গ্রহ” ইত্যাদি আবার বলা ) ।

নেপথ্যে—আঃ, এ কে রে আমি থাকতে চন্দ্রগুপ্তকে জয় করতে চায় ?

সূত্র—( শুনিয়া ) ॐ ॐ ॐ, বুঝিয়াছি. : কোটিল্য ।

নটী—( ভয়ের অভিনয় করিল ) ।

সূত্র—এ সেই কুটিলমতি কোটিল্য যার ক্রোধায়িত্তে নন্দ বংশ তৎক্ষণাৎ ভয় হইল । আমি চন্দ্রকে আক্রমণ করিবার কথা বলিয়াছি । চন্দ্রগুপ্ত নামের সহিত চন্দ্র শব্দের মিল আছে, তাই শুনিয়া মনে করিতেছে কোন ও শত্রু রাজা মৌর্যের আক্রমণে উত্তত হইয়াছে । ৭ ।

তবে চল এখন থেকে আমরা পলাই । ( নিষ্ক্রান্ত ) ৭ ।

### প্রস্তাবনা

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( খোলা শিখায় হাত বুলাইতে বুলাইতে চাণক্যের প্রবেশ )

চাণক্য—বল, আমি থাকতে কে চন্দ্রগুপ্তকে জয় করিতে চায় ।

সিংহ হাতী মারিয়া খাইয়াছে, রক্তে দাঁত লাল হইয়া গিয়াছে, যেন, সন্ধ্যার রাগে রক্তবর্ণ চন্দ্রকল । তার পর হাই তুলিতে মুখ মেলিয়াছে, দাঁত ঝক্ ঝক্ করিতেছে । কে জোর করিয়া সেই দাঁত তুলিয়া লইতে চায় ? ৮ ।

আর—

নন্দ পরিবারের পক্ষে কালসর্পের মত আমার এই শিখা কোপের আগুনের গাঢ়নীল ধূমরেখার মত উড়িতেছে । কার মৃত্যু উপস্থিত যে সে আমাকে শিখাটা আজিও বাঁধিতে দিতে চায় না ? ৯ ।

আর—

নন্দকুলরূপ বনের দাবানলের স্তায় আমার কোপ আবার জলিয়া উঠিতেছে । নিন্দের ও পুরের বলাবল বুকে না এমন কে সেই কোপানলের শিখা লঙ্ঘন করিতে যাইয়া পতঙ্গের মত সম্মত পুড়িয়া মরিতে চায় ? ১০ ।

শাঙ্গ'রব, শাঙ্গ'রব ।

( শিষ্যের প্রবেশ )

শিষ্য—গুরুদেব, আজ্ঞা করুন ।

চাণক্য—বৎস, বস্তুতে চাই যে !

শিষ্য—এই যে গুরুদেব বাহিরের আঙ্গিনায় ফটকের পাশের ঘরে বেতের আসদ সাজাইয়া রাখিয়াছি, তাইতে বসুন ।

চাণক্য—বৎস, শিষ্যদের উপর অত্যাচার করা গুরুদের স্বভাব, সত্য ; কিন্তু এ তা নয় ! নানা কাজের ঝঞ্জাটেই আমাকে ব্যস্ত করিয়া তুলিয়াছে । (উপবেশন করিয়া স্বগত) একি ! কথাটা পুরবাসীদিগের মধ্যে প্রকাশ হইয়া পড়িয়াছে যে “পবর্ভকের পুত্র মলয়কেতু পিতার বধে রাগিয়া আছে, আর রাক্ষস যাইয়া সকল নন্দরাজ্য তোমাকে দিব বলিয়া তাহাকে নাচাইয়াছে, ও তাহার সঙ্গে একজোটে তাহারই সংগ্রহ করা বৃহৎ ম্লেচ্ছ সৈন্য লইয়া বৃষলকে আক্রমণ করিতে উদ্যত হইয়াছে”? তা হউক, আমি সংসারের লোকের মুখের উপর নন্দবংশ ধ্বংস করিব প্রতিজ্ঞা করিয়া সেই দুস্তর প্রতিজ্ঞাসাগর পার হইয়াছি, আর এ সামান্য বিষয়টা প্রকাশ হইয়া পড়িয়াছে বলিয়া সামলাইতে পারিব না ? কিসে এ সাহস স্তম্বে ?

আমার কোপানল দাবানলের মত । বনে যখন পোড়াইবার কিছু না থাকে তখন দাবানল নিবিয়া যায়, আমার কোপানল ও নন্দরূপ বীশ ও তাহার কোরকগুলি সব পোড়াইয়া আর পোড়াইবার কিছু নাই বলিয়া নিবিয়াছে স্বয়ং অবসন্ন হইয়া নিবিয়াছে এমন নয় । দাবানল জলিয়া উঠিলে পাখীগুলি পলাইয়া যায়, আমার কোপানল জলিলে পর পোরেরা ও কেহ কেহ নন্দকে ছাড়িয়া পলাইয়াছিল । দাবানল জলিলে হাওয়া উঠে ও চারিদিকের গাছগুলিতে ভস্ম ছড়ায়, আমার কোপানল জলিলে পর নীতিরূপ হাওয়া উঠিয়াছিল, তাহা মোহরূপ ভস্ম উড়াইয়া নন্দমন্ত্রিরূপ বৃক্ষে যথেষ্ট পরিমাণে ছড়াইয়াছিল । দাবানলের ধূমে দশদিক অন্ধকার হয়, শত্রু নন্দের স্ত্রীগণের অবিশ্রান্ত শোকই আমার কোপানলের ধূম, স্ত্রীগণ যেন দশদিক, তাহাদের মুখচন্দ্রে ঐ ধূমে মলিন হইয়া গিয়াছিল । ১১ ।

অবার দেখ—

যে সব লোক আগে দেখিয়াছিল যে আমি অক্ষয়, আমাকে অগ্রাসন হইতে টানিয়া নামান হইতেছে, আর দেখিয়া দুঃখ করিতেছিল, রাজার ভয়ে মুখ নীচু করিয়া দিক্কার দিতেছিল, তারাই এখন দেখিতেছে যে সিংহ যেমন পাহাড়ের চূড়া হইতে হাতীকে টানিয়া নামায় সেইরূপ সপুত্র নন্দকে আমি সিংহাসন হইতে নামাইলাম । ১২ ।

এত করিয়া প্রতিজ্ঞার ভার নামাইয়াছি, এখনও যে মন্ত্রীর অসি ধারণ করিতেছি তাহা কেবল বৃষলের খাতিরে ।

তাহাতে পৃথিবীর বুকের শেলের মত নয়টা নন্দের বিনাশ করিলাম, সরোবরে পদ্মিনী যেমন অচল হয় সেইরূপ মৌর্যো রাজলক্ষ্মীকে অচলা করিলাম । কোপ ও প্রসাদের উচিত ফল বেশ বিবেচনা করিয়া শত্রু ও মিত্রে সমান ভাবে ভাগ করা হইল । ১৩ ।

ঐ বাঃ ! এ কি বলিলাম ! যতক্ষণ রাক্ষসকে বশে না আসিতেছে ততক্ষণ নন্দবংশের কি উচ্ছেদ হইল ? আর চন্দ্রগুপ্তের রাজলক্ষ্মীই বা কি অচল হইল ? ( চিন্তা করিয়া ) অহো ! নন্দবংশে রাক্ষসের কি অসীম ভক্তি ! নন্দবংশের যে কোনও একটা লোক জীবিত থাকিতে তাহাকে কিছুতেই বৃষলের মস্তিষ্ক লওয়াইতে পারিব না । নন্দবংশের হতভাগ্য সর্বার্থসিদ্ধি তপোবনে গেল তথাপি তাহাকে মারিলাম, মনে করিয়াছিলাম তাহা হইলে অন্ততঃ কুম্ভমপুর আক্রমণ সম্বন্ধে রাক্ষস উদাসীন থাকিবে । কিন্তু দেখিতেছি মলয়কেতুকে করিয়া আমাদের উচ্ছেদের জন্ত সে আরও বেশী উদ্যোগ করিতে বসিয়াছে । ( যেন প্রত্যক্ষ দেখা যাইতেছে এরূপভাবে আকাশের দিকে চাহিয়া ) সাধু ! অমাত্য রাক্ষস, সাধু ! সাধু !! শ্রোত্রিয়, সাধু !! সাধু !!! মস্তিপ্রবর, দ্বিতীয় বৃহস্পতি নাধু !!! কেন বলি শুন—

স্বার্থের জন্ত লোকে, যার ক্ষমতা এখনও কমে নাই এমন প্রভুরই সেবা করে । বিপদে যারা সেই প্রভুর অহুসরণ করে তারা তাঁহার আবার

ক্ষমতা হইবে এই আশাতেই করে। কিন্তু প্রভু মরিলেও পূর্বের উপকার মনে করিয়া যাহারা নিঃস্বার্থ ভাবে তাঁহার কার্যের ভার বহন করে তোমার মত কৃতী তেমন পুঙ্গব হুলা'ভ। ১৫।

এই জন্যই তোমাকে বশ করিবার জন্ত আমার এত ষড়্, ভাবি কিসে তুমি অল্পগ্রহ করিয়া বৃষলের মস্তিষ্ক গ্রহণ কর। কেন বলি শুন—

যে ভৃত্য সং ও অসং বুঝেনা, বা যে ভীক, তার স্বামিভক্তি থাকিলেও ফল নাই। আবার যার সদসং বিবেচনা আছে তার যদি ভক্তি না থাকে সে ভৃত্যেই বা ফল কি? সদসবিধবেচনা, বীরত্ব ও স্বমিভক্তি এই তিন যাতে একত্র আছে তেমন ভৃত্য হইতেই রাজার মঙ্গল হয়, অন্য ভৃত্যগণ রাজার রমণীবর্গের ন্যায় পোষ্যমাত্র। ১৫।

এই জন্য আমিও এ ব্যাপারে ঘুমাইয়া নাই, রাক্ষসের গ্রহণের জন্য, যথাশক্তি চেষ্টা করিতেছি। কি রকম, শুনিবে? প্রথমেই সমাজে অপবাদ রটাইয়াছি যে—“রাক্ষস বিষকন্যা দ্বারা আমাদের পরম মিত্র বোচারী পর্বতককে মারিয়া ফেলিয়াছে। মনে করিয়াছে বৃষল ও পর্বতকের যাকেই মারা যায় তাতেই চাণক্যের অপকার”। লোকের বিশ্বাসের জন্য যাতে এই কথাই প্রকাশ হয় সেই উদ্দেশ্যে পর্বতকের পুত্র মলয়কেতুকে না মারিয়া গোপনে ভাগুরায়ণের দ্বারা জানাইয়াছি যে চাণক্য তাহার পিতাকে মারিয়াছে। এইরূপে ভয় দেখাইয়া তাহাকে ভাগাইয়াছি। সে বহিরে গিয়া অনিষ্টের চেষ্টা করিবে, রাক্ষস তাহাকে পরামর্শ দিবে, সত্য; কিন্তু বুদ্ধিবলে তাহাকে দমন করিতে পারিব। পক্ষান্তরে, মলয়কেতুকে নিগ্রহ করিলে লোকে বুঝিবে আমরাই পর্বতককে, মারিয়াছি, তাতে পর্বতকের বধ হেতু রাক্ষসের যে অপবাদ ঘটয়াছে ও লোকে রটিতেছে সে অপবাদ দূর হইয়া যাইবে। আমি কুসেটা চাচ্ছি না। আবার, কে অল্পরক্ত কে বিরক্ত জানিবার জন্য নিজেদলে ও পরের দলে চর নিযুক্ত করিয়াছি। উহারা বহুদেশের পোষাক পরিচ্ছদ, ভাষা, আচার, চাল চলন জানে ও নানা বেশে ঘুরিতেছে। নন্দ্র



মন্ত্রিগণের অনেক বন্ধু কুম্ভমপুরে আছে, তাহাদের চলা ফেরা সশব্দে বিশেষ অল্পক্ষান করা হইতেছে। ভদ্রভট প্রভৃতি যে কয়টী নন্দের প্রধান কর্মচারী চন্দ্রগুপ্তের সহিত একপক্ষে দাঁড়াইয়াছিল তাহারা কেহ এ কারণে কেহ সে কারণে যাহাতে আপনাকে রুতার্থ মনে করে তাহা করা হইয়াছে। শত্রুর নিযুক্ত লোক বিষ প্রয়োগের চেষ্টায় থাকে, তাহার প্রতিবিধান করিতে হয়, সে সশব্দে বলি—যাহাদের ভক্তি পরীক্ষা করা হইয়াছে এমন বিশ্বাসী ও সাবধান লোক সর্কদা রাজার কাছে থাকিয়া সে দিকে দৃষ্টি রাখিবে এরূপ ব্যবস্থা করা হইয়াছে। আবার আমার সহাধ্যায়ী ও মিত্র ইন্দুশর্মা নামে এক ত্রাঙ্গণ আছেন। তিনি শুক্রের নীতিশাস্ত্রে ও জ্যোতিষের চৌষটি অঙ্গে পরম পণ্ডিত। নন্দবংশবধেব প্রতিজ্ঞা করিয়াই তাঁহাকে সন্ন্যাসীর বেশে কুম্ভমপুরে আনিয়া নন্দের মন্ত্রিগণের সকলের সহিত মিত্রতা করাইয়াছি, বিশেষতঃ রাক্ষসের তাঁহার প্রতি বিশ্বাস জন্মিয়াছে। তাহা দ্বারা এক্ষণে মহৎ কার্য করা হইবে। অতএব আমি হইতে যত দূর সম্ভব দ্রুত হইবে না। রাজ্যের প্রধান অঙ্গ ব্যলই সুধু রাজ্যের সকল কার্যের ভার আমার উপর ফেলিয়া দিয়া উদাসীন রহিয়াছে। অথবা ঠিকই করিয়াছে। শাসনের ক্রেশ স্বয়ং ভোগ করিতে হয় অল্পে ভাগ নেয় না, এমন না হইলেই রাজ্যে স্থখ হয়। কেন বলিব ?

বড় বড় হাতীগুলি ও বড় বড় রাজারা স্বভাবতঃ ক্ষমতাশালী হইলে ও যদি নিজে করিয়া খাইতে হয় তবে ক্রেশে অবসন্ন হইয়া পড়ে। ১৬।

(তার পর যমের পট লইয়া চরের প্রবেশ) চর—যমের চরণে প্রণাম, অগ্নিদেবতায় কাজ কি? অগ্নি দেবতার ভক্তের প্রাণ ধড়ফড় করিতেছে ইনি হরণ করিয়া লইতেছেন। ১৭।

আর ও দেখ—

অতি বিষম বিষয় ব্যবসায় যদি ভক্তিপূর্বক করা যায়, তবে তাহা হইতে লোকের জীবিকা চলে। যম সকল লোককে মানেন। সেই যম হইতে আমি করিয়া খাইতেছি। ১৮।

এই বাড়ীতে যাইয়া যমের পট দেখাইয়া গীত গাই । (চলিতে লাগিল) ।

শিষ্য—( দেখিতে পাইয়া ) ভদ্র, ভিতরে যাইও না ।

চর—ও ঠাকুর, এ কার বাড়ী ?

শিষ্য—আমার গুরু আর্ষ্য চাণক্য, ষাঁর নাম নিলে পুণ্য হয়; তাঁর ।

চর—( হাসিয়া ) ও ঠাকুর, দেখিতেছি এ আগারই নিজের ধর্মভাইয়ের বাড়ী ! তবে যাইতে দাও, যমের পট খুলিয়া তোমার গুরুকে কিছু ধর্মোপদেশ দিয়া যাই ।

শিষ্য—( সকোপে ) দিক্ মূর্খ ! তুমি কি আমার গুরুর চাইতেও বেশী ধর্ম জান ?

চর—ও ঠাকুর, রাগ করিও না । সকলে তো সকল জানে না । কাঙেই কোনটা বা তোমার গুরু জানেন, কোনটা আমাদের মত লোকে জানে ।

শিষ্য—মূর্খ, গুরুর সবজ্ঞতা অস্বীকার করিতে চাও ?

চর—ও ঠাকুর, তোমার গুরু যদি সবই জানেন, তবে বলুন দেখি কে চন্দ্রকে পছন্দ করে না ?

শিষ্য—মূর্খ, এ জেনেই বা কি ? না জেনেই বা কি ?

চর—এ জানলে কি হয় তোমার গুরুই বুঝিবেন । তুমি এইমাত্র জান যে পদ্মে চন্দ্রকে পছন্দ করে না । দেখ না—

পদ্ম দেখিতে সুন্দর, কিন্তু রূপের সঙ্গে তাহার স্বভাবের মিল নাই । কারণ সে সম্পূর্ণমণ্ডল চন্দ্রের উপর ও অসঙ্কট । ১২ ।

চাণক্য—( শুনিয়া স্বগত ) ওহো ! এ ইঙ্গিত করিতেছে যে চন্দ্রগুপ্তের প্রতি কে কে বিরক্ত তা এ জানে ।

শিষ্য—মূর্খ, একি অসংলগ্ন কথা বলিতেছ ?

চর—ও ঠাকুর, এ অসংলগ্নই হইউ—

শিষ্য—কি হইলে ?

চর—যদি শুনিতে জানে এমন লোক পাইতাম ।

চাণক্য—ভদ্র, স্বচ্ছন্দে প্রবেশ কর, শ্রোতাও পাইবে \*বোদ্ধা ও পাইবে ।

চর—এই যাচ্ছি । ( প্রবেশ করিয়া ও নিকটে গিয়া ) আঘ্যের জয় হউক ।

চাণক্য—( দেখিয়া স্বগত ) এ যে দেখিতেছি নিপুণক, যাকে প্রজাদের মন বুঝিবার জন্য পাঠাইয়াছিলাম । ( প্রকাশে ) ভদ্র, তোমার আগমন শুভ হউক । বস ।

চর—আঘ্যের যে আজ্ঞা । ( ভূমিতে উপবেশন ) ।

চাণক্য—ভদ্র, এখন তোমার কাজের কথা বল প্রজারা বৃষলে অল্পরক্ত তো ?

চর—নয় তো কি ? প্রজাগণের বিরাগের কারণগুলি, আঘ্য একটা একটা করিয়া দূর করিতেছেন, এখন দেব চন্দ্রগুপ্ত—যাঁর নাম নিলে পুণ্য হয়—তাঁর প্রতি প্রজারা খুবই অল্পরক্ত । কিন্তু এই নগরে তিনটা লোক আছে, আগে হইতেই যাদের অমাত্য রাক্ষসের প্রতি স্নেহ ও আদর জন্মিয়াছে ; তাদের কাছে দেব চন্দ্রশ্রীর সৌভাগ্য অসহ ।

চাণক্য—(সকোপে ) বল না, নিজের জীবনও তাদের অসহ । ভদ্র, তাদের নাম জান ?

চর—নাম না জানিলে আঘ্যের কাছে তাদের কথা তুলিব কেন ?

চাণক্য—তবে শুনিতে চাই ।

চর—আঘ্য শুনুন । প্রথমে হইল, আঘ্যের শক্রবর্গে নিত্য পক্ষপাতী সন্ন্যাসী জীবসিদ্ধি ।

চাণক্য—( সহযে স্বগত ) আমার শক্রবর্গে নিত্য পক্ষপাতী সন্ন্যাসী !

চর—এ জীবসিদ্ধি হচ্ছে সেই লোক যে অমাত্য রাক্ষসের পাঠানো বিষকণ্ঠাকে পর্বতেশ্বরে প্রয়োগ করিয়াছিল ।

চাণক্য—( স্বগত ) এ জীবসিদ্ধি যে আঁমারই চর !! ( প্রকাশে ) ভদ্র, ভাল, আর কে ?

চর—আর্য্য, দ্বিতীয়টা অমাত্য রাক্ষসের প্রিয় বয়স্ক কায়স্থ, নাম শকটদাস ।

চাণক্য—( হাসিয়া আত্মগত ) কায়স্থ তো ষৎসামান্য কথা । তথাপি সামান্য রিপুকেও অবজ্ঞা করা উচিত নয় । তাহার পৃষ্ঠে মিত্রের বেষে সিদ্ধার্থকে লাগাইয়াছি । ( প্রকাশ্যে ) ভদ্র, তৃতীয় কে শুনিতে চাই ।

চর—তৃতীয় ও অমাত্য রাক্ষসের দ্বিতীয় হৃদয়ের ছায়, পুষ্পপুরবাসী মণিকার মহাজন, নাম চন্দনদাস, যার ঘরে স্ত্রীকে রাখিয়া অমাত্য রাক্ষস নগর হইতে বাহির হইয়া গেলেন ।

চাণক্য—( স্বগত ) এ পরম মিত্র সন্দেহ নাই । নিজেই মত না হইলে রাক্ষস তাহার নিকট স্ত্রীকে রাখিয়া যাইবে না । ( প্রকাশ্যে ) ভদ্র, তুমি কিসে জানিলে যে চন্দনদাসের গৃহে রাক্ষস স্ত্রীকে রাখিয়া গিয়াছে ?

চর—এই ছাপের আংটাটা দেখিলেই আর্য্য বুঝিতে পারিবেন । ( অঙ্গুরীয়ক প্রদান ) ।

চাণক্য—( ছাপ দেখিয়া হাতে লইয়া রাক্ষসের নাম পাঠ ও সহর্ষে স্বগত ) বল না রাক্ষসই আমার আঙ্গুলের মুঠার ভিতরে আসিয়াছে ! ( প্রকাশ্যে ) ভদ্র, এ ছাপের আংটা পাওয়ার কথা সবিস্তর শুনিতে চাই ।

চর—আর্য্য, শুভুন । আর্য্য আমাকে পুরবাসীদের চাল চলনের প্রতি লক্ষ্য রাখিতে নিযুক্ত করিলেন । পরের ঘরে ঢুকিতে হইবে তাই এই যমপট লইয়া ঘুরি, কেহ সন্দেহ করে না । তার পর ঘুরিতে ঘুরিতে একদিন মণিকার মহাজন চন্দনদাসের বাড়ী গেলাম । সেখানে পট খুলিয়া গীত গাইতে লাগিলাম ।

চাণক্য—তার পর ?

চর—তার পর পাঁচ বৎসর বয়সের কোনও একটা পরম সুন্দর বালক শৈশব স্নলভ কৌতুহলে স্তম্ভফুল্ললোচন হইয়া একটা ক্ষুদ্র গৃহ হইতে বাহিরে আসিতে চাহিল । অমনি সেই কুঠরী হইতে “হা বাহিরে গেল” “হা বাহিরে

গেল” জ্বীলোকের এই কলরব উঠিল। বুঝা গেল ছেলেটা বাহিরে-  
আসিল বলিয়া তাহাদের শঙ্কা হইয়াছে। তার পর একটা জ্বীলোক কুঠরীর  
দরজায় মুখের কতকটা বাহির করিয়া গালাগালি দিয়া ছেলে যেমন বাহির  
হইবে অমনি কোমল বাহুলতায় ধরিয়া ফেলিল। ছেলেকে আটকাইতে  
গিয়া ব্যস্ত হওয়ায় তাহার হাতের আঙ্গুলের একটু বেশী চালনা হইয়াছিল,  
তাই পুরুষের আঙ্গুলের মাপে গড়া এই ছাপের আংটাটা সেই জ্বীর আঙ্গুল  
হইতে খুলিয়া দরজার সামনের রকে পড়িয়া লাফাইয়া উঠিল। সে  
বুঝিতে পারিল না, কিন্তু ওটা গড়াইয়া আমার পায়ের কাছে আসিয়া প্রণাম  
করার সময়ে নিশ্চল কুলবধূর ছায় খামিল। আমিও দেখিলাম অমাত্য  
রাক্ষসের নাম অঙ্কিত রহিয়াছে, তাই আর্ঘ্যের চরণপ্রান্তে লইয়া আসিলাম।  
তা এইরূপে এই ছাপটা পাইলাম।

চাণক্য—ভদ্র, শুনিলাম, এখন যাও। শীঘ্রই এই পরিশ্রমের যোগ্য  
ফল পাইবে।

চর—আর্ঘ্যের যে আঞ্জা। ( নিষ্ক্রান্ত )।

চাণক্য—শাক্ত রব, শাক্ত রব।

শিষ্য—( প্রবেশ করিয়া ) গুরুদেব, আঞ্জা করুন।

চাণক্য—বৎস, দোষাত ও একখানি পাত্তা আন। (শিষ্যের তথাকরণ)।

চাণক্য—( পত্র গ্রহণ করিয়া স্বগত। এতে কি লিখি? এই লেখায়ই  
রাক্ষসকে জয় করিতে হইবে!

প্রতীহারী—( প্রবেশ করিয়া ) আর্ঘ্যের জয় হউক।

চাণক্য—( সহর্ষে স্বগত ) জয় শব্দ গ্রহণ করিলাম। ( প্রকাশে )  
শোণোত্তরা, কেন আসিয়াছে?

প্রতীহারী—আর্ঘ্য, দেব চন্দ্রশ্রী পদ্মের কলির মত অঞ্জলিটি মাথায়  
রাখিয়া আপনাকে নিবেদন করিতেছেন—“আর্ঘ্যের অনুমতি হইলে  
পর্কতেশ্বরের মাসিক শ্রাদ্ধ করাইতে চাই। আমার তার গায়ের অলঙ্কার  
শুভি ব্রাহ্মণকে দিই”।

## প্রথম অঙ্ক

চাণক্য—(সহৃদ্বৎসবৎ) সাধু বৃষল, আমারই অন্তরের সঙ্গে পরামর্শ করিয়া যেন কথাটি বলিলে। (প্রকাশ্যে) শোণোত্তরা, বৃষলকে আমার এই কথা বল—“সাধু বৎস, তুমি যথার্থই লোকাচার শিখিয়াছ, যাহা করিতে চাহিয়াছ কর; কিন্তু পর্বতেশ্বর যে অলঙ্কার গুলি পরিভেন সেগুলি মহামূল্য, যথার্থ গুণবান্ পাণ্ড্রেই দেওয়া উচিত, অতএব আমি যাদের গুণ নিজে পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখিয়াছি এমন প্রকরণ পাঠাইতেছি”।

প্রতী—আর্যের যে আজ্ঞা ( নিষ্ক্রান্ত)।

চাণক্য-শাস্ত্ররত, বিশ্বাবস্থদের তিন ভাইকে আমার এই কথা বল—  
তোমরা যাইয়া বৃষল হইতে অলঙ্কার দান গ্রহণ কর ও আমার সঙ্গে দেখা কর”।

শিষ্য—আচ্ছা। (নিষ্ক্রান্ত)।

চাণক্য—পত্রের শেষটা তো এই অলঙ্কারের কথা, গোড়াটা কি হইবে? ( চিন্তা করিয়া ) ই হইয়াছে। চরেরা জানাইয়াছে সেই স্নেহ রাজাদের মধ্যে পাঁচ জন পরম স্নেহে রাক্ষসের অল্পসরণ করে। তারা এই—

কুলুত দেশের রাজা চিত্রবর্মা, মলয়দেশের রাজা সিংহের মত বীর সিংহনাদ, কশ্মীর দেশের রাজা পুষ্করাক্ষ, সিন্ধু দেশের রাজা শত্রুঘ্ন দর্পহারী সিন্ধুবেশ, এদের লইয়া পঞ্চম হইল পারস্য দেশের রাজা বিপুল অশ্বত্থসেনের অধিকারী মেঘ ( মেঘনাদ )। আমার আর সন্দেহ নাই, এদেরই নাম গোড়ায় লিখিব। চিত্রগুপ্ত তাঁর খাতা হইতে এই নাম গুলি পুঁছিয়া ফেলিতে পারেন! ২০।

( চিন্তা করিয়া ) অথবা নাই লিখিলাম, গোড়াটা এখন অপ্রকাশই থাকুক। ( লেখার অভিনয় করিয়া ) শাস্ত্ররত।

শিষ্য—( প্রবেশ করিয়া ) গুরুদেব, আজ্ঞা করুন।

চাণক্য—বৎস, প্রোত্রিয়ের লেখা, অতিমত্রে লিখিলেও অস্পষ্টই হয়। তাই সিদ্ধার্থককে আমার এই কথা বল—“এই কথা গুলি কোনও এক ব্যক্তি অপর কোনও ব্যক্তির কাছে স্বয়ং বলিবে। অতএব শকটবাসকে

দিয়া এক খানি পত্রে এগুলি লেখাও । শিরোনাম দিও না । তার পর আমার সঙ্গে আসিয়া দেখা কর । সাবধান, আমি লেখাইতেছি এ কথা তাহাকে বলিও না” ।

শিষ্য—আচ্ছা । ( নিষ্ক্রান্ত ) ।

চাণক্য—( স্বগত ) হো হো ! মলয়কেতুর দক্ষা রক্ষা হইল !

সিদ্ধার্থক—( পত্র হস্তে প্রবেশ করিয়া ) আর্ঘ্যের জয় হউক । এই শকটদাসের লেখা সেই পত্র খানি ।

চাণক্য—( হাতে লইয়া ) আহা চমৎকার লেখা ! ( পড়িয়া ) ভদ্র, এই ছাপের আংটা দিয়া এতে ছাপ দাও ।

সিদ্ধা—( তাই করিয়া ) আর্ঘ্য, এই ছাপ দেওয়া পত্র । আর কি করিতে হইবে ?

চাণক্য—ভদ্র, একটা কাজ খুব বিশ্বাসী লোককে দিয়া করান আবশ্যক ; তোমাকে সে কাজে নিযুক্ত করিতে চাই ।

সিদ্ধা—( সহর্ষে ) আর্ঘ্য, অল্পগৃহীত হইলাম । আজ্ঞা করুন এদাসুকে আর্ঘ্যের কোন্ কাজ করিতে হইবে ।

চাণক্য—আগে বধ্যস্থানে যাও । ষাতকদের বুঝাও যে তুমি রাগের ভাণ করিয়া ডান চোকে ছোট করিলে একটা ইঙ্গিত হইবে, তার অর্থ এই । তার পর তারা ইঙ্গিতের অর্থ বুঝিলে ভয়ের ভাণ করিয়া ইতস্ততঃ পলাইয়া যাইবে । তখন তুমি শকটদাসকে বধ্যস্থান হইতে লইয়া গিয়া রাক্ষসের কাছে পৌছাইয়া দিবে । রাক্ষস স্তম্ভদের প্রাণরক্ষা করিয়াছ দেখিয়া নিশ্চিত তোমাকে পার্শ্বতোষিক দিবে । সেটা গ্রহণ করিও । তার পর কিছুকাল রাক্ষসেরই সেবা করিবে । তার পর যখন শত্রুরা কুম্ভমপুরের খুব কাছে আসিবে তখন এই কাজটা করিতে হইবে ( কাণে উপদেশ ) ।

সিদ্ধা—আর্ঘ্যের যে আজ্ঞা ।

চাণক্য—শাঙ্গ'রব, শাঙ্গ'রব ।

শিষ্য—( প্রবেশ করিয়া ) গুরুদেব, আজ্ঞা করুন ।

চাণক্য—কালপাশিক ও দণ্ডপাশিককে আমার এই কথা বল—“বৃষলেব আদেশ. জীবসিদ্ধিনামে যে সন্ন্যাসী রাক্ষসের পাঠানো বিষকণ্ঠা দিয়া পবর্তককে মারিয়াছিল, তাকে তার এই এই দোষ ঘোষণা করিয়া লাঞ্ছনা কবিয়া নগর হইতে বাহিব করিয়া দাও ” ।

শিষ্য—আচ্ছা । ( পরিক্রমণ ) ।

চাণক্য—বৎস, থাম থাম । “এই যে আর এক ব্যক্তি, শকটদাস নামে কায়স্থ, যে রাক্ষসেব পবামর্শে সর্বদা আমার প্রাণনাশের চেষ্টায় আছে, তাকে তার এই দোষ ঘোষণা করিয়া শূলে চড়াও আব তাব পরিবাববর্গকে কাবাগারে দাও” ।

শিষ্য—আচ্ছা । ( নিজ্জাস্ত ) ।

চাণক্য—( চিন্তার অভিনয় করিয়া স্বগত ) এতে ছুরাত্মা বাক্ষস গৃহীত হইবে তো ?

সিদ্ধা—আর্ষ্য গৃহীত হইল ।

চাণক্য—( সহর্ষে স্বগত ) হো হো ! রাক্ষস গৃহীত হইল ; ( প্রকাশ ) ভক্ত, এ কে গৃহীত হইল ?

সিদ্ধা—আর্ষ্যের আদেশ গৃহীত হইল । তবে কার্য্য সিদ্ধির চেষ্টায় যাই ।

চাণক্য—( ছাপের আংটা ও পত্র দিয়া ) যাও, তোমার কার্য্যসিদ্ধি হউক ।

সিদ্ধা—আচ্ছা ( নিজ্জাস্ত ) ।

শিষ্য—( প্রবেশ করিয়া ) গুরুদেব, কালপাশিক ও দণ্ডপাশিক বলিল—এই যে দেব চন্দ্রগুপ্তের আজ্ঞা পালন করিতেছি ।

চাণক্য—ভাল । বৎস এখন মণিকার মহাজন চন্দনদাসকে দেখিতে চাই ।

শিষ্য—আচ্ছা । ( বাহিরে যাইয়া ও চন্দনদাসের সহিত প্রবেশ করিয়া ) এই দিকে, ওহে মহাজন, এই দিকে ।



ଚନ୍ଦନଦାସ—( ସ୍ଵଗତ ) ଚାମ୍ପକ୍ୟର ଦୟା ନାହିଁ, ସେ ହର୍ତାଂ ଡାକିଲେ ନିର୍ଦୋଷ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିର ମନେ ଭୟ ହୟ, ଆମି ତୋ ଦୋଷୀ, ଆମାର ଆର କଥା କି ? ତାହିତେ ଧନସେନ ପ୍ରଭୃତି ଯାବା ଆମାର ବାଢ଼ୀତେ ଥାକେ ତାଦେବେ ବଲିୟାଛି—“ହତଭାଗା ଚାମ୍ପକ୍ୟ କଥନ ଖାନା ତଲ୍ଲାସୀ କବିବେ ବଳା ଯାୟ ନା । ଅତଏବ ଅମାତ୍ୟ ବାଙ୍କସେର ପରିଜ୍ଞନକେ ସାବଧାନେ ସରାହିୟା ଫେଲ । ଆମାର ଯା ହୟ ହୂକ” ।

ଶିଷ୍ୟ—ଓହେ ମହାଜନ, ଏହିଦିକେ ଏହିଦିକେ ।

ଚନ୍ଦନ—ଏହି ଯାଚ୍ଛି । ( ଉଭୟର ପରିକ୍ରମଣ ) ।

ଶିଷ୍ୟ—( ନିକଟେ ଗିୟା ) ଖୁରୁଦେବ, ଏହି ମହାଜନ ଚନ୍ଦନଦାସ ।

ଚନ୍ଦନ—ଆର୍ଯ୍ୟର ଜୟ ହୂକ ।

ଚାମ୍ପକ୍ୟ—( ଦୃଷ୍ଟିର ଅଭିନୟ କବିୟା ) ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠିନ୍, ତୋମାର ଆଗମନ ଶୁଭ ହୂକ । ଏହି ଆସନ, ବସ ।

ଚନ୍ଦନ—( ପ୍ରଣାମ କରିୟା ) ଆର୍ଯ୍ୟ କି ଜାନେନ ନା ସେ ଅପମାନ ଅପେକ୍ଷା ଅଛୁଚିତ ସମ୍ମାନେ ମନେ ଅଧିକ କଷ୍ଟ ହୟ ? ଅତଏବ ମାଟୀତେହି ବସି, ତାହି ଆମାର ଯୋଗ୍ୟ ।

ଚାମ୍ପକ୍ୟ—ଓହେ ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠିନ୍, ନା, ତା କରୋ ନା । ଆମରା ତୋମାକେ ଆସନେବ ଯୋଗ୍ୟାହି ମନେ କରି । ଅତଏବ ଆସନେହି ବସ ।

ଚନ୍ଦନ—( ସ୍ଵଗତ ) ଏ ଦୁଷ୍ଟ କି ଏକଟା ମତଜବ କରିୟାଛେ । ( ପ୍ରକାଶେ ) ଆର୍ଯ୍ୟର ସେ ଆଜ୍ଞା । ( ଉପବେଶନ ) ।

ଚାମ୍ପକ୍ୟ—ଓହେ ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠିନ୍ ଚୁନ୍ଦନଦାସ, ମହାଜନୀର ହୃଦ୍ଘ ଓ କାରବାରର ଲାଭ ପୋଷାହିତେଛେ ତୋ ?

ଚନ୍ଦନ—( ସ୍ଵଗତ ) ବେଶୀ ଆଦର ଭୟର କଥା । ( ପ୍ରକାଶେ ) ନୟ ତୋ କି ( ଆଜ୍ଞେ ହୀ ) ? ଆର୍ଯ୍ୟର ପ୍ରସାଦେ ଆମାର ବାଣିଜ୍ୟର କୋନ ଓ କ୍ଵତି ହୟ ନାହିଁ ।

ଚାମ୍ପକ୍ୟ—ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରଶୁଖେର ଦୋଷ ଦେଖିୟା ପ୍ରଜାରା ପୂର୍ବ ରାଜାର ଶୁଣ ଅରଣ କରିୟା ହୁଃଧ କରେ ନା ତୋ ?

ଚନ୍ଦନ—( କାମ୍ପ ଚାମ୍ପା ଦିୟା ) ମାମ କଥା ବଲିବେନ ନା । ଅସ୍ଵତ୍ଵର ରାଜ୍ଞିତେ

পূর্ণচন্দ্রের উদয়ে যেমন আনন্দ হয় প্রজারা চন্দ্রশ্রী হইতে তেমনই আনন্দ পাইতেছে।

চাণক্য—ওহে শ্রেষ্ঠিন্, যদি তাই হয়, তবে প্রজার সন্তোষ বিধান করিয়া রাজা প্রতিদান আশা করেন।

চন্দন—আর্য্য আজ্ঞা করুন, আমা হইতে কি, কতটাই বা চান।

চাণক্য—ওহে শ্রেষ্ঠিন্, এখন চন্দ্রগুপ্তের রাজ্য, নন্দের রাজ্য নহে। নন্দেরই অর্থের দিকে লোভ ছিল, অর্থ হইলেই তাহার সন্তোষ হইত। চন্দ্র গুপ্তের সন্তোষ তোমাদের ক্লেশের অভাবেই হয়।

চন্দন—(সহর্ষে) আর্য্য, অল্পগৃহীত হইলাম।

চাণক্য—ওহে শ্রেষ্ঠিন্, তোমার উচিত ছিল জিজ্ঞাসা করা যে সেই ক্লেশের অভাবটা কি করিয়া হয়।

চন্দন—আর্য্য, আজ্ঞা করুন।

চাণক্য—সংক্ষেপে বলি রাজার বিষয়ে বিরুদ্ধ ব্যবহার ত্যাগ করিতে হইবে।

চন্দন—এমন হতভাগা কে আছে যে আর্য্য তাকে রাজার বিরোধী মনে করেন?

চাণক্য—তুমিই তো সকলের আগে।

চন্দন—(কাণ চাপা দিয়া) পাপ কথা বলিবেন না, বলিবেন না। ভূগের বিরোধ আগুনের সঙ্গে, এ কি রকম?

চাণক্য—বিরোধটা এই রকম যে তুমি রাজার অহিতকারী অমাত্য রাক্ষসের পরিজনকে নিজের ঘরে নিয়া লুকাইয়া রাখিয়াছ।

চন্দন—আর্য্য, এ মিথ্যা কথা, কোন ও লোক না জানিয়া আপনাকে বলিয়া থাকিবে।

চাণক্য—ওহে শ্রেষ্ঠিন্, ভয় নাই। পূর্ব রাজার কর্মচারীরা ভয় পাইয়া পুরবাসীদের অনিচ্ছায়ও তাহাদের বাড়ীতে গৃহজন রাখিয়া দেশান্তরে চলিয়া যাইতেছে। এতে পুরবাসীদের দোষ হয় না। কিন্তু পরে তাদের লুকাইয়া রাখাতে দোষ হয়।

চন্দন—ব্যাপারটা এইরূপই বটে। অমাত্য রাক্ষসের পরিজন তখন আমার বাড়ীতে ছিল।

চাণক্য—আগে বলিলে ‘মিথ্যা’ এখন বলিতেছ ‘ছিল’। এ ছুই কথার পরস্পর মিল হয় না।

চন্দন—আমার কথার চাতুরী ঐ টুকুমাত্র।

চাণক্য—ওহে শ্রেষ্ঠিন্, চন্দ্রগুপ্ত এখন রাজা, চাতুরীর আর অবকাশ নাই। অতএব রাক্ষসের গৃহজনকে সমর্পণ কর, তোমার ছল দূর হউক।

চন্দন—আযা, এই যে বলিলাম অমাত্য রাক্ষসের পরিজন আমার বাড়ীতে ছিল।

চাণক্য—ভাল, এখন কোথায় গেল ?

চন্দন—জানি না।

চাণক্য—( হাসিয়া ) তাইতো, জান না বটে! ওহে শ্রেষ্ঠিন্, ভয় তোমার মাথায়, প্রতীকার অনেক দূরে।

চন্দন—( স্বগত ) এ কি উপস্থিত ?

এ যেন মাথার উপরে মেঘের গভীর গর্জন, দূরে দয়িতা; মস্তকে সর্প বসিয়া আছে, দিব্যোষধি হিমালয়ে! ২১।

চাণক্য—আরও দেখ—নন্দকে যেমন বিষ্ণুগুপ্ত—( অর্দ্ধোক্তে লজ্জার অভিনয় )—করিয়াছিল তেমনই চন্দ্রগুপ্তকে অমাত্য রাক্ষস উচ্ছিন্ন করিবে, এরূপ কখনও মনেও স্থান দিও না। দেখ—

বক্রগাস প্রভৃতি ভাল ভাল বীর ও নীতিজ্ঞ মন্ত্রী নন্দের ছিল; তথাপি নন্দের জীবন কালে তাহার রাজলক্ষ্মী টলমল করিতেছিল, মন্ত্রীরা তাহাকে অচলা করিতে পারেন নাই। সেই শ্রী এখন কান্তির গ্রায় চন্দ্রগুপ্তের সঙ্গে এক হইয়া গিয়াছে, জগতের আনন্দ বিধান করিতেছে, কোন মুখ চন্দ্র হইতে কান্তি পৃথক করার চেষ্টায় গ্রায় শ্রীকে চন্দ্রগুপ্ত হইতে পৃথক করিতে চেষ্টা করিবে? ২২।

আরও দেখ—( “সিংহ হাতী মারিয়া খাইয়াছে” ইত্যাদি পূর্বেোক্তের পুনরাবৃত্তি )।

চন্দন—( স্বগত ) কাজের সঙ্গে এর ভাঁকের মিল আছে ।

( নেপথ্যে কলকল শব্দ ) ।

চাণক্য—শাঙ্গ'রব, জানিয়া আইস এ কি ।

শিষ্য—আচ্ছা । ( বাহিরে গিয়া পুনরায় প্রবেশ করিয়া ) গুরুদেব, এ রাজা চন্দ্রগুপ্তের অজ্ঞায় রাজার অনিষ্টকারী সম্ম্যাসী জীবসিন্ধিকে লাঞ্ছনা করিয়া নগর হইতে বাহির করিয়া দেওয়া হইতেছে ।

চাণক্য—সম্ম্যাসী ! আহা হা !! অথবা রাজার অনিষ্টকারার ফল ভোগ কর । ওহে শ্রেষ্ঠিন্, অনিষ্টকারীর প্রতি এ রাজার এইরূপ উগ্র দণ্ড ! অতএব আমার কথা শুন, আমি স্নহুং হইয়া তোমার হিতের কথা বলিতেছি, রাক্ষসের পরিজনকে উপস্থিত কর, চিরকালের জন্ত বিচিত্র রাজপ্রসাদ ভোগ কর ।

চন্দন—অমাত্যের পরিজন আমার গৃহে নাই । ( নেপথ্যে পুনরায় কলকল শব্দ ) ।

চাণক্য—শাঙ্গ'রব, জান দেখি এটা কি ।

শিষ্য—আচ্ছা । ( বাহিরে যাইয়া পুনরায় প্রবেশ করিয়া ) গুরুদেব, এও রাজার অহিতকারীই বটে । কায়স্থ শকটদাসকে শূলে দিতে নিতেছে ।

চাণক্য—নিজের কর্মের ফল অন্ভব করুক । ওহে শ্রেষ্ঠিন্, এই রাজা অহিতকারীর প্রতি এরূপ উগ্রদণ্ডই ব'ন । তুমি রাক্ষসের স্ত্রীকে লুকাইয়া রাখিয়াছ, তোমাকে ক্ষমা করিবেন না । অতএব পরের স্ত্রী দিয়া নিজের স্ত্রী ও জীবন বাঁচাও ।

চন্দন—আয্য, এ আমায় কি ভয় দেখাচ্ছেন ? অমাত্য রাক্ষসের পরিজন আমার গৃহে থাকিলেও দিতাম না, নাই তার আর কথা কি ?

চাণক্য—চন্দন দাস, এই তোমার সঙ্কল্প ?

চন্দন—অবশ্য । এই আমার দৃঢ়সঙ্কল্প ।

চাণক্য—( স্বগত ) সাধু ! চন্দনদাস, সাধু ।

শিবি বাঁচিয়া নাই । এখন এই কলিকালে পরের বিপীদে স্নলভ অর্থ-

লাভ তুচ্ছ করিয়া আর কে এমন দুষ্কর কার্য্য করিবে ? ২৩ ।

( প্রকাশে ) চন্দনদাস, এই তোমার সঙ্কল্প ?

চন্দন—অবশ্য ।

চাণক্য—( সক্রোধে ) দুরাঅনু, দুষ্ট বণিক্, রসো, তবে রাজার কোপটা একবার টের পাও দেখি ।

চন্দন—প্রস্তুত আছি । আপনার পদের যোগ্য যা হয় করুন ।

চাণক্য—শাক্ত'রব, আমার কথায় কালপাশিক ও দণ্ডপাশিককে বল—“এই দুষ্ট বণিক্কে শীঘ্র বঁধ” ! অথবা, যাউক । দুর্গরক্ষক বিজয় পালকে বল—“এর ঘরের জিনিশপত্র বাজেয়াপ্ত করিয়া একে স্ত্রীপুত্র সমেত বঁধিয়া রাখ, ততক্ষণ আমি বৃষলকে জানাই । বৃষলই ইহার প্রাণ দণ্ডের হুকুম করিবে” ।

শিশু—গুরুদেবের যে আজ্ঞা । ওহে মহাজন, এই দিকে এস, এই দিকে ।

চন্দন—আর্ধ্য, এই যাচ্ছি । ( স্বগত ) কি ভাগ্য ! মিত্রের কাজে মরিব, মালুঘস্বলভ দোষে নয় । ( শিশুর সহিত পরিভ্রমণ ও নিষ্ক্রমণ ) ।

চাণক্য—( সহর্ষে ) হো হো ! এবারে রাক্ষস হাতে আসিয়াছে । কিসে, বলিবে ?—

রাক্ষসের বিপদে এ ব্যক্তি নিজের প্রাণটীকে যেমন অপ্রিয়বস্তুর গ্রাস ত্যাগ করিতেছে, তেমন এর বিপদে সেও নিশ্চিতই প্রাণকে প্রিয় মনে করিবে না । ২৪ ।

( নেপথ্যে কল কল শব্দ ) ।

শাক্ত'রব, শাক্ত'রব ।

শিশু—( প্রবেশ করিয়া ) গুরুদেব, আজ্ঞা করুন ।

চাণক্য—এ কিসের গোলমাল ?

শিশু—( দেখিয়া ও বুঝিয়া ) গুরুদেব, শকটদাসকে মারিবে এমন সময় সিদ্ধার্থক এই তাকে বধ্যস্থান হইতে লইয়া পলাইল ।

চাণক্য—( স্বগত ) সাধু সিদ্ধার্থক ! কাজ আরম্ভ হইল । ( প্রকাশে )

জোর করে নিয়ে পালাইল ? (সক্রোধে) বৎস, ভাগুরায়ণকে বল শীঘ্র  
এর ব্যবস্থা করুক।

শিষ্য—(বাহিরে গিয়া ও ফিরিয়া আসিয়া—সবিষাদে) গুরুদেব,  
ধিক, কি বিপদ ! ভাগুরায়ণ ও পলাইয়াছে।

চাণক্য—(স্বগত) যাউক, কাজ সিদ্ধ হউক। (প্রকাশে—যেন  
সক্রোধে) বৎস আমার কথায় ভদ্রভট, পুরুষদত্ত, ডিক্করাত, বলগুপ্ত,  
রাজসেন, রোহিতাক্ষ ও বিজয়বর্মাকে বল শীঘ্র ছুটিয়া গিয়া তুরান্না  
ভাগুরায়ণকে ধরিয়া আনুক।

শিষ্য—আচ্ছা। (বাহিরে যাইয়া ও ফিরিয়া আসিয়া—সবিষাদে)  
হায় ধিক। কি বিপদ ! তাবৎ রাজ্যটাই যেন ওলট পালট হইয়া গিয়াছে।  
ভদ্রভট প্রভৃতি তাহারা ও আরও আগে ভোরেই পলাইয়াছে।

চাণক্য—(স্বগত) পথে এদের সকল রকমে মঙ্গল হউক। (প্রকাশে)  
বৎস, দুঃখ কেন ? দেখ—

যারা মনে মনে একটা কিছু মতলব আঁটিয়া চলিয়া শিষ্যাছে তাঁরা  
তো আগে হইতেই গিয়াছে বলিতে পার। যারা আছে তাঁরাও না হয়  
যাবার সব যোগাড় করুক। কেবল একা এই আমার বুদ্ধিটা যেন না  
যায় ; কাজ হাসিল করিতে এ বুদ্ধি শত সেনারও অধিক। নন্দের  
বিনাশের সময়ে লোকে এর প্রতাপের মহিমা দেখিয়াছে। ২৫।

(উঠিয়া আকাশের দিকে দৃষ্টিপাত করিয়া) তুরান্না ভদ্রভট প্রভৃতিকে  
এই ধরিয়া আনিতেছি। (স্বগত) তুরান্নান্ রাক্ষস, এখন কোথায় যাবে ?

তুমি আমাদের সকলকে ছাড়িয়া একা রহিয়াছ, অকাতরে অর্থব্যয়  
করিতেছ, মত্ততার প্রভাবে তোমার গর্ব হইয়াছে ও নিজের মনে বেড়াইয়া  
বেড়াইতেছ। আর দেরি নাই। তোমাকে এখনই আমি বুদ্ধি বলে বন-  
গজের মত বাঁধিয়া বৃষলের জঘ্ন কাজে লাগাইব। ২৬। (সকলে নিক্রান্ত)

## দ্বিতীয় অঙ্ক

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( মল্লয়কেতুর রাজধানী )

( সাপুড়ের প্রবেশ )

সাপুড়ে—যারা ঔষধের প্রয়োগ জানে, মণ্ডলগুলি ঠিক ঠিক আঁকিতে পারে, ও আত্মরক্ষার জন্ত মস্তকের উপর নির্ভর করে, তারাই বড় বড় সাপ বশে রাখিয়া চলা ফেরা করিতে পারে । ১ ।

( অপ্রবিষ্ট পাত্রবিশেষের প্রতি ) আর্ঘ্য, আপনি কি জিজ্ঞাসা করিতেছেন—কে আমি ? আর্ঘ্য, আমি সাপুড়ে, আমার নাম জীর্ণবিষ । কি বল্‌চেন—আপনিও সাপ খেলাইবেন ? বলি, আপনি কি কাজ করেন ? কি বল্‌চেন—“রাজবাড়ীর চাকর আমি” ? তবে আপনি সাপনিয়েই তো খেলা কচ্চেন ! কিসে, শুনতে চান ? মস্ত্র ও ঔষধ জানে না এমন সাপুড়ে, অক্ষুশ নাই এমন ক্ষেপা হাতীর মাহত, চাকরী পেয়ে গুমর হইয়াছে এমন রাজপুরুষ—এই তিনটীর মৃত্যু অবধারিত ! কি হোলো ? এযে দেখতে না দেখতেই চলে গেল ! ( আবার অপ্রবিষ্টের প্রতি ) আর্ঘ্য, আপনি কি জিজ্ঞাসা করিতেছেন—“এই ছোট ছোট প্যাটরা গুলিতে কি ?” আর্ঘ্য এ আমার করে খাবার হেতু, সাপ । কি বল্‌চেন—“দেখতে চাই ?” আর্ঘ্য, মাপ করবেন, এ দেখাবার জায়গা নয় । তবে যদি সখ হইয়া থাকে, আসুন এই বাড়ীতে দেখাচ্ছি । কি বল্‌চেন—“এ প্রভু অমাত্য রাক্ষসের বাড়ী আমাদের মত লোকের যাওয়ার হুকুম নাই ?” তবে আপনি যান । আমি কিন্তু ব্যবসার প্রসাদে এখানেও যাইতে পারি । কি হোলো ! এও যে চলে গেল !

( সংস্কৃত ধরিয়া স্বগত ) আহা কি আশ্চর্য্য ? চাণক্যের পরামর্শে চালিত চন্দ্রগুপ্তকে বধন দেখি, মনে করি যেন রাক্ষসের চেষ্টা বুখা । রাক্ষসের

পরামর্শে চালিত মলয়কেতুকে দেখিলে মনে হয় যেন চন্দ্রগুপ্ত সিংহাসন হইতে টলিয়াছে। কেন, বলিব?—

কৌটিল্য নিজের বুদ্ধিরূপ রজ্জুদ্বারা বাজা মোর্ষ্যের লক্ষ্মীকে দৃঢ়রূপে ধাঁধিয়াছে, তাহার নড়িবার ঘো নাই, সে স্থিৰ, ইহাই মনে হয়। আবার দেখিতেছি রাক্ষস সাম, দান, ভেদ, বিগ্রহ এই চারি হাতে যেন তাহাকে টানিয়া লইয়া বাইতেছে। ২।

উভয় মন্ত্রীই বড়, উভয়ই বুদ্ধিমান, এঁদের এই বিরোধে নন্দকুলের রাজলক্ষ্মী কি করিবেন যেন বৃদ্ধিতে পারিতেছেন না।

গভীর বনে হস্তিনীর জন্ত দুই বনগজ যখন যুদ্ধ করে তখন হস্তিনী যখন যার জয় হয় ভয়ে ছুটিয়া আসিয়া তারই পাশে দাঁড়ায়। এখানেও এই দুই মহামন্ত্রীর যুদ্ধে কাহার ও জয় পাকা হইতেছে না বলিয়া রাজশ্রী একবার এদিকে একবার ও দিকে করিয়া ছুয়ের মধ্যের জায়গাটাতে বার বার যাতায়াত করিতেছেন ও যেন ক্লান্ত হইয়া পড়িয়াছেন। ৩।

তা এখন অমাত্যরাক্ষসের সঙ্গে দেখা করি। (খানিকটা চলিয়া দাঁড়াইল)।

( তার পর আসনে স্থিত চিন্তায় মগ্ন ভৃত্য সহ রাক্ষসের প্রবেশ )

রাক্ষস—( সজলনেত্রে ) কি কষ্ট ! হায়, কি কষ্ট !

বীরত্ব ও সুনীতির প্রয়োগে নন্দগণ শত্রুর উচ্ছেদ করিয়াছিলেন, কিন্তু যত্নবংশের গায় তাঁহাদের সেই বিশাল বংশ নির্দয় নিয়তির তাড়নে ক্ষয় হইয়াছে। এখন চিন্তায় মনকে আকুল করিয়া, রাত্রি দিন জাগরুক থাকিয়া, আমি যে বিচ্ছিন্ন উপায় প্রণালীর উদ্ভাবন করিতেছি, তার যে অবলম্বন নাই ! এযে ভিত্তিহীন চিত্রকর্মের মত নিরাশ্রয়। এ আমি কার জন্ত করি ! ৪।

তবে অগ্র দ্বিকেও দেখিবার আছে—

পরের দাসত্ব স্বীকার করিয়াছি, প্রাণপণে যত্ন করিয়া নীতিপ্রয়োগে মন দিতেছি, এ স্বামিভক্তি ভুলিয়া গিয়াছি বলিয়া নয়, নন্দে যেমন ভক্তি ছিল তেমনই আছে ; বিষয়ভোগের অভিলাষ এখনও প্রবল তাই বলিয়াও নয়,



আমার আর ভোগে স্পৃহা নাই; প্রভুর অহুগমনে প্রাণত্যাগে ভয় হইতেছে বলিয়াও নয়; বা নীতিপ্রয়োগে চাণক্যকে জয় করিয়া জগতে যশস্বী হইব বলিয়াও নয়। বস্তুতঃ যদি শত্রুকে বধ করিতে পারি তবে স্বর্গে থাকিয়াও প্রভু সঙ্কষ্ট হইবেন—প্রভুর সেবা করা হইবে—ইহাই আমার অভিপ্রায়। ৫।

( আকাশের দিকে চাহিয়া সজল নেত্রে ) হে ভগবতি কমলালয়ে, তুমি নিতান্তই গুণের আদর জান না।

কেন বলি শুন—

প্রভু নন্দ তোমার আনন্দ বিধান করিতেন, তথাপি তাঁহাকে ছাড়িয়া মুরার গর্ভে তাহার যে এক শত্রুপুত্র জন্মিয়াছিল তাহাকে তুমি কেন আশ্রয় করিলে বল দেখি? তুমি যথার্থই চপলা। গন্ধগজের নাশে যেমন তাহার মদজলের রেখাও লুপ্ত হয় তেমনই কেন মরিলে না? ৬।

আবার দেখ, নীচবংশে তোমার জন্ম,

হে পাপিনি মুরার পুত্রের কুল নাই, তাহাকে পতিরূপে বরণ করিলে। জিজ্ঞাসা করি সংসারের মহাকুলীন সকল রাজাই কি চাণক্যের কোপানলে ভস্ম হইয়া গিয়াছিল? অথবা অকারণ তোমাকে তিরস্কার করিতেছি—স্ত্রীলোকের বুদ্ধি স্বভাবতঃ কাশফুলের আগার মত চঞ্চল, সে পুরুষের গুণ দেখিতে চাহে না; দোষ তোমার নহে, দোষ স্ত্রীজাতির। ৭।

তবে আবার বলি, হে হুশীলে, তুমি যাহাকে আশ্রয় করিয়াছ তাহাকে মারিয়া তোমার আশা নাশ করিব। ( চিন্তা করিয়া ) নগর হইতে বাহির হইয়া আসার সময়ে প্রিয়মিত্র চন্দনদাসের গৃহে পৃহজন রাখিয়া আসিয়া ঠিকই করিয়াছি। কেন বলিব? প্রভু নন্দের যে সকল সেবক আমার সহিত এক উদ্দেশ্যে কুসুমপুরে আছে, তাহারা ইহাতে আর মনে করিবে না যে রাক্ষস কুসুমপুরের আক্রমণে উদাসীন, কাজেই তাহাদের যত্ন শিথিল হইবে না। শকটদাসকে বিপুল অর্থসহ সেখানে রাখিয়াছি, সে শত্রুর কার্য পণ্ড করিবে ও চন্দ্রগুপ্তের শরীরে আঘাতের জঙ্ক যাহাদিগকে বিক প্রভৃতি প্রয়োগ করিবে বলিয়া আমি নিযুক্ত করিয়াছি, তাহাদের হাত

করিয়া রাখিবে। শত্রুর জোট ভাঙ্গিবার জন্ত ঔ সর্বদা শত্রুর সন্ধান পাইব বলিয়া জীবসিদ্ধি প্রভৃতি মিত্রগণকে নিযুক্ত করিয়াছি। তা, এবিষয়ে আর বেশী বলিয়া কি হইবে ?

পুত্রের প্রতি বৎসল প্রভু ব্যাভ্র শিশুর গ্রায় যে পুত্রটাকে লালন পালন করিয়া স্বয়ং সবংশে হত হইলেন, বুদ্ধিরূপ বাণে তারই মম ভেদ করিব। তবে, দৈবকে দেখিতে পাই না, সেই যদি বর্মের মত হইয়া আমার সেই বাণ আট্‌কায়, বলিতে পারি না। ৮।

( তার পর কঞ্চুকীর প্রবেশ )

কঞ্চুকী—চাণক্যের নীতি যেমন নন্দকে মারিয়া কুম্ভমপুরে মৌর্য্যাকে প্রতিষ্ঠিত করিয়াছে, সেইরূপ জরা আমার অন্তরে ক্রমে কামকে বিনাশ করিয়া ধর্মের প্রতিষ্ঠা করিয়াছে। মৌর্য্যের গ্রায় সেই ধর্মেরও বৃদ্ধি হইতেছে। কিন্তু বহুকাল রাজসেবা করিয়াছি তাই লোভ অন্তরে রহিয়া গিয়াছে। রাক্ষস যেমন মৌর্য্যের জয়ের চেষ্টায় আছে কিন্তু কিছু করিতে পারিতেছে না, তেমন লোভ ও আমার ধর্মের উচ্ছেদে ষড়্‌বান্, কিন্তু কৃতকার্য হইতেছে না। ৯।

( পরিক্রমণ করিয়া ও অগ্রসর হইয়া ) এই অমাত্য রাক্ষসের বাড়ী, ভিতরে যাই। ( প্রবেশ করিয়া ও দেখিয়া ) আপনার মঙ্গল হউক।

রাক্ষস—আর্য্য প্রণাম করি, প্রিয়ংবদক, আসন আন।

পুরুষ—এই আসন, আর্য্য বসুন।

কঞ্চুকী—( উপবেশন করিয়া ) কুমার মলয়কেতু আর্য্যকে বলিতেছেন “বহুকাল আর্য্য অলঙ্কার ধারণ ত্যাগ করিয়াছেন, এটা আমার মনে বড়ই লাগে। পূর্বপ্রভুর গুণ সহসা ভুলিয়া যাওয়া যায় না, তথাপি আশা করি আর্য্য আমার অনুরোধ রক্ষা করিবেন”। ( এই বলিয়া আভরণগুলি দেখাইয়া ) এই আভরণগুলি কুমার নিজের শরীর হইতে খুলিয়া পাঠাইলেন, আশা করি আর্য্য ধারণ করিবেন।

রাক্ষস—আর্য্য জাজলি, কুমারকে আমার কথায় বলুন—“আপনার

গুণের পক্ষপাতী হইয়া পূর্ব প্রভুর গুণ যথার্থই ভুলিয়া গিয়াছি। কিন্তু—

শত্রু আমার অঙ্গ প্রত্যঙ্গ গুলির উপর অপমানের বোঝা চাপাইয়াছে, সেগুলি ম্রিয়মাণ হইয়া অক্ষম হইয়াছে, ইহাদের আবার সংস্কার কি ? মনে করিয়াছি যত দিন শক্রমণ্ডল নিঃশেষ করিয়া মারিয়া আপনার মত পুরুষসিংহের স্বর্ণসিংহাসন পাটলিপুত্রে স্থগাঙ্গ প্রাসাদে বসাইতে না পারিব তত দিন কিছু মাত্র অলঙ্কার ধারণ করিব না। ১০।

কঞ্চুকী—অমাত্য নেতা থাকিতে কুমারের, পক্ষে এ স্থলভ, অতএব কুমারের এই প্রথম অঙ্করোধ রক্ষা করুন।

রাক্ষস—আর্য্য, যেমন কুমারের, তেমন আপনারও কথা ফেলিতে পারি না। তবে আসুন, কুমারের আদেশ পালন করি।

কঞ্চুকী—( ভূষণবিদ্যাসের অভিনয় করিয়া ) আপনার মঙ্গল হটুক, আমি চলিলাম।

রাক্ষস—আর্য্য, প্রণাম করি। ( কঞ্চুকী নিষ্ক্রান্ত )। প্রিয়ংবদক, দেখ কে আমার সঙ্গে দেখা করিতে আসিয়া দরজায় দাঁড়াইয়া আছে।

পুরুষ—অমাত্যের যে আজ্ঞা। ( পরিক্রমণ করিয়া 'ও সাপুড়ে'কে দেখিয়া ) আর্য্য আপনি কে ?

সাপুড়ে—ভদ্র, আমি সাপুড়ে; নাম জীর্ণবিষ। অমাত্যের সম্মুখে সাপ খেলাইতে চাই।

পুরুষ—একটু দাঁড়াও, অমাত্যকে বলি। ( রাক্ষসের নিকট গিয়া ) এ সাপুড়ে, সাপ খেলাইতে চায়।

রাক্ষস—( বাম চক্ষুর স্পন্দন অভিনয় করিয়া—স্বগত) একি ! প্রথমেই সর্পদর্শন ! ( প্রকাশে ) প্রিয়ংবদক, আমার সাপের সখ নাই। তবে, একে সম্বলিত করিয়া বিদায় কর।

প্রিয়ং—আচ্ছা। ( সাপুড়ের কাছে গিয়া ) আর্য্য আপনি সাপ দেখাইয়া বেড়াইতেছেন ; এতে অমাত্য তুষ্ট হইয়া এই পারিতোষিক দিলেন, সাপ দেখিয়া দিতে চান না।

সাপুড়ে—ভদ্রমুখ, অমাত্যকে বল যে আমি স্নধু সাপুড়ে নই, প্রাকৃত কবিও বটি। অতএব আমাকে দেখা দিয়া যদি অমাত্য অহুগ্রহ না করেন, তবে এই পত্র খানি পড়ুন।

প্রিয়ং—( পত্র লইয়া রাগসের নিকটে গিয়া ) আর্ধ্য, এ অমাত্যকে বলিতেছে—“আগি স্নধু সাপুড়ে নই, প্রাকৃত কবিও বটি। অতএব যদি অমাত্য আমাকে দেখা দিয়া অহুগ্রহ না করেন তবে অন্ততঃ এই পত্রখানি পড়ুন”।

রাগস—( পত্র লইয়া পাঠ

ভ্রমর নিজের নৈপুণ্যে কুসুমের রস নিঃশেষ করিয়া পান করিয়া যাহা উদ্দিগরণ করে তাহাতে অশ্রুর কাজ হয়। ১১।

( চিন্তা করিয়া—স্বগত ) আ ! কবিতার অর্থ আমি তোমার চর, কুসুমপুরের বৃত্তান্ত জানি”। নানা কাব্যে ব্যস্ত থাকি, আর চরও অনেক, তুলিয়াই গিয়াছিলাম, এখন মনে পড়িল। এ নিশ্চয় বিরোধগুপ্ত সাপুড়ের সাজে আসিয়াছে। ( প্রকাশে ) প্রিয়ংবদক, একে আসিতে দাও। এ স্নকবি, এর কাছ থেকে মিষ্ট কথা শুনিতে হইবে।

প্রিয়ং—আচ্ছা। ( সাপুড়ের কাছে গিয়া ) আর্ধ্য, অমাত্যের কাছে চলুন।

সাপুড়ে—( নিকটে যাইয়া ও দেখিয়া—সংস্কৃত ভাষায় স্বগত ) এই সেই অমাত্য রাগস, ষাঁহার উত্তমের ভয়ে এখনও শ্রী মোর্ষ্যের বক্ষঃস্থলে নিশ্চিত ভাবে থাকিতে পারিতেছেন না। ১২।

( প্রকাশে ) অমাত্যের জয় হউক।

রাগস—( দেখিয়া ) আ ! বিরোধ—( অর্দ্ধোক্তে ) এতই দাঁড়ি নৌপ হইয়াছে ! প্রিয়ংবদক, সাপ লইয়া এখন একটু আমোদ করি, পরিজনেরা খাইয়া বিপ্রাম করুক, তুমিও নিজের জায়গা ছাড়িও না !

প্রিয়ং—আচ্ছা। ( পরিজন সহ নিষ্ক্রান্ত )।

রাগস—সখে বিরোধগুপ্ত, এই আসন, বস। ( বিরোধগুপ্তের উপবেশন )

রাক্ষস—( হৃদয় লক্ষ্য করিয়া ) আহা ! প্রভুর পাদপদ্মের সেবকগণের এই দশা ! ( রোদন ) ।

বিরোধ—অমাত্য, শোক করিবেন না । অচিরে আপনি আমাদের পূর্বাবস্থা ফিরাইয়া আনিবেন ।

রাক্ষস—সখে, কুসুমপুরের বৃত্তান্ত বর্ণন কর ।

বিরোধ—অমাত্য, কুসুমপুরের কথা বিস্তীর্ণ, কোথা হইতে বলিব ?

রাক্ষস—সখে, চন্দ্রগুপ্তেরই নগরপ্রবেশের পর হইতে যাহাদিগকে আমি বিষ প্রভৃতি প্রয়োগের জন্ত নিযুক্ত করিয়াছিলাম তাহারা কি করিল আমূল গুনিতে চাই ।

বিরোধ—এই বল্চি । কথাটা হচ্ছে, চাণক্যের পরামর্শে চলিয়া চন্দ্র-গুপ্ত ও পবর্তেশ্বরের শক, যবন, কিরাত, কাছোজ, পারসীক, বাহ্লীক প্রভৃতি সৈন্যেরা প্রলয়ে জল উচ্ছ্লাইয়া উঠিলে সাগর যেমন হয় সেইরূপ আসিয়া চারিদিক হইতে কুসুমপুর ঘিরিয়া লইল ।

রাক্ষস—( আসি নিক্ষেপ করিয়া সসম্মে ) হাঁ ! আমি থাকতে কে কুসুমপুর ঘিরিবে ! প্রবীরক, প্রবীরক এখন শীঘ্র—

তীরন্দাজেরা প্রাচীরের বাহিরে চারিদিকে দ্রুত চলিতে থাকুক, শক্রর হাতী ঘটা ভাঙিতে পারে এমন বাছা হাতী গুলি যাইয়া কটকের বাহিরে দাঁড়াউক । এতে শক্রর বল দুর্বল হইলে আমি বাহিরে যাইয়া আক্রমণ করিব, যারা যশ চায়, মৃত্যুর ভয় ছাড়িয়া শক্রর গায়ে আঘাত করিতে চায়, তারা আমার সহিত যাইতে প্রস্তুত হউক । ১৩ ।

বিরোধ—অমাত্য, ব্যস্ত হইবেন না । এপুরাতন কথা বলিতেছি ।

রাক্ষস—( দীর্ঘ নিঃশ্বাস ফেলিয়া ) কি কষ্ট । এ দুর্ঘটনা ঘটয়া গিয়াছে ! আমি ভাবিলাম এই সেই কাল । ( অস্ত্র ত্যাগ করিয়া ) হা ! দেব নন্দ, রাক্ষসের প্রতি আপনার পরম অমুগ্রহ এখনও মনে আছে । এই যুদ্ধের সময় আপনি—

“ঐ যে মেঘের মত নীল শক্রর হাতীর ঘটা চলিয়াছে, ও খানে

রাক্ষসকে যাইতে বল” ; “ঐ যে শক্রর অশ্বসৈন্য বাঁধ ভাঙ্গা জন্মের মত লাফাইয়া চলিতেছে, ওগুলিকে রাক্ষস যাইয়া খামাউক” ; “রাক্ষস ঐ শক্রর পদাতি সৈন্য গুলির উচ্ছেদ করুক” ; এই ভাবে আমার প্রীতি আঞ্জা পাঠাইতেন, স্নেহের বশে মনে করিতেন নগরে বৃষ্টি হাজার রাক্ষস হাজির আছে । ১৪ ।

তার পর, তার পর ?

বিরোধ—তার পর দেব সর্বার্থসিদ্ধি দেখিলেন কুহুমপুর চারিদিকে ঘেরাও হইল, পুরবাসীদিগের অবরোধের প্রবল অত্যাচার বহু দিন চলিতে থাকিল, তিনি আর সহ্য করিতে পারিলেন না ; আমাদের এমন বিপদেও স্নধু পুরবাসিগণের খাতিরে আমাদেরিগকে ছাড়িয়া সুরঙ্গের পথে তপোবনে চলিয়া গেলেন । স্বামীর বিরহে আপনার সৈন্যগণের প্রযত্ন শিথিল হইয়া পড়িল । শক্রর জয় হইল, কিন্তু পুরবাসিগণ দুঃসাহসে ভর করিয়া জয়ঘোষণায় ব্যাঘাত জন্মাইল । আপনি তাহাতে তাহাদের মনের ভাব বুঝিলেন ও নন্দরাজ্য আবার প্রতিষ্ঠা করিবেন আশায় সুরঙ্গের পথে পথে নগরের বাহির হইলেন । আপনি যে বিষকণ্টাকে চন্দ্রগুপ্তের নাশের জন্ত নিযুক্ত করিয়াছিলেন তাহা দ্বারা বেচারী পর্বতেশ্বরের বিনাশ হইল—

রাক্ষস—সখে, আশ্চর্য্য দেখ—

অর্জুনকে মারিবার জন্য কর্ণ যেমন একদ্বী শক্তি যত্নে রাখিয়া দিয়াছিলেন আমিও তেমনি চন্দ্রগুপ্তকে মারিব বলিয়া একদ্বী বিষকন্যা রাখিয়াছিলাম । কিন্তু সেই শক্তি যেমন শ্রীবিষ্ণুর নিজের প্রয়োজনে তাঁহারই বধ্য ঘণ্টাৎকচকে বিনাশ করিয়াছিল, তেমনিই পোড়া বিষ্ণু-গুপ্তের পরম প্রয়োজন সিদ্ধ করিবার জন্য সেই বিষকন্যা তাহারই বধ্য পর্বতককে বিনাশ করিল ! ১৫ ।

বিরোধ—অমাত্য, এটা নিয়তির খামখেয়ালী, অন্যে কি করিবে ?

রাক্ষস—তার পর, তার পর ?

বিরাধ—তার পর পিতার মৃত্যুতে ভয় পাইয়া কুমার মলয়কেতু পলাইয়া গেল। চাণক্য পৰ্বতকের ভ্রাতা বৈরোচককে বলিয়া কহিয়া আশ্বস্ত করিয়া তাহার বিশ্বাস জন্মাইল ও চন্দ্রগুপ্ত নন্দ পুরীতে প্রবেশ করিবে এ কথা প্রচার করিল। তখন হতভাগা চাণক্য কুহুম পুরের যত সূত্রধার, তাদের ডাকাইয়া বলিল—“লগ্নাচার্যের কথায় অর্দ্ধরাত্র সময়ে চন্দ্রগুপ্ত নন্দপুরীতে প্রবেশ করিবেন, অতএব পূর্বদ্বার হইতে আরম্ভ করিয়া তোমরা রাজপুত্রের সংস্কার কর”, তাতে সূত্রধারেরা বলিল—“আর্য্য দেব চন্দ্রগুপ্ত নন্দপুরী প্রবেশ করিবেন একথা সূত্রধার দারুবর্মা আগেই জানিতে পারিয়াছিল; সে সোণার ফটক প্রভৃতি বসাইয়া উত্তম উত্তম সংস্কারে পূর্বদ্বারের সংস্কার করিয়া রাখিয়াছে। আমরা এখন ভিতরে সংস্কার করিব”। তারপর, সূত্রধার দারুবর্মা, বলিবার আগেই, রাজপুত্রীর ফটক সংস্কার করিয়াছে, এতে যেন ব্যাটা চাণক্য কতই সন্তুষ্ট হইয়াছে এরূপ ভাব দেখাইয়া অনেক ক্ষণ দারুবর্মার কাৰ্য্যতৎপরতার সূখ্যাতি করিল ও বলিল—“দারুবর্মন, শীঘ্রই তুমি, এ তৎপরতার উচিত ফল পাইবে”।

রাক্ষস—( উদ্বেগের সহিত ) সখে, কিসে ব্যাটা চাণক্যের সন্তোষ হইল? মনে হয় দারুবর্মার চেষ্টায় ফল হয় নাই বা কুফল ফলিয়াছে, কারণ সে বুদ্ধির দোষেই হউক বা নন্দে ভক্তি অধিক বলিয়াই হউক আদেশের সময় পর্য্যন্ত অপেক্ষা না করিয়া ব্যাটা চাণক্যের মনে বিষম সন্দেহ জন্মাইয়াছে। তার পর, তার পর?

বিরাধ তার পর লগ্ন ভাল বলিয়া অর্দ্ধরাত্র সময়ে চন্দ্রগুপ্ত নন্দ-পুরীতে প্রবেশ করিবে একথা শিল্পকার ও পুরবাসিগণকে বুঝাইয়া দিয়া হতভাগা চাণক্য সেই অর্দ্ধরাত্র সময়েই পৰ্বতকের ভাই বৈরোচককে চন্দ্রগুপ্তের সহিত এক আসনে বসাইয়া পৃথিবীর রাজ্য বিভাগ করিয়া দিল।

রাক্ষস—সত্যই কি পৰ্বতকের ভাই বৈরোচককে পূর্বের প্রতিশ্রুত রাজ্যের অর্দ্ধাংশ দিয়া ফেলিল?

বিরোধ—নয় তো কি ?

রাফস—( স্বগত ) অতিদুর্ভ ব্যাটা চাণক্য নিশ্চয় এ বেচারীরও কোনও প্রকার গুপ্তবধের ব্যবস্থা করিয়াছে, আর এদিকে পর্বতেশ্বরকে মারাতে যে অখ্যাতি হইয়াছে তাহা দূর করার জন্য জনসমাজে এই সাফাই প্রচার করিয়াছে ( প্রকাশে ) তার পর, তার পর ?

বিরোধ—তার পর রাত্রিতে চন্দ্রগুপ্ত নন্দপুত্রী প্রবেশ করিবেন একথা পূর্বেই প্রচারিত হইলে পর, বৈরোচকের অভিষেক করা হইল ; তাহার শরীর এক খানি বসে ঢাকিয়া দেওয়া হইল—সে যে সে বর্ম নয়, লোহার পাতের করা, কিন্তু সে পাত গুলিতে নানা বর্ণে মণি মুক্তা গোল আকারে বসান হইয়াছে বলিয়া পাত গুলি ও বিচিত্র বর্ণ হইয়া গিয়াছে ; তাহার চুল গুলি মণিময় মুকুটে আঁটিয়া বাঁধিয়া দেওয়া হইল বলিয়া দেখিতে অতি সুন্দর হইল ; সুরভি ফুলের মালা দুই কাঁধ হইতে আড ভাবে দুই বগলের নীচে দিয়া পরাইয়া দেওয়াতে বক্ষঃস্থল যেন আলোকিত হইল গেল ; তখন অতি পরিচিতেরাও তাহার চেহারা চিনিতে পারিতেছিল না । তার পর হতভাগা চাণক্যের আদেশে তাহাকে চন্দ্রগুপ্তের বাহন চন্দ্রলেখা নামে যে মাদী হাতী ছিল তাহার উপর বসাইয়া দেওয়া হইল ; আর যে সকল রাজা চন্দ্রগুপ্তের অনুগমন করিয়া থাকেন তাঁহারাও তাহার অনুগমন করিতে লাগিলেন । এই অবস্থায় বৈরোচক দেব নন্দের পুরীতে প্রবেশ করিতে উদ্বৃত হইলে আপনার নিযুক্ত স্ত্রধার দারুবর্মা ভাবিল এ চন্দ্রগুপ্ত । সে আগে হইতেই কলের করা তোরণ বসাইয়া রাখিয়াছিল ; ঐ তোরণ তাহার উপর ছাড়িয়া দেওয়ার যোগাড় করিল । ঠিক এই সময়ে চন্দ্রগুপ্তের অনুগামী রাজগণের বাহন গুলি বাহিরেই থামান হইল, রাজগণ বাহিরেই রহিলেন । চন্দ্রলেখার মাহত ববরক আপনারই লোক ; সে হাতীর গায়ে যে সোনার ডাণ্ডা ঝুলান থাকে তাহাতে ছিদ্ৰ করিয়া ছুরী লুকাইয়া রাখিয়াছিল । সেও বৈরোচককে চন্দ্রগুপ্ত মনে করিয়া মারিবার জন্য ঐ ছুরী খুলিবে বলিয়া ঐ সোণার ডাণ্ডা হাতে লইল ।



রাক্ষস—হুয়েরই প্রয়াস অস্থানে করা হইল।

বিরোধ—হস্তিনী খুব বেগে চলিতেছিল, ডাঙা হাতে করাতে সে ভাবিল, বুঝি বা বেগে চলার জন্য খুব জোরে মারিবে তাই চলন বদলাইয়া আস্তে চলিতে লাগিল। এদিকে দারুবর্মা আগেকাব গতির হিসাবে যন্ত্রতোষণ ছাড়িয়া দিয়াছে, সেটা লক্ষ্য বৈরোচকে না পড়িয়া বর্বরকের উপর পড়িল, সে বেচারী চন্দ্রগুপ্ত ভ্রমে বৈবোচককে ছুঁইবার আগেই ছুঁবী টানিয়া বাহিব কবিয়া বাগাইতে না বাগাইতেই মাঝা পড়িল। তখন দারুবর্মা ভাবিল যন্ত্রতোষণ ছাড়াব জন্য তাহাকে তো নিশ্চিত মারিবে, তাই সে উচ্চ তোষণের জায়গায় থাকিয়াই যন্ত্র চালাইবার লোহার শলাটা তুলিয়া লইয়া হাতীর উপরেই বেচারী বৈরোচককে মারিয়া ফেলিল।

রাক্ষস—কি বিপদ! জোড়া অনিষ্ট আসিয়া উপস্থিত। দৈবাবধীনে চন্দ্রগুপ্ত তো মরিলই না, অধিকন্তু বৈরোচক ও বর্বরক মারা পড়িল! ভাল সুত্রধাব দারুবর্মার কি হইল?

বিরোধ—বৈরোচকের আগে আগে যে সকল পাইক যাইতেছিল তাঁহারা তাহাকে ইঁটপেটা করিয়া ফেলিল।

রাক্ষস—( অশ্রুপূর্ণ নেত্রে ) হা কষ্ট! আহা! স্নেহময় স্ত্রী দারুবর্মা আমাকে ছাড়িয়া গেল! আচ্ছা, সেখানকার বৈষ্ণু অভয়দত্ত কি করিল?

বিরোধ—সবই করিল।

রাক্ষস—(সহর্ষে) কি? দুরাশ্রয় চন্দ্রগুপ্তকে মারিয়াছে!

বিরোধ—অমাত্য, দৈবাবধীনে সে মরে নাই।

রাক্ষস—( সবিষাদে ) তবে কি বলিতেছ “সবই করিল”?

বিরোধ—সে চন্দ্রগুপ্তের স্ত্রী বিষমিশ্রিত ঔষধ প্রস্তুত করিয়াছিল।

চাণক্য উহা দেখিতে যাইয়া দেখিল সোণার পাত্রে ফেলাতে তার রং বদলিয়া গেল, তখন চন্দ্রগুপ্তকে বলিল—“বৃষল, এ ঔষধে বিষ মিশান আছে, খাইও না”।

রাক্ষস— ব্যাটা ভারী চালাক দেখছি। আচ্ছা, সে বৈষ্ণের কি হইল ?

বিরোধ—সেই ঔষধই তাকে খাওয়াইয়া মারিয়া ফেলিল।

রাক্ষস—( সবিষাদে ) আহা ; বিপুল জ্ঞানরাশির লোপ হইল। ভাল, প্রমোদকের কি হইল, যাকে তার শোবার ঘরের ভার দিয়াছিলাম ?

বিরোধ—যা আর সকলের।

রাক্ষস—( উদ্বেগের সহিত ) কি রকম ?

বিরোধ—আপনি তাকে প্রচুর অর্থ দিলেন, সে মুখ, বেজায় জাঁকে খরচ আরম্ভ করিল। যখন তাকে জিজ্ঞাসা করা হইল, এত টাকা কোথায় পাইলে, তখন একবার একথা একবার সেকথা বলিতে লাগিল। চাণক্য তাকে দারুণ যন্ত্রণা দিয়া মারিয়া ফেলিল।

রাক্ষস—( উদ্বেগের সহিত ) কি ! এতে ও দৈব আমাদিগকে আঘাত করিল ! ভাল, চন্দ্রগুপ্ত ঘুমাইলে তাহাকে মারিবার জন্ত বীভৎসক প্রভৃতি আমার আদেশে রাজার শোবার ঘরের দেয়ালে স্ফুট করিয়া পূর্ব হইতেই বাস করিতেছিল। তাহাদের সংবাদ কি ?

বিরোধ—অমাত্য, দারু সংবাদ।

রাক্ষস—( আবেগের সহিত ) দারুণ সংবাদ কিসে ? হতভাগা চাণক্য কখনই ত্বারা ওখানে আছে এ টের পায় নাই।

বিরোধ—নয় তো কি. অমাত্য ? চন্দ্রগুপ্তের প্রবেশের আগেই চাণক্য শয়ন গৃহে প্রবেশ করিল। নিবিষ্ট হইয়া দেখিয়াই দেখিল দেয়ালের এক ছিদ্র দিয়া পিপ্‌ড়ার সার বাহির হইতেছে তাদের মুখে ভাতের কণা। তখনই বুঝিল ঘরের দেয়ালের ভিতরে মাছুষ আছে। শয়ন ঘর পোড়াইয়া ফেলিল। ঘর পুড়িতে থাকিল, ধোঁয়ায় বীভৎসক প্রভৃতির দৃষ্টিরোধ হইয়া গেল, তাহারা আগে থাকিচ্ছেই বাহিরে যাওয়ার যে পথ করিয়া রাখিয়াছিল তাহা খুঁজিয়া পাইল না, আঙুনে পুড়িয়া সেই খানেই সকলে মরিল।

রাক্ষস—( সজল নেত্রে ) কি কষ্ট ! অহো ! কি কষ্ট ! সখে, হতভাগ ছুরাছুরা চন্দ্রগুপ্তের অদৃষ্টের জোর দেখে ? কেন বল্টি শুনবে ?

তাকে মাঝে মাঝে বলিয়া যে বিষময়ী কন্যা গোপনে পাঠাইলাম, সে অদৃষ্টের জোরে তার রাজ্যের অর্ধেকের দাবীদার পৰ্বতককে মারিল ! যারা অস্ত্র ও বিষ লইয়া প্রস্তুত ছিল তারাই নিজে তাতে হত হইল। নীতিপ্রয়োগ আমার, নানা প্রকার সূক্ষ্ম ভোগ মৌর্খের !!

বিরোধ - অমাত্য, তা হলেও যাতে হাত দিয়েছেন তা ছাড়তে পারেন না। দেখুন—

যারা নীচ পাত্র তাবা বিয়ের ভয়ে কাজ আরম্ভই করে না। মধ্যম পাত্র হইলে সে কাজ আরম্ভ করে বটে, কিন্তু বিয়ের বাধা পাইয়া থামিয়া যায়। আর যারা আপনার ছায় উত্তম পাত্র, তাঁরা বার বার বাধা পাইয়াও যাতে হাত দেন তা শেষ করেন। ১৭।

আবার দেখুন—

শেষনাগ পৃথিবীটা মাথায় করিয়াই আছেন, ফেলিয়া দেন না। কেন ? তাঁর কি গায়ে বোঝার চাপ লাগে না ? দিবাকর মোটেই থামেন না, তাঁর কি শ্রম বোধ নাই ? তা নয় বাহাদুর লোক যেটা করবো বলেছে, অক্ষমের মত সেটা ছাড়তে তার লজ্জা বোধ হয়। যে কাজে হাত দেওয়া হয় তার উদ্ধার করাই সাধুদের কুলধর্ম। ১৮।

রাক্ষস—সখে, যে কাজ আরম্ভ করা হইয়াছে তা ছাড়া যায় না এতে তোমরা চক্ষের উপরই দেখিতেছ। তার পর, তার পর ?

বিরোধ—সেই হইতেই চাপকা চন্দ্রগুপ্তের শরীর রক্ষার প্রতি সহস্রগুণে সতর্ক হইয়াছে, পুরবাসিগণের মধ্যে যারা আপনার বিশ্বাসী লোক, তাদেরে খুঁজিয়া খুঁজিয়া “এদের ঘারাই এ সব হইতেছে” এই বলিয়া দণ্ড দিয়াছে।

রাক্ষস—( উদ্বেগের সহিত ) বল দেখি কাঙ্কে কাঙ্কে দণ্ড দিয়াছে ?

বিরোধ—প্রথমে দেখুন, সন্ন্যাসী জীবিসন্ধিকে অপমান করিয়া নগরের বাহির করিয়া দেওয়া হইয়াছে।

রাক্ষস—( স্বগত ) এটা বরং সহ্য যায়! যার কিছু নাই, স্থানত্যাগে তার ক্লেশ হইবে না। ( প্রকাশে ) কয়স্য, কি দোষ দিয়া তাকে তাড়ান হইল ?

বিরোধ—“এ-লোকটা রাক্ষসের পাঠানো বিষকণ্ঠা দ্বারা পর্বতেশ্বরকে মারিয়াছে” এই বলিয়া ।

রাক্ষস—( স্বগত ) সাধু কোটিল্য, সাধু! তুমি নীতির বীজ একটা পুঁতিলে, আর তার ফল কত হইল! অর্ধরাজ্যের দাবীদারটাকে সরাইলে; তাতে যা অযশ তা তোমাক স্পর্শ করিতে দিলে না; আর সে অযশ আমার উপর চাপাইলো। ১৯।

( প্রকাশ্যে ) তার পর, তার পর ?

বিরোধ—তার পর “চন্দ্রগুপ্তের শরীরে আঘাত করিবার জন্ত এ দাক্ষবর্মী প্রভৃতিকে লাগাইয়াছে” এই কথা নগরে ঘোষণা করিয়া শকটদাসকে শূলে দিয়াছে ।

রাক্ষস—(সজলনেত্রে) হা! সখে শকটদাস, এমন মৃত্যু তোমার নিতান্ত অযোগ্য। অথবা তুমি প্রভুর কাজে মরিয়াছ, তোমার জন্ত আপশোষ নাই, আপশোষ আমাদের জন্ত, নন্দকুলের উচ্ছেদেও যাদের বাঁচিবার সাধ ।

বিরোধ—অমাত্য, প্রভুরই কাজ করিতে হইবে এই জন্ত খাটিতেছেন বই নয়, বাঁচিবার সাধ মিটাইতেছেন কেন বলেন ?

রাক্ষস—সখে ঠিক বলিয়াছ ।

স্বর্গগত প্রভুর অনুগমন না করিয়া কৃতঙ্গ হইলাম, সে শুধু এই অভি-প্রায়েই, বাঁচিবার সাধে নয়। ২০।

বলিয়া যাও, আরও সব স্তম্ভদের বিপদের কথা শুনিতে প্রস্তুত রহিয়াছি  
বিরোধ—এই শুনিয়া চন্দনদাস অমাত্যের স্ত্রীকে সরাইয়া ফেলিল ।

রাক্ষস—অস্ত্রায় করা হইয়াছে, এটা দয়াহীন চাণক্যের বিরুদ্ধ কাজ ।

বিরোধ—অমাত্য, স্তম্ভদের বিরুদ্ধ কাজ আরও অস্ত্রায় !

রাক্ষস—তার পর, তার পর ?

বিরোধ—তারপর যখন অল্পরোধ করাতেও সে অমাত্যের স্ত্রীকে উপস্থিত করিল না তখন ব্যাটা চাণক্য ভারী চটিয়া—

রাক্ষস—( উদ্বেগের সহিত ) মেরে ফেলে নাইতো ?

বিরোধ—না। জিনিসপত্র বাজেয়াপ্ত করিয়াছে, আর স্ত্রীপুত্রসমেত তাকে কারাগারে দিয়াছে।

রাক্ষস—তবে কি আর খুসী হয়ে বল্চো ‘রাক্ষসের স্ত্রীকে সরাইয়াছে’ ? বল না ‘স্ত্রীপুত্রসমেত রাক্ষসকে কারাগারে দেওয়া হইয়াছে’।

পুরুষ—( প্রবেশ করিয়া ) অমাত্যের জয় হউক। এই মাত্র শকটদাস দরজার গোড়ায় উপস্থিত।

রাক্ষস—ভদ্র, সত্য বলিতেছ ?

পুরুষ—মহামান্ত্র অমাত্যের কাছে কি গিথ্যা বলিব ?

রাক্ষস—সথে বিরোধগুপ্ত, এ কি রকম ?

বিরোধ—অমাত্য, এমনটা হতেও পারে। খার কল্যাণ হইবে, নিয়তি স্বয়ং তাকে বাঁচান।

রাক্ষস—প্রিয়বদক, এখনও বিলম্ব কেন ? শীঘ্র আসিতে দাও।

পুরুষ—আচ্ছা। ( নিষ্ক্রান্ত )।

( তার পর শকটদাস ও পশ্চাতে সিদ্ধার্থকের প্রবেশ )

শকট—( স্বগত ) মৌধ্য রাজ্যে প্রতিষ্ঠিত হইল, তা দেখিয়াছি ; সেইরূপ ঘোর শূল মাটিতে বসান হইল তাও দেখিলাম। চন্দ্রগুপ্তের লক্ষ্মী স্থির হইল দেখিয়া দুঃখে চৈতন্যলোপ হওয়ার মত হইয়াছিল ; সেইরূপ মোহকরী বধ্যমালাও মাথায় করিলাম। প্রভু নন্দের নাশের দারুণ ও কর্কটকর্ণ সংবাদ শুনিয়াছি ; সেইরূপ দারুণ ও শ্রুতিকঠোর বধবাণের ধ্বনিও শুনিলাম। তথাপি আমার মন বিচলিত হয় নাই। বোধ করি উহা সেই সকল পূর্ব পূর্ব আঘাতে কঠিন হইয়া গিয়াছে। ২১।

( অগ্রসর হইয়া দেখিয়া সহর্ষে ) এই অমাত্য রাক্ষস বসিয়া আছেন।

ইনি জগতে স্বামিভক্তগণের চরম সীমায় বসিয়া আছেন—নন্দ

মরিয়া গিয়াছেন তথাপি ইহাঁর স্বামিভক্তি মরে নাই, ইনি স্বামীর কাজই এখনও করিতেছেন । ২২ ।

( নিকটে গিয়া ) অমাত্যের জয় হউক ।

রাক্ষস—( দেখিয়া সহর্ষে ) সাথে শকটদাস, কি ভাগ্য । কোটিল্যের হাতে পড়িয়াছিলে, তবু আবার তোমায় দেখিতে পাইলাম ! এস আমাকে আলিঙ্গন কর । ( শকটদাসের তথাকরণ ) ।

রাক্ষস—(গাঢ় আলিঙ্গন করিয়া) এই আসনে বস । ( শকটদাসের উপবেশনের অভিনয় ) সাথে শকটদাস, আমার হৃদয়ের এ আনন্দের হেতু কে ?

শকট—( সিদ্ধার্থকে দেখাইয়া ) এই প্রিয়সুহৃৎ সিদ্ধার্থক ঘাতকদের তাড়াইয়া দিয়া আমাকে বধ্যস্থান হইতে লইয়া আসিয়াছেন ।

রাক্ষস—( সহর্ষে ) ভদ্র সিদ্ধার্থক, এমন আনন্দের পক্ষে এ বস্তু যথেষ্ট নয়, তথাপি ধর ( নিজের গা হইতে খুলিয়া অলঙ্কার প্রদান ) ।

সিদ্ধা—(গ্রহণ করিয়া পায়ে পড়িয়া স্বগত) আর্ধ্য চাপক্যের উপদেশ তো এই । হৌক, তাই করি ! (প্রকাশে) অমাত্য, এখানে আমি এই প্রথম আসিলাম, পরিচিত এমন কেহ নাই যার কাছে অমাত্যের এই পারিতোষিক রাখিয়া নিশ্চিন্ত হই । তাই আমার ইচ্ছা এই মুদ্রার ছাপ দিয়া অমাত্যেরই ভাঁড়ার ঘরে রাখিয়া দিই । যখন আবশ্যক হইবে কখন লইব ।

রাক্ষস—ভদ্র, দোষ কি ? শকটদাস তাই কর ।

শকট—অমাত্যের যে আদেশ । ( মুদ্রা দেখিয়া জনান্তিকে ) অমাত্য, এ মুদ্রা আপনার নামে করা ।

রাক্ষস—( দেখিয়া স্বগত ) ঠিক । নগর হইতে যখন বাহির হই তখন ব্রাহ্মণী উৎকর্ষার বিনোদের জগ্নু আমার হাতে হইতে খুলিয়া লইয়াছিলেন । তা, এর হাতে কি করিয়া আসিল ? ( প্রকাশ্যে ) ভদ্র সিদ্ধার্থক, এ তুমি কোথা হইতে পাইলে ?

সিদ্ধা—কুহুমপুরে চন্দনদাস নামে মণিকার মহাজন আছেন । তাঁহার বাড়ীর দবজার কাছে পড়িয়াছিল, আমি পাইলাম ।

রাক্ষস—সম্ভব ।

সিদ্ধা—অমাত্য, এতে সম্ভবটা কি ?

রাক্ষস—ভদ্র, বড় ধনীর বাড়ীতে এমন জিনিস পড়িয়া থাকে ও লোকে পায়, এ সম্ভব ।

শকট—সখে সিদ্ধার্থক, এ মুদ্রায় অমাত্যের নাম খোদা আছে । এটা তুমি দাও, এর চাইতে অনেক বেশী অর্থ দিয়া অমাত্য তোমায় ভুট্ট করিবেন ।

সিদ্ধা—আর্ঘ্য, অমাত্য এ মুদ্রা গ্রহণ করিবেন এতো অল্পগ্রহ ।  
( মুদ্রা প্রদান ) ।

রাক্ষস—সখে শকটদাস, তোমার কাজে এই মুদ্রাই ব্যবহার করিও ।

শকট—অমাত্যের যে আদেশ ।

সিদ্ধা—অমাত্য, কিঞ্চিং নিবেদন করিতে চাই ।

রাক্ষস—স্বচ্ছন্দে বল ।

সিদ্ধা—অমাত্যের জানাই আছে যে, ব্যাটা চাপকের অপ্স্রিয় করিয়া পাটলিগুজে আবার বাওয়া অসম্ভব, এ জন্ত আমার ইচ্ছা অমাত্যেরই পাদপদ্মের সেবা করি ।

রাক্ষস—এ আমার প্রিয় কথা । আমারই এ অহুরোধ, কিন্তু তোমার কি ইচ্ছা না জানাতে চাপা পড়িয়াছিল । তবে তাই কর !

সিদ্ধা—( সহর্ষে ) অহুগৃহীত হইলাম ।

রাক্ষস—শকটদাস, সিদ্ধার্থকে বিপ্রায় করাও ।

শকট—আচ্ছা । ( সিদ্ধার্থকের সহিত নিষ্কাশ ) ।

রাক্ষস—সখে বিরোধগুপ্ত, কথার শেষ টুকু বল । চন্দ্রগুপ্তের লোকেরা আম্মদের ছাদ্ভিতে আমল দেয় তো ?

বিরোধ—অমাত্য, আমল তো দেয়ই, যা প্রকাশ, তাতে তারা সেই মত কাজও করে ।

রাক্ষস—সখে, সেখানে কি প্রকাশ ?

বিরোধ—অমাত্য, সেখানে প্রকাশ এই যে মল্লকেশ্বরের পুত্রস্বর্গের পুত্র

হইতে চন্দ্রগুপ্ত চাণক্যের উপর বিরক্ত হইয়াছে। চাণক্যও কৃতকার্য হইয়া অত্যন্ত ফাঁপিয়া উঠিয়াছে, চন্দ্রগুপ্তের বর্ত্ত্ব তাহার অস্থ হইয়া পড়িয়াছে ও পদে পদে আঞ্জা লঙ্ঘন করিয়া চন্দ্রগুপ্তের মনে কষ্ট দিতেছে। আমারও কথাটা ঠিক বলিয়া মনে হয়।

রাক্ষস—( সহর্ষে ) সাথে বিরোধগুপ্ত, তুমি এই সাপুড়ের সাজে আবার কুহুমপুরে যাও। সেখানে ভাটের বেশে স্তনকলশ নামে আমার শ্রিয় স্বেচ্ছা বাস করে। তাকে আমার কথায় বলিবে—“যখন চাণক্য আঞ্জা লঙ্ঘন করিলে সেই সেই সময়ে চন্দ্রগুপ্তকে চটাইতে পারে এমন স্নোকে তাহার স্তব করিবে ] আর কাজ কতটা অগ্রসর হইল অতি গোপনে করভকের দ্বারা জানাইবে”।

বিরোধ—অমাত্যের যে আঞ্জা। ( নিঃশাস্ত )।

পুরুষ—( প্রবেশ করিয়া ) অমাত্য, শকটদাস এই মাত্র জানাইলেন যে এই তিন খানি ভাল গড়া অলঙ্কার বিক্রয়ের জন্য আসিয়াছে। অতএব অমাত্য এগুলি দেখুন।

রাক্ষস—( দেখিয়া ) আহা! এ মহামূল্য অলঙ্কার। জয়, আমার কথায় শকটদাসকে বল যে বিক্রয়তাকে তুষ্ট করিয়া এ গুলি রাখা হউক।

পুরুষ—আচ্ছা। ( নিঃশাস্ত )।

রাক্ষস—এখন আমি ও করভকে কুহুমপুরে পাঠাই। ( উঠিয়া ) দুরাশ্রা চাণক্যের সহিত চন্দ্রগুপ্তের বিচ্ছেদ হইবে কি? অথবা, দেখিতেছি, আমার অভিলাষ সিদ্ধই হইয়াছে। কিসে, বলিবে?

জয়ন্তের রাজ্যের সকলে মৌর্যের আঞ্জায় চলে কাজেই মৌর্য স্তেজের উপর বসিয়া আছে। চাণক্যও আমার আশ্রয়ে এ রাজ্য হইয়াছে এই বলিয়া গর্বপূর্ণ। একজন রাজ্য পাইয়া সিদ্ধমনোরথ। অস্ত্র ব্যক্তি প্রতিজ্ঞার সাগরের পরপারে উপবিষ্ট। “আমার কাজ হইয়া গিয়াছে, আর কার অপেক্ষা রাখি। এই ভাব উভয়েই হইয়াছে, তাকেই নিশ্চিত হরের জেত হইবে। ( সকলে নিঃশাস্ত )।



## তৃতীয় অঙ্ক

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( কুসুমপুর—রাজবাড়ী )

( তার পর কঞ্চুকীর প্রবেশ )

কঞ্চুকী—( দুঃখের সহিত ) হে তৃষ্ণে কেন বৃথা চেষ্টায় আছ ? যে হাত পা তোমার এত বশে ছিল, তাদের এখন দেখিতে দেখিতে করিবার ক্ষমতা লোপ পাইতেছে ; যে চক্ষু কর্ণ প্রভৃতি ইন্দ্রিয় দ্বারা বিষয় গ্রহণ করিয়া তুমি নিজের অস্তিত্ব লাভ করিয়াছ, তারাও নিজেদের বিষয় আর বুঝে না ! বসন্তঃ জরা তোমার মাথায়ই পা দিয়া চাপিয়া ধরিয়াছে, তুমি তো গেলো ! ১ ।

( পরিক্রমণ করিয়া—আকাশে ) ওহে, স্নগন্ধ প্রাসাদের জেস্মায় কারি-করেরা কে কে আছে শুন, দেব চন্দ্রগুপ্ত, যার নাম নিলে পুণ্য হয়, আদেশ করিতেছেন—“কৌমুদীগহোৎসব আরম্ভ হইয়াছে, এখন কুসুমপুরেব শোভা র্তি রমণীয় ; আমি দেখিতে চাই । অতএব স্নগন্ধ প্রাসাদের উপরের তলায় যে যে জায়গায় বসিয়া দেখিতে স্ববিধা হইবে সে গুলিব সংস্কার কর” ।

( আবার আকাশে ) কি বল্চো ? “অর্থাৎ, প্রভু কি যথার্থই জানেন না যে কৌমুদীগহোৎসব বারণ করা হইয়াছে” এই বল্চো ? আঃ হতভাগারা, এ সব কথা তুলে তাদের কাজ কি ? এতে যে এখনি প্রাণটা হারাইবে । এখন চট্ করে—

ধামগুলিকে ধূপের ধোঁয়া দিয়া স্নবাসিত কর, তাতে ফুলের মালা ঝুলাইয়া দাও, তার পর দেখিতে জড় করা চন্দ্রকিরণের মত এই বাছা চামর

চামরগুলির বাহার তাতে যোগ কর। আর দেখ সিংহের ছবিতে চিহ্নিত এই রাজাসন বহুকাল এই জায়গায় পড়িয়া আছে, যেন গোবেচারী ধবণী সিংহের ভয়ে মূচ্ছিত হইয়া আছেন ; ফুল ও চন্দন জলের ছড়া দিয়া এখনই তাঁকে ঠাণ্ডা কর। ২।

কি বলচো—“আর্য্য এই প্রভুর হুকুম তামিল কবুচি” এই কথা যাদুরা, হাত চালাও, দেব চন্দ্রগুপ্ত এই এসে পড়েছেন।

এঁর পিতা পরিপক লোক ছিলেন, বিশ্বাসী মন্ত্রিগণের সাহায্যে পৃথিবীর গুরুভারও সঙ্কটের পথেও অবিচলিত ভাবে বহুকাল বহন করিয়া গিয়াছেন। ইহাব তরুণ বয়স, এখনই সেই গুরুভার বহন করিতে প্রবৃত্ত হইয়াছেন। শিক্ষা পূর্ণ হয় নাই বলিয়া বহনে কষ্ট হইতেছে সত্য, কিন্তু মনের বলে একটু ও ত্রুটী হইতেছে না। ৩।

নেপথ্য—এই দিকে, প্রভু এই দিকে।

( তার পর রাজা ও প্রতীহারীর প্রবেশ )

রাজা—( স্বগত ) যে রাজা উচিতভাবে রাজকায্য করিতে চাহেন, তাঁহার পক্ষে রাজ্য বড় ক্রেশের আকর। কিসে, বলিব ?

পরের কাজ করিতে বসিয়া তিনি নিজের কাজ হারান। নিজের কাজ যদি গেল তবে প্রকৃতপক্ষে ক্ষতিপতি নামের কিছুই সার্থকতা হইল না। যদি বল পরের কাজ নিজের কাজ অপেক্ষা প্রিয়তর, তবে, হায়! সে রাজা হইয়া পরের অধীন হইয়া পড়িলেন। পরাধীন পুরুষ পুথের আশ্বাদ কিরূপে পাইবে ? ৪।

আবার দেখ, আত্মা যাদের বশে আসিয়াছে, এমন রাজাদের পক্ষেও রাজসম্মার সাধন অতি কঠিন। কিসে, বলিব ?

যে বেঙ্গা অঙ্কারা পাইয়াছে তার সেবার মত রাজসম্মার সেবা বড় কঠিন দেখ—যে রাজার স্বভাব কড়া তাঁর সম্বন্ধে সম্মার ভয় তিনি লোকের অমুরাগ হারাইবেন। যার স্বভাব কোমল তাঁর সম্বন্ধে ভাবেন তাঁকে লোকে অপমান করিবে। মুখকে তিনি দূর হইতে ত্যাগ করেন। বেশী

পণ্ডিতকেও তিনি বড় পছন্দ করেন না। বীর হইতে তাঁহার বেশী ভয় অথচ ভীককে উপহাস করেন! কি আশ্চর্য্য। ৫।

আর একটা কথা—আর্থ্যের আদেশ-তাঁহার সহিত গিথ্যা কলহ করিয়া কিছু কাল স্বাধীন ভাবে নিজের মতে কাজ কর্ম চালাইতে হইবে। মহাপাপের মত হইলেও সেটা স্বীকার করিয়াছি। অথবা আমি তো চিরকালই স্বাধীন, কারণ কিছু করিব মনে করিলেই আর্থ্যের উপদেশে কার্য প্রণালী স্থির করি, কাজেই দ্বিতীয় বার আর্থ্যকে হস্তক্ষেপ করিতে হয় না। কারণ, দেখ—

সংসারে শিষ্য যতক্ষণ ঠিক ভাবে কাজ করিয়া যায়, ততক্ষণ গুরু বারণ করেন না; যখন সে মোহে সংপথ ছাড়িয়া যায় তখন গুরু অক্লেশের কাজ করিয়া থাকেন। অতএব যারা সং ও বিনয়ের পক্ষপাতী তারা চিরকালই স্বাধীন। এই প্রকার স্বাধীনতার অধিক স্বাধীনতা আমি চাইনা। ৬।

(প্রকাশ্যে) আর্থ্য বৈহীনরে, স্বগাঙ্গ প্রাসাদের পথ দেখাইয়া চল।

কঙ্কুকা—এই দিকে, প্রভু এই দিকে। (পরিষ্কমণ করিয়া) এই তো স্বগাঙ্গ প্রাসাদ, আশ্বে আশ্বে উঠুন, মহারাজ।

রাজা—(আরোহণ করিয়া—দিম্বাগুল দেখিয়া) আহা, শরৎকালের প্রভাবে শোভা বাড়িয়াছে, দিম্বাগুল দেখিতে অতি সুন্দর হইয়াছে। কিনে, বলিব?

দশদিক্ ক্রমে জলহীন হইয়াছে, সাদা মেঘগুলি বালির চরের মত দেখাইতেছে, সারস গুলি গধুর রবে উড়িয়া উড়িয়া চারিদিক্ ছাইয়া ফেলিয়াছে, এখন রাত্রি হইয়াছে আর বিকসিত কুমুদের মত নক্ষত্রগুলি বাহির হইয়াছে। বসন্ত: দশটা দিক্ আকাশের চুড়া হইতে দশটা নদীর মত বহিয়া চলিয়াছে। ৭।

আরও দেখ—

শরৎ যেন সমস্ত সাংসারকে বিনয় শিক্ষা দিয়াছে—জল উছলিয়া উঠিয়া নিজের স্থান ছাড়িয়া গিয়াছিল, তাহাকে পুনরায় আনিয়া দেই

স্থান দেখাইয়া দিয়াছে ) ধানগুলি ঘাড উঁচু করিয়াই ছিল, শস্ত পাকাইয়া তাহাদের ঘাড নোয়াইয়া দিয়াছে । ময়ূর মনে মন্ত হইয়া কর্কশ গলায় চৈচাইয়া যেন কাণে বিষ ঢালিতেছিল, তাহার মন্ততা দূর করিয়াছে । ৮ ।

আর এই গল্প তাহার গর্ভ ছাড়াইয়া ঘোলা জলে কত দূর চলিয়া গিয়াছিল ! এখন সরু হইতেছে, জলও আগাগোড়া পবিকার হইতেছে । ইহাব স্বামী সাগর অনেক নদীর পতি তাই প্রণয়ের কথায় চতুরা দৃতীর ঞ্চায় শরৎ ইহাকে কোনরূপে সরিৎপতির পথে টানিয়া আনিয়া তাঁহার দিকে লইয়া চলিয়াছে । ৯ ।

( চারিদিকে দেখার অভিনয় করিয়া ) এ কি ! কুসুমপুরে কৌমুদী-মহোৎসব আরম্ভ হয় নাই কেন ? আশ্চর্য্য বৈহীনবে, আমার কথায় কুসুম-পুরে কৌমুদীমহোৎসবের ঘোষণা দিয়াছিলেন তো ?

কঙ্ককী—নয় তো কি ?

রাজা—তবে কি পৌরেরা আমার কথা গ্রাহ্য করিল না ?

কঙ্ককী—( কাণ চাপা দিয়া ) পাপ কথা বলিবেন না ! পাপ কথা বলিবেন না ! প্রভুর শাসন পৃথিবীতে এ পষান্ত অগ্রাহ্য হয় নাই, পৌরেরা অগ্রাহ্য করিবে ?

রাজা—তবে কেন আজিও কুসুমপুরে কৌমুদীমহোৎসব আরম্ভ হইল না ?

পশ্চাৎকারী ডাঁড়ের স্পষ্ট ও চতুর কথা শুনিতে শুনিতে বেশারী স্কুল নিতম্বের ডরে মস্ত গতিতে রাজপথ অলঙ্কৃত করিতেছে না । এখন আর রাজার ভয় নাই, তথাপি প্রধান প্রধান পুরবাসিগণ পরস্পরের প্রতিদ্বন্দিতায় নিজ নিজ ঐশ্বর্য্য প্রকটন করিয়া অস্ত্রপুর রুমণীগণের সহিত চিরবাহিত পূর্নিমা মহোৎসব উপভোগ করিতেছে না । ১০ ।

কঙ্ককী—এটা যথার্থই বটে ।

রাজা—এটা কোনটা ?

কঞ্চুকী—প্রভু, এইটি ।

রাজা—স্পষ্ট বলুন L

কঞ্চুকী—কৌমুদীমহোৎসব বাবণ করা হইয়াছে ।

রাজা—( সকোপে ) আঃ ! কে করিল ?

কঞ্চুকী—প্রভু, এর বেশী বলা যায় না ।

রাজা—লোকের এমন সুন্দর দেখিবার জিনিষটা আর্ধ্য চাণক্য তুলিয়া নেন নাই তো ?

কঞ্চুকী—প্রাণের আশা রাখিয়া প্রভুর আদেশ লঙ্ঘন করে এমন আর কে আছে ?

রাজা—শোণোত্তরা, বসুতে চাই ।

প্রতীহারী—প্রভু, এই সিংহাসন রহিয়াছে ।

রাজা—( উপবেশন অভিনয় করিয়া ) আর্ধ্য বৈহীনরে, আর্ধ্য চাণক্যকে দেখিতে চাই ।

কঞ্চুকী—প্রভুর যে আজ্ঞা । ( নিষ্ক্রান্ত ) ।

( তার পর নিজের বাড়ীতে আসনে বসিয়া রাগের মুখে চিন্তা করিতে করিতে চাণক্যের প্রবেশ )

চাণক্য—কি ! তুরাত্মা রাক্ষস আমার সঙ্গে স্পর্ধা করিতে চায় ?

কৌটিল্যের অপমান করা হইলে, সে সাপের মত নগরের বাহির হইয়া গেল ও নন্দদের মারিয়া মুরাপুত্র এই বৃষলকে রাজা করিল । আমি ও তেমনই চন্দ্রতুল্য মোর্ঘ্যের রাজলক্ষ্মী হরণ করিব—এই বুদ্ধি করিয়া এ আমার বুদ্ধির মহিমা ছাড়াইয়া যাইতে বসিয়াছে ! ১১ ।

( আকাশের দিকে চাহিয়া ) রাক্ষস, রাক্ষস, এই বৃথা ও শঙ্কাকর প্রচ্যাস হইতে ববত হও ।

এ যে চন্দ্রগুপ্ত, এতো গবিত নন্দ নয় যার রাজ কাৰ্য্য অযোগ্য মঞ্জীতে দেখিত্ত । তুমও তো চাণক্য নও । আমার অনুকরণ করিতেছ সত্য,

কিন্তু কেবল এক বিষয়ে আমার সঙ্গে তোমার মিল আছে—আমি রাজার সঙ্গে শত্রুতা করিয়াছিলাম, তুমি ও তাই করিতেছ। ১২।

( চিন্তা করিয়া ) অথবা এ বিষয়ে মনকে বেশী খাটাইবার আবশ্যক নাই। কেন, বলিব ?

আমার সেবকেরা পর্বতপুত্র মলয়কেতুর বিশ্বাসপাত্র হইয়া উঠিয়া তাহাকে চারিদিকে বেড়িয়া রাখিয়াছে। সিদ্ধার্থক প্রভৃতি চরেরা নিজ নিজ সাজ সাধন কবিত্তে সর্বদা যত্ন করিতেছে। ভেদ কেমন কবিয়া কারতে হয় বেশ বুঝি, এইবারে রাজা মৌর্যের সহিত একটা মিথ্যা ঝগড়া করিয়া আমার বিরুদ্ধ এই রাক্ষসকে ইচ্ছামত শত্রু হইতে ছাড়াইয়া লইব। ১৩।

কঙ্ককী—( প্রবেশ করিয়া ) চাকরী অতি কষ্টকর।

ভয় সর্বদা—রাজা হইতে; তার পর মন্ত্রী হইতে, তারপর রাজার প্রিয়পাত্র হইতে, তার পর যে সকল তোষামুদে রাজার অল্পগ্রহের পাত্র হইয়া বাড়ীতে বাস করে তাদের হইতে হয়। পেটের দায়ে খাটিতে যাইতে প্রভুর মুখের দিকে তাকাইয়া থাকিতে হয়, কত রকম মিথ্যা কথা বলিতে হয়। এইরূপে নিজের লঘুতা জন্মে। সেবা কুকুরের ধর্ম, বুদ্ধিমানেরা একথা ঠিকই বলেন। ১৪।

( পরিক্রমণ করিয়া ও দেখিয়া ) এই আর্ষ্য চাণক্যের বাটী। ভিতরে যাই। ( ভিতরে যাইয়া ও দেখিয়া ) ওঃ! রাজাধিরাজের মন্ত্রী ষা ঐশ্বর্য !! দেখ—

ঘুটে গুড়াইবার জন্ত এই একখানি ভাঙ্গা পাথর। এই এখানে শিষ্যদের জড় করা কুশের রাশি! ঘর খানিও দেখ—দেয়াল পচিয়া পড়িতেছে, হোমের কাঠ শুকাইতে দেওয়া হইয়াছে তাই চালের এক কোণ নাগিয়া পড়িয়াছে! ১৫।

অতএব প্রভু চন্দ্রগুপ্ত যে এর কাছে বৃষল মাত্র তা ঠিকই। কিসে, বলিব ?

দেখা যায় ষাঁহার কখনও মিথ্যা বলেন না তাঁহারও নিরুপায় হইয়া

বে সকল গুণ রাজার নাই সে গুলির ও উল্লেখ করিয়া তাহার স্তব করে, কথার শেষ নাই, মুখে ভ্রম নাই। এ শুধু লোভের প্রভাবেই করে। যদি এই লোভ না থাকিত, লোক নিরীহ হইত, রাজা তাহাদের পক্ষে তুণের মত তুচ্ছ ও অবজ্ঞার পাত্র হইয়া পড়িতেন। ১৬।

( দেখিয়া সভয়ে ) ওঃ ! এই আর্ধ্য চাণক্য বসিয়া আছেন।

সূর্য দেবের কিরণ এক সঙ্গে সর্বত্র যায় না, কাজেই সংসারে শীত ও গ্রীষ্ম পর পর হইয়া থাকে, এক সঙ্গে হয় না। কিন্তু ইনি সংসারকে অগ্রাহ করিয়া রাজা নন্দ ও রাজা মৌর্যের একের অস্ত ও অস্তের উদয় এক সঙ্গেই ব্যবস্থা করিলেন। অতএব ইহার তেজ সূর্যের তেজের ও অধিক। ১৭

( মাটিতে হাঁটু গাড়িয়া ) আর্ষ্যের জয় হউক।

চাণক্য—বৈহীনরে, কি জন্ম আসিয়াছে ?

কঙ্ককী—আর্ধ্য, দেব চন্দ্রগুপ্ত—যার নাম করিলে পুণ্য হয়—এখন আর্ষ্যের প্রসাদে সম্রাট। রাজারা ছুটিয়া আসিয়া তাঁহার চরণে প্রণাম করিতেছে। তাহাদের চূড়ার মালার মণিখণ্ড গুলি ছুলিতেছে, সে গুলির শিখায় প্রভুর পদদ্বয় স্বর্ণ বর্ণ হইয়া যাইতেছে। সেই প্রভু আর্ষ্যের চরণে মস্তকে অবনত করিয়া বলিতেছেন—আর্ষ্যের ক্রিয়ার বিপ্লব যদি না হয় তবে আর্ধ্যকে একবার দেখিতে চাই।

চাণক্য—বৃষল আমাকে দেখিতে চাহিতেছে ? বৈহীনরে, কোমুদীমহোৎসব বারণ করা হইয়াছে একথা বৃষলের কাণে যাই নাই তো ?

কঙ্ককী—আর্ধ্য, তা নয় তো কি ?

চাণক্য—( সজ্ঞোদে ) আঃ ! কে বলিল ?

কঙ্ককী—( সভয়ে ) আর্ধ্য প্রসন্ন হউন ! স্বয়ং দেবই স্নগন্ধ প্রাসাসে উঠিয়া দেখিলেন নগরে কোমুদীমহোৎসব আরম্ভ হয় নাই।

চাণক্য—ই! বুঝিয়াছি। তার পর তোমরা অবকাশ বুঝিয়া বৃষলকে নাচাইয়া চটাইয়াছ ! আর কি ?

কঙ্ককী—(ভয়ের অভিনয় করিতে করিতে, অধোমুখে মৌনে অবস্থান)।

চাণক্য—অহো ! চাণক্যের উপর রাজপরিজনের কি বিদ্বেষের টান !  
ভাল, বৃষল কোথায় ?

কঙ্ককী—( ভয়ের অভিনয় করিয়া ) আর্ধ্য, প্রভু স্নগান্দ্র প্রাসাদের উপর  
বসিয়া আমাকে আঁঘোর চরণ প্রান্তে পাঠাইলেন ।

চাণক্য—( উঠিয়া ) স্নগান্দ্রের পথ দেখাইয়া চল ।

কঙ্ককী—এই দিকে, আর্ধ্য এই দিকে । ( উভয়ের পরিক্রমণ ) ।

কঙ্ককী—এই স্নগান্দ্র প্রাসাদ । আর্ধ্য, আস্তে আস্তে উঠুন ।

চাণক্য—( আরোহণের অভিনয় করিয়া ও দেখিয়া ) আ ! বৃষল  
সিংহাসনে বসিয়া আছে ! সাধু ! সাধু !

নন্দেবা রাজার কর্তব্যের কোন ও ধারই ধাবিত না ; এ সিংহাসন আর  
এখন তাহাদের সহিত সংশ্লিষ্ট নহে । আবাব, এ সিংহাসন এখন রাজ  
শ্রেষ্ঠ বৃষল অধিকার করিয়াছে । সর্বশেষে এ সিংহাসন এত দিনে উপযুক্ত  
রাজার সহিত মিলিত হইল—যেমন সিংহাসন তেমন রাজা হইল । এই  
তিনটা গুণে আমার বড়ই আনন্দ হইতেছে । ১৮ ।

( নিকটে গিয়া ) বৃষলের জয় হউক ।

বাজা—( আসন হইতে উঠিয়া ) আর্ধ্য চন্দ্রগুপ্ত প্রণাম করিতেছে ।  
( পায়ে পড়া ) ।

চাণক্য—( হাতে ধরিয়া ) উঠ, বৎস উঠ । উত্তরে গিরিরাজ হিমালয়,  
যিনি আকাশ হইতে শিলার বিবরে চ্যুত মন্দাকিনীর জলকণা বধনে শীতল  
হইয়া গিয়াছেন । দক্ষিণে দক্ষিণ সাগরের তীব, যে সাগব নানা রাগে বিল-  
সিত মণিগণের প্রভায় রঞ্জিত দেহ ; এই উভয়ের মধ্যবর্তী তাবৎ রাজ্য  
হইতে আসিয়া রাজগণ সর্বদা তোমার চরণে প্রণত হইতে থাকুক ও তাহা-  
দের চূড়ার রত্নের দীপ্তিতে তোমার পাদাঙ্গুলির বিবর গুলি অহুলিষ্ট হইয়া  
যাউক । ১৬ ।

রাজা—আর্ধ্যের প্রসাদে এ সবই আমার ঘটতেছে । তবে এখন  
আর্ধ্য বহন । ( উভয়ের যথাযোগ্য আসনে উপবেশন ) ।



চাণক্য—বৃষল, আমাকে কেন ডাকিতেছ ?

রাজা—আম্বোর দর্শনে আত্মাকে অল্পগৃহীত দেখিতে চাই ।

চাণক্য—( সহাস্যে ) সৌজন্তে কাজ নাই, যাদের উপর কাজের ভার তাদের প্রভুরা অকারণ ডাকেন না ।

রাজা—আম্ব্য, কৌমুদীমহোৎসব বারণ করায় কি ফল মনে করেন ।

চাণক্য—( হাসিয়া ) তবে তিরস্কারের জন্ত ডাকিয়াছ !

রাজা—পাপ কথা বলিবেন না । না না, আবেদন জানাইয়া  
বালিয়া ডাকিয়াছি ।

চাণক্য—তাই যদি হয়, তবে বলি যাদের কাছে আবেদন করা যায় তাঁদের ইচ্ছার সম্মান করা শিষ্যের অবশ্য কর্তব্য ।

রাজা—ঠিক কথা, তাতে সন্দেহ কি ? কিন্তু বিনা প্রয়োজনে অধু  
ইচ্ছায় আম্ব্য কিছু করেন না তাই প্রশ্নের অবকাশ রহিয়াছে ।

চাণক্য—বৃষল ঠিক ঠাহরিয়াছ, চাণক্য স্বপ্নেও বিনা প্রয়োজনে কিছু  
কয় না ।

রাজা—আম্ব্য, এই জন্তই প্রয়োজন শুনিবার ইচ্ছা আমাকে  
বলাইতেছে ।

চাণক্য—বৃষল শুন, অর্থশাস্ত্রকারেরা সংসারে তিন প্রকার সিদ্ধির কথা  
বলেন—রাজায়ত্ত, সিদ্ধি, সচিবায়ত্ত সিদ্ধি, উভয়ায়ত্ত সিদ্ধি । তোমার  
সিদ্ধি সচিবায়ত্ত, তুমি প্রয়োজন শুনিয়া কি করিবে ? কারণ প্রয়োজন  
জানিবার কাজে আমি নিযুক্ত আছি, আমিই বুঝিব ।

রাজা—( কুপিতের ছায় মুখ ফিরাইয়া লওয়া ) ।

( নেপথ্যে বৈতালিকের গান )

প্রথম—তাঁওবে প্রবৃত্ত মহাদেবের দেহ যেন এক অপক্লপ শব্দকাল ।  
শরতে কাশপুষ্পের ছবিতে দিগ্বাণ্ডল ধবল হয়, তাঁওবকালে শিবদেহ-হইতে ও  
কাশপুষ্প অপেক্ষা শুভ্রতর ভঙ্গ উড়িয়া গিয়া দিগ্বাণ্ডল ধবল করে । শরতে  
চন্দ্রের কিরণে নীল মেঘ শুভ্র হইয়া যায়, শিবদেহেও মস্তকের চন্দ্রকলার

জ্যোৎস্না। পড়িয়া প্রভুর মেঘের স্তায় মলিন গজচর্মের উত্তরীয় ধবল করিয়া দেয়। শরতের দেহে শুভ্র জ্যোৎস্না, প্রভুর দেহেও ধবল নরকপালমালা। তাণ্ডবে প্রভুর অট্টহাসের শ্রী শরতের রাজহংসের শ্রীর মত শোভা পায়। এবংবিধ শিবদেহ তোমাদের ক্লেশ দূর করুক। ২০।

আবার,

শ্রীহরির নিজাভঙ্গ হইয়াছে। শেষ নাগের শরীর তাঁহার বিপুল শয্যা, কণামণ্ডল তাঁহার উপধান (বালিশ)। ঐ শয্যা তিনি ত্যাগে উদ্ধত হইয়াছেন। হাই তুলিয়া তিনি গা মোড়া দিতেছেন, তাহাতে চক্ষে জলবিন্দু দেখা দিয়াছে, দর্শন কার্য ভাল হইতেছে না। নিজাব শেষে চক্ষু অর্ধনিমীলিত ও আরক্ত, আর ক্ষণকালের জন্ত ফণিমণিরূপ দীপের আলোক গ্রহণে পরাশুৰ। এবংবিধ চক্ষু তোমাদিগকে সর্বদা রক্ষা করুক। ২১।

ষষ্ঠীয়—হে নরশ্রেষ্ঠ, আপনার মত কয়েকটীমাত্র সার্বভৌম রাজাকে বিধাতা মহাপরাক্রমের আধার করিয়া সৃষ্টি করিয়াছেন। আপনাদের অভিমান ও গর্ব স্পষ্ট দেখা যাইতেছে। হস্তিবৃধের নায়ক মদজলস্রাবী গজগণকে নিজবলে জয় করিয়া পশুরাজ যেমন দস্তভঙ্গ সহ্য করে না, তেমন তাঁহারিও কিছুতেই আত্মাভঙ্গ সহ্য করিতে পারেন না। ২২।

আবার,

প্রভুর প্রভুত্ব অলঙ্কার প্রভূতির উপভোগ হইতে হয় না। যার আত্মা অস্ত্রে লঙ্ঘন করিতে পারে না তেমন ভবাদৃশ ব্যক্তিকেই প্রভু বলিতে হয়। ২৩।

চারণ্য—(স্বগত) প্রথমটী হইল দেবতাবিশেষের স্তুতি আর ঐ উপলক্ষ্যে যে শরৎ চলিয়াছে তাহার গুণ বর্ণন করিয়া আশীর্বাদ করা। এই দ্বিতীয়টী কি বুঝিতেছি না। (চিন্তা করিয়া) হাঁ বুঝিয়াছি। এ রাক্ষসের চাল! হুরাশ্বান্ রাক্ষস, তোমাকে যে দেখা যাইতেছে হে! কোটিল্য জাগিয়াই আছে।

রাজা—আখ্য বৈহীনরে, এই বৈভাগিক দুইটীকে লক্ষ বর্ণ মুদ্রা দিতে বলুন।

কঙ্ককী—প্রভুর যে আজ্ঞা । ( পারিক্রমণ ) ।

চাণক্য—( সক্রোধে ) দাঁড়াও বৈহীনরে, বাইও না । বুধল, এ অস্থানে এত টাকা ব্যয় কেন ?

রাজা—( সক্রোধে ) .এমন কন্নিয়া আঘ্য আমাকে সব দিকে আটকাইয়া রাখিলে আমার রাজ্য যে কারাগারের মত হইয়া পড়ে, রাজ্যের মত আর থাকে না ।

চাণক্য—বুধল, যারা নিজে কাজ দেখে না, সে সকল রাজার এই সব অসুবিধা ঘটিয়া থাকে । যদি তাহা সহ্য না হয়, তবে নিজে সব কাজ কর ।

রাজা—এই যে আমি নিজের কাজে লাগিলাম ।

চাণক্য—সুখের কথা । আমিও আমার কাজে লাগিলাম ।

রাজা—যদি তাই, তবে কৌমুদীমহোৎসব বারণ করার প্রয়োজন শুনিতে চাই ।

চাণক্য—বুধল, আমিও শুনিতে চাই কৌমুদীমহোৎসব অহুষ্ঠানের প্রয়োজন কি ?

রাজা—প্রথম প্রয়োজন, আমার আজ্ঞা লঙ্ঘন হইল না ।

চাণক্য—বুধল, কৌমুদীমহোৎসব নিষেধে তোমার আজ্ঞার লঙ্ঘন না হওয়াই আমারও প্রথম প্রয়োজন । কিসে, বলিব ?

তমাল গাছে যে নবপল্লব হয় তাহাতে যাহার বেলাবন শ্রাম দেখায়, ও যাহার জলের গভীরপ্রদেশ ধাবনশীল তিমিকুলে আন্দোলিত, তাদৃশ চারি সমুদ্রের পার পয্যন্ত শত শত রাজা তোমার আজ্ঞা অমান্য পুষ্পমালার গ্রাম মস্তকে ধারণ করিতেছে । তেমন আজ্ঞা শুধু আগাতেই আসিয়া স্থলিত হইতেছে । এতে লোকে বুঝিবে তোমার প্রভুত্ব বিনয়ে ভূষিত হইয়াছে ও কখনও তোমার আজ্ঞা লঙ্ঘন করিবে না । ২৪ । -

রাজা—ভাল, অস্ত প্রয়োজন কি আছে তাহাও শুনিতে চাই ।

চাণক্য—তাও বলিতেছি ।

রাজা—বলুন ।

চাণক্য—শোণত্তরে, কায়স্থ অচলকে আমার কথায় বল—“ভদ্রভট প্রভৃতির যে সেই পত্রটুকু আছে তা দাও” ।

প্রতীহারী—আর্যের যে আজ্ঞা । ( বাহিরে যাইয়া আবার প্রবেশ করিয়া ) আর্য্য, এই সেই পত্র ।

চাণক্য - ( হাতে লইয়া ) রুমল, শুন ।

রাজা—মনোযোগ দেওয়াই আছে ।

চাণক্য—( পাঠ ) “মঙ্গল হউক । যে দেব চন্দ্রগুপ্তের নাম লইলে পুণ্য হয়, তাঁহার সহিত একসঙ্গে যে সকল প্রধান কর্মচারী দাঁড়াইয়াছিল ও এক্ষণে আমাদের কাছে ছাড়িয়া গিয়া মলয়কেতুর আশ্রয় লইয়াছে তাহাদের পরিচয়ের বর্ণনা পত্র । তাদের মধ্যে প্রথমেই—গজাধ্যক্ষ ভদ্রভট, অশ্বরক্ষক পুরুষদত্ত, প্রধান দ্বাররক্ষক চন্দ্রভাসুর ভাগিনেয় ডিক্করাত, প্রভুর দূরসম্পর্কীয় মহারাজ বলগুপ্ত, প্রভুবই শৈশবেব সেবক রাজসেন, সেনাপতি সিংহবলের ছোট ভাই ভাণ্ডারায়ণ, মালবরাজার পুত্র রোহিতাক্ষ, আমাদের যোদ্ধার প্রধান বিজয় বর্মণ । এই কয়টা” । এ পত্র এই পষ্যন্তাই ।

রাজা—আর্য্য, এরা কেন বিরক্ত হইল শুনিতে চাই ।

চাণক্য—রুমল, শুন । এদের মধ্যে ভদ্রভট ও পুরুষদত্ত নামে গজাধ্যক্ষ ও অশ্বাধ্যক্ষ যে দুইটা তাহারা বেশা, মদ, মৃগয়া লইয়া ব্যস্ত, হস্তীর ও অশ্বের বক্ষায় উদাসীন, এজন্ত ইহাদের চাকরী ছাড়াইয়া দিয়াছি অধু জীবিকার মত বৃত্তি দিতেছি, তাহাতে রাগ করিয়া শত্রুদলে যাইয়া মুলয়কেতুর আশ্রয়ে নিজ নিজ বিভাগে চাকরী লইয়াছে । এই যে ডিক্করাত ও বলগুপ্ত এরা বড়ই লোভী ; তোমার দেওয়া বেতন নিতান্ত কম মনে করে, ভাবিয়াছে সেখানে বেশী পাইবে, তাই ছাড়িয়া গিয়া মলয়কেতুকে আশ্রয় করিয়াছে । এই যে তোমার শৈশবেব সেবক রাজসেন, এ তোমার প্রসাদে হঠাৎ বিপুল হস্তী অশ্ব ও স্ত্রীসমগেত ঐশ্বর্য্য পাইয়া ভাবিয়াছে এগুলি বা আমার আবার কাড়িয়া লয়, তাই ভয়ে ছাড়িয়া গিয়া মলয়কেতুকে আশ্রয় করিয়াছে ।

আর এই যে আর একটা, সেনাপতি সিংহবলের ছোট ভাই ভাণ্ডারায়ণ, এরও আমাদের সেই দুঃসময়ে পর্ততকের সঙ্গে আত্মীয়তা জন্মিয়াছিল, আর সেই স্নেহে সে “তোমার পিতাকে চাণক্য মারিয়াছে” এই কথা বানাইয়া বলিয়া মলয়কেতুকে ভাগাইয়া দেয়। তার পর যখন দেখিল চন্দনদাস প্রভৃতি যারা তোমার অনিষ্ট করিয়াছে, তাদের দণ্ড হইল, তখন নিজে দোষী বলিয়া ভয় পাইয়া ছাড়িয়া গিয়া মলয়কেতুর আশ্রয় লইল। মলয়কেতুও নিজের প্রাণরক্ষক বলিয়া কৃতজ্ঞতার অল্পরোধে মন্ত্রীর পদ দিয়া সর্বদা তাহার কাছে থাকিবার জন্ত রাখিয়া দিল। আর যে রোহিতাক্ষ ও বিজয়বর্ম। এরা ভারী অভিমানী, তুমি যে নিজের জ্ঞাতিদের দাও, তাও এদের সহ্য হয় না, অভিমানে এরা মলয়কেতুর আশ্রয় লইয়াছে। এই তো সকলের বিরাগের কারণ বলিলাম।

রাজা—আচ্ছা এদের বিরাগের কারণ যখন জানিলেন, তখন কেন কার্যতৎপর হইয়া তাহার প্রতিবিধান করিলেন না ?

চাণক্য—বৃষল, প্রতিবিধান করিতে পারা গেল না।

রাজা—পারা গেল না কি কোনও প্রয়োজনে অল্পরোধে, না নিজের কৌশলের অভাবে ?

চাণক্য—প্রয়োজনের অল্পরোধেই বটে, কৌশলের অভাব কিসে হইবে ?

রাজা—সেই প্রয়োজনটা কি, শুনিতে চাই।

চাণক্য—শুন, আর বুঝিয়া দেখ। কৰ্মচারী বিরক্ত হইলে সংসারে দুই প্রকার প্রতিবিধান চলে—অল্পগ্রহ বা নিগ্রহ—পুরস্কার বা তিরস্কার। ভদ্রভট ও পুরুষদত্ত, যাদের চাকরী ছাড়ান হইয়াছে, তাদের অল্পগ্রহ, আবার চাকরী দেওয়া। এরা ব্যসনে আসক্ত হইয়া কাজে যেরূপ অনবধান হইয়াছে, তাতে এদের আবার চাকরী দিলে রাজ্যের অবলম্বন যে হস্তী ও অশ্ব তাই ক্ষীণ হইয়া পড়িবে। ডিঙ্করাত ও বলগুপ্তকে একল রাজ্য দিলেও তুষ্ট হইবে না ; এদের পুরস্কার কিসে হইবে ? আবার রাজসেনের ধনের ভয়, ভাণ্ডারায়ণের প্রাণের ভয়, এদের পুরস্কার সম্ভব

নয়। রোহিতাক্ষ ও বিজয়বর্মা প্রবল অভিমানে অন্ধ হইয়া যখন তোমার জ্ঞাতিকেও গ্রাহ্য করে না তখন কি রকম অমুগ্রহে এরা তুষ্ট হইবে? অতএব প্রথমপক্ষে, পুরস্কারপক্ষ বাদ গেল। দ্বিতীয়পক্ষের সম্বন্ধে দেখ, আমরা সবে মাত্র নন্দের রাজ্য পাইয়াছি, যে সকল কর্মচারী আমাদের একসঙ্গে দাঁড়াইয়াছিল, এরই মধ্যে যদি তাদের উগ্র দণ্ড দিই, তাহা হইলে যে সকল কর্মচারী নন্দে অমুরক্ত তারা আমাদের বিস্বাস করিবে না। কাজেই দ্বিতীয়পক্ষ ছাড়িয়া দিতে হইল। অতএব এদের বিরাগের প্রতিবিধান করিতে পারা গেল না। তাই পর্বতকের পুত্র মলয়কেতু আমাদের ঘরের লোক গুলিকে অমুগ্রহ দেখাইয়া হাত করিতে পারিয়াছে। পিতার বধে সে তো রাগিয়াই আছে। এখন রাক্ষসের উপদেশে চলিয়া বিপুল শ্লৈষ্যবলে পরিবৃত হইয়া আমাদের আক্রমণ করিতে উচ্ছত হইয়াছে। আমাদের এ উচ্ছয়ের সময় পড়িয়াছে, উৎসবের সময় নয়। দুর্গসংস্কারে মন দাও, কোমুদীমহোৎসব করিয়া কি হইবে? তাই বারণ করিয়াছি।

রাজা—আর্ঘ্য, এতে জিজ্ঞাসার কথা অনেক আছে।

চাণক্য—বৃষল, স্বচ্ছন্দে জিজ্ঞাসা কর, আমারও এতে অনেক বলিবার আছে।

রাজা—এ তাবৎ অনর্থের মূল সেই মলয়কেতু যখন ভাগিয়া যায়, তখন দেখিয়াও দেখিলেন না, যাইতে দিলেন কেন?

চাণক্য—যদি যাইতে না দিতাম, দুইটির একটা করিতে হইত—হয় দণ্ড, নয় প্রতিশ্রুত রাজ্যই দিতে হইত। দণ্ড দিলে আমরাই পর্বতকেতু মারিয়াছি এ বিশ্বসঘাতকতার ঘোষণা আমাদের দ্বারাই হইয়া যাইত। প্রতিশ্রুত রাজ্যার্দ্ধ যদি দিতাম, তাহা হইলে পর্বতকেতুকে মারিয়া বিশ্বাসঘাতকতা মাত্র লাভ হইত। তাই মলয়কেতুকে যাইতে দিলাম।

রাজা—এতে না হয় এই কথা বলিলেন, কিন্তু রাক্ষস তো এইখানেই ছিল, তার সম্বন্ধে আর্ঘ্য উদাসীন ছিলেন, একথায় আর্ঘ্যের উত্তর কি?

চাণক্য—রাক্ষসের সম্বন্ধে বলি—যে সকল লোক নন্দে অমুরক্ত ও

চরিত্রের আদর জানে, তারা প্রভুর প্রতি রাক্ষসের দৃঢ়ভক্তি দেখিয়া ও বহুকাল একত্র রাক্ষসের সহিত বাস করিয়াছে বলিয়া তাহাকে অত্যন্ত বিশ্বাস করে। তা ছাড়া সে নিজে মহাবুদ্ধি ও মহাবীর, তার সহায় অনেক, সে বিপুল অর্থের অধিকারী। যদি এই খানেই নগরের মধ্যে সে থাকে তবে আমাদের বিষম অন্তর্বিবাদ ঘটাইবে। সরাইয়া দিলে বাহ্য বিবাদ ঘটাইবে বটে, কিন্তু উপায় করিয়া কোনও প্রকারে তাকে বশ করিতে পারিব। এই জগৎ এখানে থাকিলেই যখন সে বৃকের শেল, তখন তাকে তুলিয়া দূর করা হইয়াছে।

রাজা—আর্য্য, জোর করিয়া তাকে বন্দী করিলেন না কেন ?

চাণক্য—সে যে রাক্ষস, যে সে লোকত নয়! জোর করিয়া ধরিতে গেলে হয় নিজে মরিবে, নয় তোমার বহুতর সৈন্য ক্ষয় করিবে। তাতে দুই দিকেই দোষ। দেখ—

হে বৃষল, বেশী পীড়াপীড়ি করিলে সে যদি নিজে মরিত, তবে তোমার পক্ষে কেমন একটি অসাধারণ লোকের বিয়োগ হইত ভাব দেখি। আর যদি তোমার প্রধান প্রধান সৈনিকদিগকে মারিয়া ফেলিত, তাতেও কত ক্ষতি বুঝিয়া দেখ। অতএব বনের হাতীকে যেমন কায়দায় বশ করিতে হয়, তেমনই এই রাক্ষসকে উপায়ে বশ করিতে হইবে। ২৫।

রাজা—আমার সখ্য নাই কথায় আর্থের কথা কাটাই, কিন্তু মোটের উপর দেখিতেছি অমাত্য রাক্ষসই এ ব্যাপারে বেশী প্রশংসার যোগ্য।

চাণক্য—(সক্রোধে) “আপনি নহেন” এইটুকু তোমার কথার শেষ ভাগ। ওহে বৃষল, সে কোন্ কাজটা করিয়াছে ?

রাজা—শুছন্।

তিনি মহাত্মা। নগর আমাদের হইল, কিন্তু তিনি আমাদের গলায় পা দিয়া যত দিন ইচ্ছা এখানে বাস করিলেন। আমাদের সৈন্যেরা জয় ঘোষণা করিতে যাইতেছিল, জোর করিয়া তাহা করিতে দিলেন না। নিজের অতি বিপুল নীতির বাহাদুরীতে আমাদের বুদ্ধি এমনই বিগড়াইয়া

দিয়া গিয়াছেন যে অতি বিশ্বাসী ঘরের লোককেও আর এখন আমাদের বিশ্বাস করিতে ভরসা হইতেছে না । ২৬ ।

চাণক্য—( হাসিয়া ) রাক্ষস এই করেছে ? বৃষল, আমি মনে করিয়াছিলাম নন্দের উচ্ছেদ করিয়া যেমন তোমাকে রাজা করা হইয়াছিল তোমাকেও বুঝি তেমনই উচ্ছেদ করিয়া মলয়কেতু ভূতলে রাজাধিরাজ পদে নিযুক্ত করা হইয়াছে !!

রাজা—এই নন্দের ব্যাপার তো অগ্নে করিয়াছে, আর্ঘ্যের তাতে বাহাতুরী কি ?

চাণক্য—ওগো হিংস্রটে বাবুটি—

অগ্নে কে রাক্ষসের চক্ষের উপর কোপের আবেশে কম্পিত অঙ্গুলির অগ্রভাগে শিখা খুলিয়া দিয়া সকল লোকের সাক্ষাতে “রিপুকুল তাবৎ উচ্ছেদ করিব” এই গুরুতর প্রতিজ্ঞা করিয়াছিল ? ও নিরনব্বই শত কোটা স্বর্ণের অধিকারী গর্বিত নন্দদিগকে বলির ছাগলের মত একটি একটি করিয়া ক্রমে মরিয়াছিল ? ২৭ ।

আর দেখ—

ঐ আগুন এখনও নিবিতেছে না । এখনও নন্দদের গলিত চর্কি বহাইতেছে, শ্মশানবাসী মাংসাশী জীবগণের আনন্দ বর্ধন বরিতেছে, এখনও আকাশে দীর্ঘ ও নিশ্চল পক্ষি গৃধ্রদিগকে ধূমরূপে মণ্ডলাকারে ঘুরাইয়া সূর্য্যকিরণ ঢাকিয়া দিয়া দিগ্বাণুলকে মেঘাচ্ছন্নের মত করিয়া তুলিতেছে । ২৮ ।

রাজা—এ অগ্নেইতো করিয়াছে ।

চাণক্য—আঃ ! কে করিয়াছে ?

রাজা—নন্দকুলের শত্রু, নিয়তি ।

চাণক্য—মূর্খেরা দৈবের দোহাই দেয় ।

রাজা—পণ্ডিতেরা তো জাঁক করে না ॥

চাণক্য—( সর্বোপে ) বৃষল, আমাকে চাকরের মত পদদলিত করিতে চাও ?



এই হাতও চলিতেছে, যেন শিক্ষা বাঁধা রহিয়াছে, তাকে আবার খুলিবে ; ( ভূমিতে পদ প্রহার করিয়া ) এই পাও আবার প্রতিজ্ঞারোহণ করিতে চলিতেছে । মৃত্যু তোমার ঘাড়ে চাপিয়াছে, আমার কোপানল নন্দগণের নাশে নিবিয়াছিল, তুমি এখন জ্বালাইতেছ । ২২ ।

রাজা—( আবেগের সহিত স্বগত ) একি ! আর্ঘ্য যে যথার্থই কুপিত হইয়াছেন ! এই দেখ—

কোপে চক্ষের পাতাগুলি অত্যন্ত কাঁপিতেছে ও তাহা দিয়া পরিষ্কার অশ্রুজল বহিয়া চলিয়াছে । চক্ষু এতই রক্তবর্ণ হইয়াছে যে ঐ জলে ধৌত হইয়া তাহার রক্ততা কমিলেও মনে হয় যেন তাহার দীপ্তি পিঙ্গলবর্ণ হইয়া সম্মুখে জলিয়া উঠিয়াছে, আর তাহার উপরে আবিভূত ক্রকট উহার ধূমরূপে বিরাজ করিতেছে । আর ভূমিতে যে পদাঘাত করিয়াছেন, তাহা যেন ধরণী অতি কষ্টে সহিয়াছেন । কিন্তু তাঁহার গুরুতর কম্প হইয়াছে, বুঝি বা তাণ্ডবে মহাদেব রৌদ্ররস অভিনয় করিতে যাইয়া এইরূপ পদাঘাত করেন, সেই কথা ধরণীর মনে পড়িয়াছে । ৩০ ।

চাণক্য—( কৃত্রিমকোপ থামাইয়া ) বৃষল, বৃষল, বাদাহুবাদের প্রয়োজন নাই । যদি মনে কর রাক্ষস আমা অপেক্ষা যোগ্যতর, তবে এই শস্ত তাহাকে দাও । ( শস্তত্যাগ করিয়া দাঁড়াইয়া আকাশের দিকে চাহিয়া স্বগত ) রাক্ষস, রাক্ষস, কোটিল্যের বুদ্ধিকে জয় করিতে চাও, আব এই তোমার বুদ্ধির দৌড় ।

ওহে শঠ, চাণক্য হইতে ভক্তি চলিয়া গেলে মোর্ধ্যাকে স্থখে জয় করিতে পারিবে এই ভাবিয়া তুমি এখন ভাল ভেদ নীতির প্রয়োগ করিয়াছ ! কিন্তু এই নীতিই ষোল আনা তোমার অপবাদের কারণ হইবে । ৩১ ।

( নিষ্ক্রান্ত )

রাজা—আর্ঘ্য বৈহীনরে, প্রকৃতিগণকে বলুন যে অম্ব হইতে চাণক্যের অপেক্ষা না করিয়া চন্দ্রগুপ্ত নিজেই রাজ্য চালাইবে ।

কঙ্কী—( স্বগত ) কি রকম ! বিশেষণ ছাড়া শুধু ‘চাণক্য’ বলিলেন, ‘আর্য্য চাণক্য’ বলিলেন না। অহো ! কাজটা ছাড়ানই হইল। অথবা এ বিষয়ে প্রভুর মোটেই দোষ নাই। কেন, বলিব ?

রাজা যদি অসম্মান করেন সে মন্ত্রীই দোষ। মাহতের দোষেই হাতী ক্ষেপা হাতী হইয়া যায়। ৩২।

রাজা—আর্য্য, আপনি কি ইতস্ততঃ করিতেছেন ?

কঙ্কী—কিছু নয় মহারাজ। প্রভু এখন প্রভু হইয়াছেন, এ আমাদের সৌভাগ্য।

রাজা—( স্বগত ) আর্য্য মনে করেন, আমাকে সকলে এইরূপ ভাবিলে তাঁহার কার্য্য সিদ্ধি হইবে। তিনি সিদ্ধ মনোরথ হউন। ( প্রকাশে ) শোনোত্তরে, এই শুককলহে আমার মাথা ধরিয়াছে, শয্যা গৃহের পথ দেখাইয়া চল।

প্রতী—আসুন, প্রভু আসুন।

রাজা—( শাসন হইতে উঠিয়া স্বগত )

আর্য্যের আজ্ঞায় আমি গোরব লঙ্ঘন করিয়াছি, তথাপি ইচ্ছা হইতেছে পৃথিবীর গর্ভে যাইয়া লজ্জা নিবারণ করি। যারা যথার্থই গুরুগণের অসম্মান করে, তাদের হৃদয় লজ্জায় বিদীর্ণ হয় না কেন ? ৩৩।

( সকলের প্রস্থান )

তৃতীয় অঙ্ক

## চতুর্থ অঙ্ক

### মলয়কেকতুর রাজধানী

( তার পর পথিকের বেশে পুরুষের প্রবেশ )

পুরুষ—আশ্চর্য্য !

প্রভুর যদি এমন আদেশ না হইত, যে না জিরাইয়া চলিতে হইবে, তবে এ ব্যাপারে এই এক শত যোজনের অধিক পথ কে যাতায়াত করিতে পারিত ! ১ ।

এখন অমাত্য রাক্ষসের এই বাড়ীতে যাই । ( শ্রীমন্তের মত চলিয়া )  
দ্বারীদের কে আছ হে এখানে ? প্রভু অমাত্য রাক্ষসের কাছে বল যে করভক পাটলিপুত্র হইতে এই ছুটিয়া আসিয়াছে ।

দৌবারিক—( প্রবেশ করিয়া ) ভদ্র, চৈচাইয়া কথা কহিও না ।  
এই যে অমাত্য এখনও বিছানা ছাড়েন নাই, কাজের চিন্তায় রাত্ৰিতে ঘুম হয় নাই, মাথা ধরিয়াছে । একটু দাঁড়াও । অবসর বুঝিয়া তোমার আসিবার কথা তাঁহাকে বলিব ।

পুরুষ—ভদ্রমুখ, তাই কর ॥

( তার পর নিজেরই শয়ন গৃহে আসনে বসিয়া চিন্তামগ্ন রাক্ষসের শকটদাসের সহিত প্রবেশ ) ।

রাক্ষস—( স্বগত )

আজকাল প্রত্যহ আমি জাগিয়া বসিয়া আছি, আর রাত্ৰি কাটিয়া যাইতেছে ! কাজ আরম্ভ করিতে যাইয়া ভাবিতে হইয়াছে বিধি আমার পক্ষে বাম অথচ কোটিল্যের মতি অতি কুটিল, অতএব কি করা যায় ? ভাবিয়া ঘুমাইবার অবসর পাই নাই ! তার পর কাজ আরম্ভ করিলে

আমার চালগুলি সবই সম্পূর্ণরূপে কাটিয়া যাইতে লাগিল তখন ভাবিতে লাগিলাম “এতে এ রকম কি করিয়া হইল”, ঘুম আর হইল না । ২ ।

আবার দেখি,

আমার মত যিনি নীতিপ্রয়োগ করিতেছেন আর যিনি এই নাটক লিখিতে বসিয়াছেন উভয়কেই এই অনিদ্রার ক্লেণ ভোগ করিতে হয়, তবে আর দুঃখ করি কেন ? দেখ উভয়কেই গোড়ায় ষৎসামান্য হইলেও বীজ স্থাপন করিতে হয়; তার পর উহার বিস্তারের মানসে, যে সকল বীজের গর্ভ সঞ্চারণ হইল তাহাদের অতি দুর্ভাগ্যে ফলগুলিকে গূঢ়রূপে বিকাশ করিতে হয়; তার পর মনে মনে সে ফলগুলির আলোচনা করিতে হয়; সর্বশেষে ইতস্ততঃ প্রস্তুত ফলগুলিকে একত্র করিয়া উপসংহার করিতে হয় । ৩ ।

তবে এতে কি দুরাখ্যা ব্যাটা চাণক্য—

দৌবা—( নিকটে আসিয়া ) জয়ী হউন ।

রাক্ষস—প্রতারিত হইতে পারিবে ?

দৌবা—অমাত্য ।

রাক্ষস—( বাম চক্ষুর স্পন্দন অভিনয় করিয়া স্বগত ) প্রকরণের অধিষ্ঠাত্রী দেবী সরস্বতী বাম চক্ষুর স্পন্দন দ্বারা বলিয়া দিতেছেন যে, এখানে “দুরাখ্যা ব্যাটা চাণক্য জয়ী হউন—প্রতারিত হইতে পারিবে অমাত্য” এইরূপ অম্বয় হইবে । তথাপি চেষ্টা ছাড়িতে নাই । ( প্রকাশ্যে ) ভদ্র, কি বলিতে চাও ।

দৌবা—অমাত্য, করভক দ্বারে পাড়াইয়া আছে ।

রাক্ষস—শীঘ্র আসিতে বল ।

দৌবা—অমাত্যের যে আজ্ঞা । ( বাহিরে যাইয়া পুকুঘের কাছে গিয়া )

ভদ্র, অমাত্যের কাছে যাও । ( নিজস্ব ) ।

করভক—( কাছে গিয়া ) অমাত্যের জয় হউক ।

রাক্ষস—ভদ্র, বস ।

করভক—অমাত্যের যে আজ্ঞা । ( ভূমিতে উপবেশন ) ।

রাক্ষস—( স্বগত ) কাজ এত বেশী যে একে কোন্ কাজে পাঠাইয়া-  
ছিলাম মনে হইতেছে না । ( চিন্তার অভিনয় ) ।

( তার পর বেত হাতে, অগ্নি পুরুষের প্রবেশ )

পুরুষ—সর, সর । এয়েছেন । ভাগো, লোকজন ভাগো । দেখিতেছ না -  
অদৃষ্টের জোর না থাকিলে যেমন দেবতার তেমন মহাকুলপ্রসূত  
রাজাদের দেখা পাওয়াই কঠিন কাছে যাওয়া তো দূরের কথা । ৪ ।

( অপ্রবিষ্ট পাত্রের প্রতি ) মহাশয়েরা কি জিজ্ঞাসা করিতেছেন— কেন  
লোক সরান হইতেছে ? মহাশয়েরা, অমাত্য রাক্ষসের মাথা ধরিয়াছে,  
ঠাঁকে দেখিবার জন্ম কুমার মলয়কেতু এই এদিকেই আসিতেছেন, তাই  
লোক সরাইতেছি । ( পুরুষ নিষ্ক্রান্ত ) ।

( তার পর মলয়কেতুর প্রবেশ, পশ্চাতে ভাণ্ডারায়ণ ও কঙ্কুকী )

মলয়—( নিঃশ্বাস ফেলিয়া স্বগত ) আজ দশ মাস বাবা মরিয়াছেন,  
অথচ ঠাঁহার উদ্দেশে আমি এক গণ্ডু বজলও দিলাম না । বৃথা আমাব  
মানুষ বলিয়া অভিমান ! তখনই প্রতিজ্ঞা করিয়াছিলাম—

শোকে জননীদেব অবস্থার যে ঘোর পরিবর্তন ঘটয়াছে, যে পরিবর্তনে  
বুকে করাঘাত করিতে করিতে ঠাঁহারা রত্নবলয় ভাঙ্গিয়া ফেলিয়াছেন,  
ঠাঁহাদের উত্তরীয় বসন সরিয়া পড়িয়াছে, ধুলায় চুল তৈল হীন হইয়া  
রুক্ষ হইয়া গিয়াছে, উচ্চঃস্বরে হা ! হা ! এই শব্দে ঠাঁহারা আর্তনাদ  
করিতেছেন—দেখিয়া দুঃখে হৃদয় বিগলিত হইতেছে, সেই পরিবর্তন  
এখনই শত্রুর স্ত্রীদের ঘটাইব ও পরে বাবার শ্রাদ্ধের অঞ্জলি দিব । ৫ ।

এবিষয়ে বেশী কি বলিব ?

বীরের কার্যভার বহন করিয়া হয় যুদ্ধে মরিয়া বাবার পদানুসরণ  
করিব, নয় এই অশ্রুজল নিজের জননীদেব চক্ষু হইতে তুলিয়া লইয়া  
শত্রু স্ত্রীগণের চক্ষে পৌছাইয়া দিব । ৬ ।

( প্রকাশ্যে ) আর্ধ্য জাজলি, যে রাজারা পশ্চাতে আসিতেছেন  
ঠাঁহাদিগকে আমার কথায় বলুন—“আমি একাই বিনা সংবাদে যাইয়া

অমাত্য রাক্ষসের আনন্দ বিধান করিতে চাই, আপনারা আর অল্পগমন করিয়া ক্লেশ করিবেন না” ।

কঞ্চুকী—আচ্ছা । ( চলিয়া, অগ্রবিষ্ট পাত্রের প্রতি ) ও গো রাজগণ, কুমারের আদেশ—“কেহ যেন আমার অল্পগমন না করেন” । ( দেখিয়া সহর্ষে ) কুমারের আজ্ঞা শুনিবামাত্র রাজারা সকলে থামিয়াছেন ।

কুমার দেখুন—

কেহ কেহ জোরে বল্গা টানিয়া ঘোড়া থামাইয়া ফেলিয়াছেন ঘোড়ার ঘাড় অত্যন্ত ঝিকিয়া উঠিয়াছে, কাঁধ উঁচু হইয়া পড়িয়াছে, সন্মুখের দুই পা মাটি ছাড়িয়া উঠিয়াছে—যেন খুরে আকাশ খুঁড়িতেছে । কেহ কেহ তাঁহাদের মহাকায হস্তী থামাইয়া গমনে বিরত হইয়াছেন, হাতীর বেগ গিয়াছে বলিয়া গলার ঘণ্টার আর আওয়াজ নাই । প্রভো, সাগর যেমন বেলাভূমি লঙ্ঘন করে না, সেইরূপ রাজারাও আপনার মর্যাদা লঙ্ঘন করেন না । ৭ ।

মলয়—আর্ঘ্য, আপনিও পরিজন লইয়া ফিরুন, ভাগুরায়ণ একাই আমার সঙ্গে চলুক ।

কঞ্চুকী—আচ্ছা । ( পরিজন সহ নিষ্ক্রান্ত ) ।

মলয়—সখে ভাগুরায়ণ, ভদ্রভট প্রভৃতি যখন আমার কাছে আসে, তখন বলিয়াছিল —“কুমারের আশ্রয়ে থাকা প্রার্থনীয় । আমরা অমাত্য রাক্ষসের সূত্রে কুমারকে আশ্রয় করিতেছি না, কিন্তু চন্দ্রগুপ্ত হুট্ট অমাত্যের হাতে পড়িয়াছে তাই তাহার প্রতি বিরক্ত হইয়া দেখিলাম নানা মনোহর গুণে ভূষিত কুমারই একমাত্র আশ্রয়ের যোগ্য । এইজন্ত কুমারের সেনাপতি শিখরককে মুকুবি ধরিয়া কুমারের আশ্রয়ে আসিয়াছি” । আমি অনেক ভাবিয়াছি কিন্তু তাহাদের একথার কি অর্থ বুঝিতে পারি নাই ।

ভাগুরায়ণ—কুমার, এর অর্থ বুঝা কঠিন নয় । এরা ঠিকই বলিয়াছে, কারণ, যে রাজা নিবিকার ও নিষ্কের বুদ্ধি প্রার্থনা করেন, তেমন রাজাই

আশ্রয়ের যোগ্য, আর তাঁহাকে আশ্রয় করিতে হইলে যে তাঁহার প্রিয় ও হিতৈষী তাহার স্বত্রেই করিতে হয়।

মলয়—সখে ভাগুরায়ণ, বলি, অমাত্য রাক্ষসই আমার পরম প্রিয় ও পরম হিতৈষী।

ভাগু—এ কথাটা ঠিক। কিন্তু অমাত্য রাক্ষসের শক্রতা চাণক্যের সঙ্গে, চন্দ্রগুপ্তের সঙ্গে নয়। চাণক্য ক্ষমতা পাইয়া অত্যন্ত ফুলিয়া উঠিয়াছে, যদি কখনও তাহার বে আদবী সহিতে না পারিয়া চন্দ্রগুপ্ত তাহাকে মস্তিষ্ক হইতে সরাইয়া দেয়, তবে অমাত্য রাক্ষস চন্দ্রগুপ্তের সহিত যাইয়া মিলিতে পারে। কারণ, রাক্ষসের স্ত্রস্বদেৱা চন্দ্রগুপ্তের কবলে পড়িয়াছে তাঁহাদের বাচাইতে হইবে। তা ছাড়া, হাজার হউক চন্দ্রগুপ্ত নন্দের সম্মান তো বটে আর রাক্ষসেরও নন্দবংশে প্রগাঢ় ভক্তি। চন্দ্রগুপ্ত ও দেখিবে ইনি আমার পুরুষাত্মক্রেম প্রাপ্ত মন্ত্রী, অতএব সন্ধির অনুমোদন করিবে। এরা বলিতে চায় যে একপ ঘটিলে কুমার আর আগাদিগকে বিশ্বাস করিবেন না।

মলয়—তা বলতে পারে। অমাত্যের বাড়ীর পথ দেখাইয়া চল।

ভাগু—এই দিকে, কুমার এই দিকে। ( উভয়ের পরিক্রমণ )। এই অমাত্যের বাড়ী, কুমার প্রবেশ করুন।

মলয়—এই যাঁচি।

রাক্ষস—( স্বগত ) হাঁ, মনে পড়িয়াছে। ( প্রকাশ্যে ) ভদ্র, কুসুমপুরে স্তনকলশের সঙ্গে দেখা করিয়াছিলে ?

করভক—অমাত্য, নয় তো কি ?

মলয়—( শুনিয়া ) ভাগুরায়ণ, কুসুমপুরের কথা উঠিয়াছে, এর মধ্যে এখন যাইব না, এখানে থাকিয়া শুনি। কেন, বলিব ?

মন্ত্রিরা, বাহাদুরী ভাঙ্গিয়া যাইবে ভয়ে, রাজাদের সাক্ষাতে অন্তরকম করিয়া সাজাইয়া কথা বলে। সচ্ছন্দমনে যখন কথা বলে তখন প্রকৃত কথা বাহির হইয়া পড়ে। ৮।

ভাগু—কুমারের যে আজ্ঞা।

রাক্ষস—ভদ্র, সে কাজ সিদ্ধ হইল কি ?

কর—অমাত্যের প্রসাদে সিদ্ধ হইয়াছে ।

মলয়—সথে ভাণ্ডারায়ণ, কি সে কাজ ?

ভাণ্ড—কুমার মন্ত্রিচরিত্র দুর্বোধ । এইটুকু হইতে বুঝা যায় না ।

মন দিয়া শুনুন দেখি ।

রাক্ষস—ভদ্র, সবিস্তর শুনিতে চাই ।

কর—অমাত্য, শুনুন । কথা এই, আপনি আমাকে আদেশ করিলেন “করভক কুসুমপুরে যাও, আমার কথায় বৈতালিক স্তনকলশকে বল যে হতভাগা চাণক্য যখনই রাজাজ্ঞা লঙ্ঘন করিবে তখনই চন্দ্রগুপ্তকে যাতে ক্ষেপাইতে পারে এমন শ্লোকে তাহার স্তব করিবে ” ।

রাক্ষস—তার পর, ভদ্র, তার পর ?

কর—তার পর আমি পাটলিপুত্রে যাইয়া বৈতালিক স্তনকলশকে অমাত্যের আদেশ শুনাইলাম । এই সময়ে পুরবাসিগণেব যাহারা নন্দবংশের উচ্ছেদে দুঃখিত হইয়াছিল, তাহাদের তুষ্ট করিবার জন্ত রাজা কৌমুদীমহোৎসব ঘোষণা করিলেন । এই উৎসব বহুকাল হইতে চলিয়া আসিতেছে বলিয়া লোকের খুব অভ্যস্ত । তাই প্রিয় পত্নীর সমাগমেব ন্যায় লোকে আনন্দে রাজার আজ্ঞা গ্রহণ করিল ।

রাক্ষস—( বাষ্পপূর্ণনেত্রে ) হা ! দেব নন্দ !

হে নৃপবর, চন্দ্র পূর্ণমণ্ডলে উদিত হইলেও তাহার জ্যোৎস্না শুধু কুমুদেরই প্রীতি জন্মাইয়া থাকে । আপনি জগতের প্রীতি জন্মাইতেন আপনার অভাবে এ কি রকম কৌমুদীমহোৎসবে হইবে ? ৯ ।

ভদ্র, তারপর, তাবপর ?

কর—তারপর চাণক্য রাজার ইচ্ছার বিরুদ্ধেই সেই নঘনাভিরাম উৎসব বারণ করিয়া দিল । এই অবসরে স্তনকলশ চন্দ্রগুপ্তকে চটাইবার মত শ্লোক মালা উচ্চারণ করিল ।

রাক্ষস—সে ক রকম ?



করভক—( হে নরশ্রেষ্ঠ, আপনার মত ইত্যাদি পূর্বোক্তের পাঠ ) ।

রাক্ষস—সাধু! স্তনকলশ সাধু! ঠিক সময়েই ভেদের বীজ বসাইয়াছ। সুফল অবশ্য ফলিবে। কেন, বলিব ?

সামান্য ব্যক্তিও আমোদের উপভোগ হটাৎ বন্ধ হইলে তাহা সহ্য করে না। যিনি পৃথিবীর প্রভু যাঁর প্রতাপ সংসার ছাড়াইয়া গিয়াছে, তাঁর কথা কি আর বলিব ? ১০ ।

মলয়—এ ঠিক কথা !

রাক্ষস—তারপর, তারপর ?

কর—তারপর আজ্ঞালজ্বনে চন্দ্রগুপ্ত চটিয়া গেল। কথাপ্রসঙ্গে অমাত্যের গুণের প্রশংসা করিয়া চাণক্যকে কাজ হইতে ছাড়াইয়া দিল।

মলয়—সখে ভাগুরায়ণ, গুণের প্রশংসায় বুঝা যায় রাক্ষসের দিকে চন্দ্রগুপ্তের ভক্তির টান আছে।

ভাগু—গুণের প্রশংসায় যতটা না হউক, ব্যাটা চাণক্যের বরতরফে তার বেশী বুঝা যাইতেছে।

রাক্ষস—শুধু এই কৌমুদীমহোৎসব নিষেধই কি চাণক্যের প্রতি চন্দ্রগুপ্তের রাগের কারণ, না আরও কিছু আছে ?

মলয়—সখে, চন্দ্রগুপ্তের রাগের অগ্ৰ কারণ খুঁজিবার কি প্রয়োজন ? ইনি মনে করেন ?

ভাগু—কুমার, চাণক্য বুদ্ধিমান, বিনা প্রয়োজনে চন্দ্রগুপ্তকে চটাইবে না। চন্দ্রগুপ্তও কৃতজ্ঞ, এই মাত্র কারণে গুরুর গৌরব লঙ্ঘন করিবে না। উচিত কারনে চাণক্য ও চন্দ্রগুপ্তের যদি বিচ্ছেদ হইয়া থাকে তবেই সে বিচ্ছেদ স্থায়ী হইবে।

কর—চন্দ্রগুপ্তের চটিবার আরও কারণ আছে চাণক্য মলয়কেতু ও অমাত্য রাক্ষসকে সরিয়া যাইতে দিয়াছে।

রাক্ষস—শকটদাস, চন্দ্রগুপ্ত আমার হাতের মুঠার ভিতরে আসিবে।

এইবারে চন্দন দাসের বন্ধন মোচন ও তোমার স্ত্রীপুত্রের সহিত সমাগম হইবে।

মলয়—সথে ভাগুরায়ণ, ইনি কি মনে করিয়া ‘হাতের মুঠার ভিতরে’ এই কথাটা বলিলেন।

ভাগু—আর কি ? ইনি নিশ্চয় মনে করিতেছেন যখন চাণক্যের সহিত বিচ্ছেদ হইয়াছে তখন চন্দ্রগুপ্তকে মারিয়া কাজ নাই।

বাঙ্কস—ভদ্র, বরতরফ হইয়া সে ব্যাটা এখন কোথায় আছে ?

কর—সেই পাটলিপুত্রেই বাস করিতেছে।

বাঙ্কস—( আবেগেব সহিত ) ভদ্র, সেইখানেই রহিয়াছে\*? তপোবনে যায় নাই ? বা আবার প্রতিজ্ঞারূঢ় হয় নাই ?

কর—অমাত্য, তপোবনে যাইবে শুনা যায়।

বাঙ্কস—শকটদাস, এটা যে সংলগ্ন হইতেছে না ! দেখ,

প্রভু আমাদের পৃথিবীতে দ্বিতীয় ইন্দ্রস্বরূপ ছিলেন ; তিনি তাহাকে নিজের উচ্চ আসন হইতে নামাইয়া অপমান করিলেন, তাহা তাহার সহ্য হয় নাই। আর মৌর্যকে সে নিজে রাজা করিয়াছে ; তাহার হাতে এই অপমান সেই লোক কি করিয়া সহিতে পারে ? ১১।

মলয়—সথে, চাণক্য বনে গেলে বা আবার প্রতিজ্ঞাবদ্ধ হইলে ইহার কি স্বার্থসিদ্ধি হইবে ?

ভাগু—এ বৃথা বিশেষ কঠিন নহে। হতভাগা চাণক্য চন্দ্রগুপ্ত হইতে যতটা দূরে যায় ততটাই এঁর স্বার্থসিদ্ধি।

শকট অগ্নরূপ ভাবিয়া কাজ নাই। এটা সংলগ্নই হইতেছে।

অমাত্য দেখুন—

বাজারের মাথার চুড়ায় যে মহামণি রহিয়াছে তাহার প্রভায় উহাদের শিখা খচিত হইয়া গিয়াছে। তেমন মাথায় মৌর্য নিজের পা চাপাইয়াছে। সে কি করিয়া নিজের লোকে আঞ্জা লঙ্ঘন ঘটাইবে এটা সহ্য কবিবে ? অতএব মৌর্যেব রাগ অসংলগ্ন নহে। আবার নিজে অভিচার করার কি দুঃখ কোটিল্য জানে ; সে দৈবাৎ প্রতিজ্ঞা পাল হইয়াছে ; তাই

পাছে শেষটা অকৃতকার্য্য হয় এই ভয়ে কোপনস্বভাব হইয়াও আবার প্রতিজ্ঞা করিতেছে না, এ ও সংলগ্নই বটে । ১২ ।

রাক্ষস—শকটদাস ; এ এইরূপই বটে । যাও, করভককে যাইয়া বিশ্রাম কবাও ।

শকট—আচ্ছা । ( করভকের সহিত নিষ্ক্রান্ত ) ।

বাক্ষস—আমাবও ইচ্ছা কুমারকে যাইয়া দেখি ।

মলয়—আমিই আব্যকে দেখিতে আসিয়াছি ।

রাক্ষস—( দর্শনের অভিনয় করিয়া ) কুমার যে ! ( আসন হইতে উঠিয়া ) এই আসন, কুমারের বসিতে আজ্ঞা হউক ।

মলয়—এই বসিতেছি, আব্য উপবেশন করুন । ( যথাযোগ্য সকলের উপবেশন ) । আব্য, মাথাধবাটা এখন সহ্য মত হইয়াছে কি ?

রাক্ষস—কুমার, কুমাবের কুমাব নাম যতক্ষণ অধিরাজ নামে চাপা না পড়িতেছে, ততক্ষণ মাথা ধরা সহ্য হয় কৈ ?

মলয়—আব্য যখন এটি অঙ্গকার করিয়াছেন, তখন এ আমাব দুর্লভ হইবে না । এখন আমাদের সৈন্য সামন্ত সবই সংগ্রহ হইয়া গিয়াছে, শত্রুর ক্ষতির অপেক্ষায় বসিয়া আছি এভাবে আর কত দিন অপেক্ষা করিব ?

রাক্ষস—এখন আব সময় নাশের প্রয়োজন কি ? বিজয় যাত্রায় বাহির হউন ।

মলয়—আব্য, শত্রুর কোনও ক্ষতির সংবাদ পাইয়াছেন কি ?

রাক্ষস—পাইয়াছি ।

মলয়—কি রকম ক্ষতি ?

রাক্ষস—মন্ত্রীর অভাব, আর কি ? চাণক্য চন্দ্রগুপ্তকে ছাড়িয়া গিয়াছে ।

মলয়—আব্য, মন্ত্রীর অভাব ক্ষতিই নয় ।

রাক্ষস—অন্য রাজার পক্ষে কোনও স্থলে মন্ত্রীর অভাব ক্ষতি নাও হইতে পারে, চন্দ্রগুপ্তের তা নয় ।

মলয়—আব্য এ তা নয় । চাণক্যের দোষেই লোকজন চন্দ্রগুপ্তের

প্রতি বিরক্ত। চাণক্যকে ছাড়ান হওয়াতে প্রজারা চন্দ্রগুপ্ত বিশেষ অহুরাগ দেখাইবে, কারণ তাহা বা পূর্বেও অহুরক্তই ছিল।

রাক্ষস—ও কথা বলিবেন না। সে সব লোকজন দুই প্রকার—যারা চন্দ্রগুপ্তের সঙ্গে একদিকে দাঁড়াইয়াছিল, আর যারা নন্দে অহুরক্ত। যারা চন্দ্রগুপ্তের সঙ্গে দাঁড়াইয়াছিল, তাদেরই পক্ষে চাণক্যের দোষ বিরাগের কারণ, যারা নন্দ কুলের পক্ষপাতী তাদের পক্ষে নয়। নন্দাহুরাগীরা আশ্রয় করার মত ভাল কোনও রাজা পাইতেছে না বলিয়া চন্দ্রগুপ্তেরই অহুরাগী হইয়া আছে। বস্তুতঃ তারা চন্দ্রগুপ্তের প্রতি বিরাগ ও ক্রোধে কলুষিত, কারণ সে নিজের পিতৃকুলেরই মত নন্দকুলের বিনাশ ঘটাইয়াছে। এখন যদি তারা আপনার মত একজন আক্রমণকারী পায়, যার শত্রু নাশের শক্তি আছে বলিয়া বুঝিতে পারে, তবে তৎক্ষণাৎ চন্দ্রগুপ্তকে ছাড়িয়া আপনাকেই আশ্রয় করিবে। আমি নিজেই এর দৃষ্টান্ত।

মলয়—আর্ঘ্য, সূধু মন্ত্রীর অভাবই কি চন্দ্রগুপ্তের প্রতি আক্রমণের কারণ, না অগ্রকারণও আছে ?

রাক্ষস—আর ও বহু কারণ থাকিলেই কি ? এইটাই প্রধানতম কারণ।

মলয়—আর্ঘ্য, প্রধানতম কিসে ? চন্দ্রগুপ্ত কি এখন নিজের কাজের ভার অগ্র মন্ত্রীর দিয়া বা নিজে নিয়া এ ক্ষতির পূরণ করিতে পারে না।

রাক্ষস—কখনই পারে না। কেন, বলিব ? যার সিদ্ধি নিজের হাতে বা যার সিদ্ধি রাজা ও মন্ত্রী উভয়ের হাতে তাহার পক্ষে সেটা সম্ভব হয়। কিন্তু চন্দ্রগুপ্ত বুদ্ধিহীন, সিদ্ধির জগ্ন সর্বদা মন্ত্রীর অপেক্ষাই করিয়া আসিয়াছে, কাজেই এখন লোকব্যবহার নিজে না দেখিয়া চক্ষুহীনের মত হইয়া পড়িয়াছে, সে কি করিয়া এ ক্ষতির পূরণ করিবে ? কিসে, শুনিবে ?

রাজা ও মন্ত্রী উভয়েই যদি অতি উন্নত হন, তবে শ্রী জুয়ের উপর দুই পা রাখিয়া উঠিয়া দাঁড়ান। কিন্তু শ্রীমুখ্যভাবস্বলভ অপটুতা হেতু নিজের ভার সামলাইতে না পারিয়া একজন হইতে পা উঠাইয়া নেন ও অগ্রের উপরই সম্পূর্ণ ভার দেন। তখন সিদ্ধি, হয় রাজায়ত্ত নয় সচিবায়ত্ত হইয়া পড়ে উভয়ায়ত্ত আর থাকে না। ১৩।

আরও দেখুন—

মন্ত্রীৰ উপৰ য়াৰ সব কাৰ্জেব ভাৰ, তাৰ যদি মন্ত্ৰীবিচ্ছেদ ঘটে, তবে সে মাতাৰ স্তন হইতে ছাড়ান অতি শিশুৰ মত হইয়া পড়ে, ও লোকব্যবহাৰ না জানাতে হতবুদ্ধি হইয়া এক মুহূৰ্ত্তও বাঁচিয়া থাকিতে পারে না । ১৪ ।

মলয়—( স্বগত ) ভাগ্যে আমি সচিবায়ত্তসিদ্ধি নষ্ট !! ( প্রকাশে ) তাহা হইলেও আক্রমণের জন্ত অনেক কারণ বর্তমান থাকিলেই মন্ত্রীর অভাবে শত্রুকে আক্রমণ করিয়া আক্রমণকারী স্থায়ী সিদ্ধিলাভ কবিত্তে পারেন, নচেৎ নয় ।

• রাক্ষস—স্থায়ীকার্য্যসিদ্ধিই হইবে, কুমার তাহাই ধরিয়া লউন । কেন, বলিব ?

এমন উৎকৃষ্ট সৈন্য সামন্ত লইয়া আপনার মত রাজা আক্রমণ কবিত্তেছে ; নগরটি নন্দে অল্পরক্ত ; চাণক্যের, মন্ত্রী গিয়াছে সে আর উপদেশ দিতেছে না ; মোঘ্য নূতন রাজা ; আমি আপনার অধীন ( এই মাত্র বলিয়া লজ্জার অভিনয় )—আপনাদেব পথ দেখাইয়া লইয়া যাইতে যে পরিশ্রম, স্বধু সেইটুকু ক্লেশ আমার ; অতএব আমাদের ও সিদ্ধির মাঝখানে আপনার ইচ্ছা মাত্ৰের আড়াল রহিয়াছে, আপনি বলুন ‘চাই’ তখনই সিদ্ধি হাতে পাইবেন । ১৫ ।

মলয়—আয্য যদি এখন অভিযোগের এতই সুকাল মনে করেন, তবে আর বসিয়া কেন ? দেখুন—

আমার মহাপ্ৰমাণ গজগুলি শতে শতে যাইয়া শোণনদটীকে পান করিয়া ফেলিবে । শোণ নামে মাত্ৰ শোণ, আগার গজগুলি যুদ্ধসজ্জাৰ সিদ্ধুরে যথার্থই শোণ ; শোণের তীর উচ্চ, আগার গজগুলি অতি উচ্চ ; শোণের জল বেগে চলিয়াছে হাতীগুলির ও মদজল পড়িতেছে, শোণে জলের ডাক হয়, হাতীগুলির মদগন্ধে এত ভ্রমর জুটিবে যে তাতে ডাক হইবে ; শোণের তীবের গাছগুলি শ্যাম, হাতীগুলি ও শ্যাম ; শোণ তাহার জলের বেগে তীরভূমি ভাঙ্গিতেছে, হাতী গুলিও লম্বা দাঁতে তীর ভাঙ্গিতে থাকিবে । ১৬ ।

আর 'ও দেখুন—

বর্ষাকালে মেঘমালা আসিয়া গুরু গর্জ্জন করিতে করিতে জল বর্ষণ করিয়া বিদ্যুৎ গিরির রোধ করে ; আমার গজগণও গম্ভীর গর্জ্জন করিতে কবিত্তে শুঁড় দিয়া জল কণার ও নিজের মদের ধারা পাত করিতে থাকিবে ও কুসুমপুরের অবরোধ করিবে । ১৭ ।

( ভাগুরায়ণের সহিত মলয়কেতু নিষ্ক্রান্ত ) ।

রাগ্গস —কে আছ হে, এখানে কে আছ ?

পুরুষ —( প্রবেশ কবিয়া ) অমাত্য, আজ্ঞা করুন ।

রাগ্গস—প্রিয়বদক, লগ্নাচাষাদের কে এখন দ্বারে উপস্থিত ?

পুরুষ—ক্ষণক— ।

রাগ্গস—(স্বগত—কুলক্ষণের অভিনয় কবিয়া) এ কি । প্রথমেই ক্ষণক !

পুরুষ—জীবসিন্ধি ।

রাগ্গস — ( প্রকাশ্যে ) ঘৃণাকর চেহারা ( উলঙ্ঘ অবস্থা ) বদলাইয়া আসিতে বল ।

পুরুষ—অমাত্যের যে আদেশ । ( নিষ্ক্রান্ত )

ক্ষণক - ( প্রবেশ করিয়া )

অর্জুনেবা মোহরূপ রোগেব বৈজ্ঞ । তাহাদেব ধর্ম গ্রহণ কব । ইহাদেব উপদেশ ক্ষণকাল কটু মনে হয় কিন্তু পরিনামে হিতকব । ১৮ ।

( নিকটে যাইয়া ) শ্রাবকের ধর্মলাভ হউক ।

রাগ্গস—সন্ন্যাসিন্ আমাদের যাত্রার একটা দিন দেখ ।

ক্ষণক—( চিন্তার অভিনয় করিয়া ) শ্রাবক, এই পৌর্ণমাসীতে চন্দ্র বরাবর পূর্ণমণ্ডলে থাকিবেন, রাহুগ্রাস হইবে না । মধ্যাহ্নের পর বিষ্টি-ভদ্রা নামে সপ্তম করণ ছাড়িয়া যাইবে, তখন হইতে এই তিথি যাত্রার পক্ষে শুভ । আমি উহাই স্থির করিলাম । আর আপনারা উত্তর হইতে দক্ষিণে যাইতেছেন, নক্ষত্রও আপনারদের শুভ । আর—

যখন কেতু উদিত হইয়াই অস্ত যাইবে, স্বধ্য অস্তের দিকে চলিবেন ও চন্দ্র পূর্ণ মণ্ডলে উদিত হইবেন, সেই সময়েবুধের অধিষ্ঠিত মিথুনলগ্নে যাত্রা করিবেন । ১৯ ।

রাক্ষস—সন্ন্যাসিন্, তিথিই তো গুণ্ড হইতেছে না ।

ক্ষপ—শ্রাবক,

জ্যোতিষ শাস্ত্রেব সিদ্ধান্ত এই যে তিথিব ফল এক গুণ, নক্ষত্রের ফল চারিগুণ, লগ্নের ফল চৌষষ্টি গুণ । ২০ ।

লগ্ন অশুভ হইলেও শুভ হইয়া যায়, যদি সেখানে পুণ্য গ্রহ থাকে । চন্দ্রের বলে যাত্রা কবিলে স্থায়ী সিদ্ধি লাভ করিবেন । ২১ ।

রাক্ষস—সন্ন্যাসিন্, আর কোন ও লগ্নাচার্য্য তোমাব সঙ্গে একগত হয় কি না দেখ ।

ক্ষপ—শ্রাবকই মিলাইয়া দেখুন, আমি চলিলাম ।

রাক্ষস—সন্ন্যাসিন্, রাগ কর নাই তো ?

ক্ষপ—সন্ন্যাসী আপনাব উপর রাগ করে নাই ।

রাক্ষস—তবে কে রাগ করিল ?

ক্ষপ—ভগবান্ কৃতান্ত রাগ করিয়াছেন । কারণ আপনি নিজের লোক ছাড়িয়া পরের লোককে মানিতে চলিয়াছেন । ( নিষ্ক্রান্ত ) ।

রাক্ষস—প্রিয়ংবদক, দেখ দেখি বেলা কত হইয়াছে ।

প্রিয়ং—অমাত্যের যে আজ্ঞা ( বাহিরে যাইয়া ও ফিরিয়া আনিয়া ) ভগবান্ সূর্য্য অস্তের দিকে চলিয়াছেন ।

রাক্ষস—( উঠিয়া ও দেখিয়া ) আ ! ভগবান্ সূর্য্য অস্তের দিকে চলিয়াছেন !

উদয়াচল ছাড়িয়া যত ক্ষণ সূর্য্য উচ্চে যাইতে অভিলাষী ছিলেন ততক্ষণ এই উপবনের তরুগুলি পাতার ছায়ায় সম্বর সূর্য্যের দিকে বহুদূর অগ্রসর হইয়াছিল । কিন্তু এখন পশ্চিম আকাশের প্রান্তে তাঁহার বিম্ব গিয়া পড়িয়াছে, তখন এরা তাঁহা হইতে সরিয়া যাইতেছে । প্রভুর পরিচর্য্যায় রত সেবকেরা প্রায়ই স্বামীর ঐশ্বর্য্য ক্ষীণ হইতে থাকিলে তাঁহাকে ছাড়িয়া যায় । ২২ ।

( সকলে নিষ্ক্রান্ত )

চতুর্থ অঙ্ক

## পঞ্চম অঙ্ক

### ( মল্লহকে ভূর শিবির )

( তারপর পত্র ও ছাপ দেওয়া অলঙ্কারের পুঁটলি লইয়া সিদ্ধার্থকের প্রবেশ )

সিদ্ধা—কি আশ্চর্য্য ! কি আশ্চর্য্য !

চাণক্যের নীতি একটি লতার মত । দেশ ও কালরূপ কলসে বুদ্ধিরূপ জল পূরিয়া বেশ ভাল করিয়া ইহার সেচন করা হইয়াছে, আর এ আজ কার্যের মহৎ ফল দেখাইতে চলিয়াছে ! ১ ।

তাই আমি, আৰ্য্য চাণক্য প্রথমে যে পত্র খানি লেখাইয়া ছিলেন, যাতে আমি অমাত্য রাক্ষসের মোহরে ছাপ দিয়াছিলাম, সেই পত্রখানি লইয়াছি । তারই মোহরে ছাপ দেওয়া এই অলঙ্কারের পুঁটলি । দেখাইতেছি যেন পাটলিপুত্রে চলিয়াছি । খানিকটা চলি । ( চলিয়া ও দেখিয়া ) একি ! সন্ন্যাসী আসিতেছে যে ! সন্ন্যাসী দেখা অমঙ্গল জানি, কিন্তু একে আমি চাই, অতএব পাশ কাটাইয়া যাইব না ।

ক্ষণপক—( প্রবেশ করিয়া ) আইতদেরে প্রণাম করি । ইহার গভীর বুদ্ধির বলে সৃষ্টিছাড়া উপায়ে সংসারে সিদ্ধিলাভ করেন । ২ ।

সিদ্ধা—সন্ন্যাসী ঠাকুর, প্রণাম করি ।

ক্ষণ—শ্রাবক, তোমার ধর্ম্মলাভ হউক । ( লক্ষ্য করিয়া ) শ্রাবক, দেখিতেছি তুমি কোথাও যাওয়ার ইচ্ছায় বাহির হইয়াছ ।

সিদ্ধা—সন্ন্যাসী ঠাকুর কিসে জানিলেন ?

ক্ষণ—শ্রাবক, এতে জানিবার কি আছে ? চিঠি লোককে বাহিরে



পাঠাইতে মজবুত। সেটী তোমাব হাতে আছে। এই চিহ্নেই ও কথা জানাইতেছে।

সিদ্ধা—সন্ন্যাসী ঠাকুর, ঠিক ধরিয়াজেন। দেশান্তরে চলিয়াছি, বলুন দেখি ঠাকুর আজ দিনটা কেমন।

ক্ষপ—( হাসিয়া ) শ্রাবক, মাথাটা মুড়াইয়া নক্ষত্রটা কেমন জিজ্ঞাসা কারতেছ।

সিদ্ধা—সন্ন্যাসী ঠাকুর, আমি তো এখনও যাই নাই। বলুন না, যাত্রার অন্তকূল যদি হয় তবে যাইব।

ক্ষপ—শ্রাবক, বলি, যেটি ঠিক এ সময়ের অন্তকূল, সেটী তোমার মলয়-কেতুর শিবিরে মিলিবে।

সিদ্ধা—কিসে, বলুন দেখি ঠাকুর।

ক্ষপ—শ্রাবক, শুন। এতদিন এ শিবিরে লোকের যাওয়া আসার বারণ ছিল না। এখন শিবির হইতে কুঞ্জমপূব কাছে হইয়াছে বলিয়া মোহর করা চিঠী ছাড়া কাকেও যাইতে বা আসিতে দেওয়া হয় না। অতএব যদি ভাগুরায়ণের ছাপ পাইয়া থাক, স্বচ্ছন্দে যাও। নচেৎ থাক, কেন খামখা ষাটিওয়ালাদের তোমাকে হাতে পায়ে বাঁধিয়া রাজার তাঁবুতে নিতে দিবে ?

সিদ্ধা—সন্ন্যাসী ঠাকুর কি জানে না যে আমি অমাত্য বাক্ষসের চাকর ? তা মোহর না পাইলেও কার শক্তি আমাকে যাইতে আটকায় ?

ক্ষপ—শ্রাবক, বাক্ষসেরই হও আর পিশাচেবই হও মোহর ছাড়া এখন হইতে তোমাব বাহির হওয়ার যো নাই।

সিদ্ধা—সন্ন্যাসী ঠাকুর, রাগ করিবেন না। বলুন আমার কার্য্যসিদ্ধি হউক।

ক্ষপ—শ্রাবক, যাও, তোমার কার্য্যসিদ্ধি হউক। আমিও যাইয়া ভাগুরায়ণ হইতে মোহর চাহিয়া লই। ( উভয়ের নিজক্রান্ত )।

( প্রবেশক )

( তার পর ভাণ্ডবায়ণের প্রবেশ, পশ্চাতে পুরুষ )

ভাণ্ড—( স্বগত ) অহো ! আর্ঘ্য তাণ্ডক্যের নীতি কি বিচিত্র !

ক্ষণে ক্ষণে বীজ অক্ষুরিত হইতেছে দেখা যায়, ক্ষণে আবার কোন সন্ধানও পাওয়া যায় না বলিয়া দূরত্বমেঘ। থাকিয়া থাকিয়া যেন পূর্ণ দেহে প্রকাশ পাইতেছে ; আবার কখনও প্রয়োজনবশতঃ অতি সূক্ষ্ম। কখনও কখনও বীজ যেন নষ্টই হইয়া গেল ; অথচ আবার কখন প্রচুর ফল দিতেছে। কি আশ্চর্য্য ! নিয়তির মত নয়জ্ঞের নীতির রূপ অতি অপকপ ! ৩।

( প্রকাশে ) ভদ্র ভাস্করক, কুমারেব ইচ্ছা নয় যে আমি দূরে থাকি অতএব এই সভামণ্ডপেই আমার আসন বাখ।

পুরুষ—এই আসন। আবা বহ্নন।

ভাণ্ড—( বসিয়া ) ভদ্র, মুদ্রার জগ্ন যে কেহ আমাকে দেখিতে চাহে তাহাকে আসিতে দিবে।

পুরুষ—আর্ঘ্যের যে আজ্ঞা। ( নিষ্ক্রান্ত )।

ভাণ্ড—( স্বগত ) কি কষ্ট ! আমার প্রতি কুমার মলয়কেতুর এত স্নেহ, আব তাঁকেও বঞ্চনা করিতে হইবে। অহো কষ্ট ! অথবা—

ক্ষণিক ধনেব লোভে লজ্জায়, মানে, নিজেব যশে, ও কুলে বিমুখ হইয়া, ধনবানের কাছে শরীর বিক্রয় করিয়া ফেলিয়া এখন ইতস্ততঃ করিবার সময় হারাইয়া, আমার গ্নায় পরাধীন ব্যক্তি প্রভুর আজ্ঞা করিতে যাইয়া এটা আমার পক্ষে হিত এটা অহিত এ ভাবনা কেন ভাবে ? ৪।

( তার পর মলয়কেতুর প্রবেশ, পশ্চাতে প্রতীহারী )

মলয়—( স্বগত ) অহো ! রাক্ষসের প্রতি নানা সন্দেহ হওয়াতে আমার মন আকূল হইয়াছে, কর্তব্য স্থির করিতে পারিতেছি না। কিসে, বলিব ?

অল্পরাগ হেতু নন্দকূলে রাক্ষসের ভক্তি দৃঢ় ; আর মৌর্য্যও নন্দকূলের সহিত সংশ্লিষ্ট ; সেই মৌর্য্য এখন কৃতকৃত্য হইয়া রাজা হইয়াছে আর

চাণক্য তাহাকে ছাড়িয়েছে ; তবে রাক্ষস মৌর্যের সহিত যাইয়া মিশিবে কি ? আবার রাক্ষসের প্রতি আমাদের বংশের ভক্তি অচলা ; তাহাই মনে করিয়া নিজে প্রতিজ্ঞা বাহাতে মিথ্যা না হয় তাহা করিবে কি ? এইরূপে আমার মন যেন কুস্তকাবের চক্রে চড়িয়েছে, কেবলই ঘুরিতেছে, থামিতেছে না । ৫ ।

( প্রকাশে ) বিজয়া, ভাগুরায়ণ কোথায় ?

প্রতীহারী—কুমার, এই যে এখানে, যারা শিবিরের বাহিরে যাইতে চাহে, তাদের ছাডচিঠী দিতেছেন ।

মলয়—বিজয়া, একটু দাঁড়াও, আমি পিছন হইতে দুই হাতে এর চোক ঢাকিয়া ফেলি !

প্রতী—কুমারের যে আঞ্জা ।

পুরুষ—( প্রবেশ করিয়া ) আর্ঘ্য, এই যে ক্ষপণক মুদ্রার জন্ম আপনার সঙ্গে দেখা করিতে চায় ।

ভাগু—আসিতে দাও !

পুরুষ—আচ্ছা । ( নিষ্ক্রান্ত ) ।

ক্ষপণক—( প্রবেশ করিয়া ) শ্রাবকের ধর্মলাভ হউক ।

ভাগু—( দেখিয়া স্বগত ) আ ! এ যে রাক্ষসের মিত্র জীবসিন্ধি ( প্রকাশে ) রাক্ষসেরই কোনও কাজে যাওয়া হুচে না তো ?

ক্ষপ—পাপ কথা বলিবেন না । পাপ কথা বলিবেন না ! শ্রাবক, যেখানে রাক্ষস বা পিশাচের নামও শুনা যায় না, তেমন জায়গায় যাইব ।

ভাগু—স্বহৃদের উপর ভালবাসার রাগটা বেজায় হইয়াছে দেখিতেছি । তবে কি রাক্ষস সন্ন্যাসীর প্রতি কিছু অত্যাচার ব্যবহার করিয়াছে ?

ক্ষপ—শ্রাবক, রাক্ষস আমার উপর কোনও অত্যাচার করে নাই । আমি হতভাগা, নিজের উপর অত্যাচার করিতেছি ।

ভাগু—সন্ন্যাসিন্, আমার কৌতুক বাড়াইতেছেন, শুনিতে চাই ।

মলয়—( স্বগত ) আমিও শুনিতে চাই ।

ক্ষপ—শ্রাবক, একথা শুনিবার মত নয়, শুনিয়া কি হইবে ?

ভাণ্ড—গোপনীয় হয় তো থাকুক ।

ক্ষপ—গোপনীয় নয়, কিন্তু বড়ই নিষ্ঠুর ।

ভাণ্ড—যদি গোপনীয় নয় তবে বলুন ।

ক্ষপ—শ্রাবক, কথাটা গোপনীয় নয়, তথাপি বলিব না ।

ভাণ্ড—আমিও মুদ্রা দিব না ।

ক্ষপ ( স্বগত ) এত অল্পরোধে বলাতে ক্ষতি নাই । ( প্রকাশে ) কি করি ! শ্রাবক, শুন । কথাটা এই—পূর্বে আমি যখন পাটলিপুত্রে ছিলাম তখন রাক্ষসের সহিত মিত্রতা হয় । সেই সময়ে রাক্ষস গোপনে বিষকন্ডা প্রয়োগ করিয়া পবতেশ্বরকে মারিয়া ফেলে ।

মলয়—( সজলনেত্রে স্বগত ) এ কি ! বাবাকে রাক্ষস মারিয়াছে, চাণক্য নয় !

ভাণ্ড—সন্ন্যাসিন্ , তার পর, তার পর ?

ক্ষপ—তার পর, আমি রাক্ষসের মিত্র বলিয়া হতভাগা চাণক্য আমাকে অপমান করিয়া নগর হইতে তাড়াইয়া দেয় । রাক্ষস অনেক দুষ্কর্ম করিতে পারে । এখন আবার এমন একটা কিছু আরম্ভ করিয়াছে যাতে আমাকে হয়তো জগত হইতেই তাড়িত হইবে ।

ভাণ্ড—সন্ন্যাসিন্ , আমরা শুনিয়াছি, হতভাগা চাণক্যের ইচ্ছা ছিল না যে প্রতিশ্রুত রাজ্য্যর্দ্ধ দেয়, তাই সেই এই দুষ্কার্য্য করিয়াছে, রাক্ষস নয় ।

ক্ষপ—( কাণ চাপা দিয়া ) পাপ কথা বলিবেন না । চাণক্য বিষকন্ডার নামও শুনে নাই ।

ভাণ্ড—মুদ্রা দিতেছি ! আসুন, কুমারকে শুনাইয়া দিন ।

মলয়—( অগ্রসর হইয়া )

সখে, আমার শক্রর সম্বন্ধে তাহার ব্রহ্মং যে কথাগুলি বলিল, সবই

শুনিলাম। শুনিয়া আমার বুক ফাটিয়া যাইতেছে। বাবার মৃত্যুরূপ বিপদ এতদিন পরেও অজ্ঞ দ্বিগুণ বলে আমাকে অভিভূত করিতেছে। ৬।

ক্ষপ—(স্বগত) ওহো ! হতভাগা মলয়কেতু শুনিয়াছে ! যাঃ ! আমার কাজ হইয়াছে। (নিষ্ক্রান্ত)।

মলয়—(প্রত্যক্ষ দেখার মত আকাশে লক্ষ্য করিয়া) রাক্ষস, রাক্ষস, ঠিক ! ঠিক !

বাবা জানিতেন তুমি তাঁহার মিত্র তাই বিশ্বাস করিয়া সকল কাজের ভার তোমার উপর দিয়া তিনি নিশ্চিত ছিলেন। বন্ধুবান্ধব সকলকে কাঁদাইয়া তুমি তাঁহাকে মারিলে ! বলি নামে যেমন কাজেও তেমনই তুমি রাক্ষস বট। ৭।

ভাগু—(স্বগত) আর্থের আদেশ রাক্ষসের প্রাণ বাঁচাইতে হইবে। তবে যাউক, এই করি। (প্রকাশে) কুমার, অধীর হইবেন না। আপনি বসুন, আমি কিঞ্চিৎ নিবেদন করি।

মলয়—(বসিয়া) সখে, কি বলিতে চাও।

ভাগু—কুমার, সংসারে ষাঁহার নীতি শাস্ত্রব্যবহার করেন তাঁহার প্রয়োজন বুঝিয়া শত্রু, মিত্র ও উদাসীন এই বিভাগ কবেন, সাধারণ লোকের মত মনের টানে নয়। সেই সময়ে রাক্ষসের ইচ্ছা ছিল সর্বার্থসিদ্ধিকে রাজা করে। এই ইচ্ছাব পথে—বিপ্লবরূপ ছিলেন প্রভু পর্বতেশ্বর, ষাঁব নাম নিলে পুণ্য হয়, ও চন্দ্রগুপ্ত। প্রভু আমাদের চন্দ্রগুপ্ত অপেক্ষা ক্ষমতাশালী, তাই তিনিই তখন রাক্ষসের প্রধান শত্রু। তাঁরই প্রতি রাক্ষস এই আচরণ করিয়াছে। আমি মনে করি এতে কিছুই দোষ নাই। কুমার ভাবিয়া দেখুন—

নীতির ব্যবহারে প্রয়োজনের অহুরোধে লোকে পূর্বের বৃত্তান্ত ভুলিয়া গিয়া মিত্রকে শত্রু মনে করিতেছে, শত্রুকে মিত্র ঠাণ্ডাইতেছে। যেন বাঁচিয়া থাকিতেই তাহার এতগুলি জন্মান্তর ঘটতেছে। ৮।

অতএব এ ব্যাপারে রাক্ষসে দোষ ধরিবেন না, যতদিন নন্দের রাজ্য না পাইতেছেন ততদিন হাতে রাখিবেন। পরে রাখা না রাখা কুমারের হাতে।

মলয় - সখে, ঠিক। তুমি ঠিক ঠাহবাইয়াছ। কারণ, এখন অমাত্যকে মাঝি ফেলিলে লোকজন বিগ্‌ড়াইয়া যাইবে, তখন জয়লাভ কঠিন হইয়া পড়িবে।

পুরুষ—( প্রবেশ করিয়া ) কুমারের জয় হউক। আয্য, ঘাটিদাব দৌর্ঘবক্ষ জানাইতেছে—“এই লোকটী মুদ্রা না লইয়াই শিবিরেব বাহির হইতেছিল; একখানি পত্র সমেত একে আমবা ধরিয়াছি। আয্য একে দেখুন।”

ভাণ্ড—ভদ্র, লইয়া আইস।

পুরুষ—আচ্ছা। ( নিষ্ক্রান্ত )।

( তার পর হাত পা বাঁধা সিদ্ধার্থকেব প্রবেশ, পশ্চাতে পুরুষ )

সিদ্ধার্থক—( স্বগত )

স্বামীভক্তি আমাদের মত লোকের জননী! আমরা ইহা হারে গুণের দিকে চাহি, দোষ হইতে মুখ ফিরাইয়া লই। ইহাকে প্রণাম। ৯।

পুরুষ—আয্য, এই সেই লোক।

ভাণ্ড—( দেখার অভিনয় করিয়া ) ভদ্র, এ নূতন আসিয়াছে, না এখানকারই কারও লোক?

সিদ্ধা—আয্য, অমাত্য রাক্ষসের চাকর।

ভাণ্ড—ভদ্র, তবে মুদ্রা না লইয়া শিবিরের বাহিবে যাইতেছ কেন?

সিদ্ধা—আয্য, গুরুতর কাজ ছিল, তাই তাড়াতাড়ি যাইতেছিলাম।

ভাণ্ড—এ কি রকম গুরুতর কাজ যে রাজার হুকুম মানিতে দেয় না?

মলয়—সখে ভাণ্ডারায়ণ, পত্রখানি আন দেখি।

ভাণ্ড—( সিদ্ধার্থকের হাত হইতে পত্র লইয়া ও মুদ্রা দেখিয়া ) কুমার, এই পত্র। এই মোহর রাক্ষসের নামে চিহ্নিত।

মলয়—ছাপটা বাঁচাইয়া খুলিয়া দেখাও !

ভাণ্ড—( তাই করিয়া দেখান ) ।

মলয়—( পাঠ ) । মঙ্গল হউক । কোনও স্থান হইতে কোনও লোক উচিত স্থানে কোনও বড় লোককে জানাইতেছে । আপনি সত্যবাদী, আমার বিপক্ষকে ছাড়াইয়া দিয়া খুবই সত্যবাদিতা দেখাইয়াছেন । প্রতিজ্ঞার অল্পরূপই আপনার কার্য্য ; অতএব বলি—অপনি আমার এই বন্ধু কয়েকটার কাছে পূর্বের সন্ধির প্রস্তাব করিয়াছিলেন ও সন্ধির মূল্যস্বরূপ কোনও বস্তু দিবেন প্রতিজ্ঞা করিয়াছিলেন । এক্ষণে সেই প্রতিজ্ঞা সম্বন্ধে পাকা কথা বলিয়া ইহাদের প্রীতি বর্দ্ধন করুন । তাই করিয়া এদের হাত করিলে এরা নিজের আশ্রয় বিনাশ করিয়া উপকাবীকে আশ্রয় করিবে । আপনার অবশ্য মনে আছে, তথাপি মনে করাইয়া দিই—এদের মধ্যে কেহ কেহ শত্রুর টাকা কড়ি ও হস্তীগুলি চায়, কেহ কেহ শত্রুর রাজ্য চায় । সত্যবাদী যে তিন খানি অলঙ্কার পাঠাইয়াছেন তাহা পাওয়া গেল । আমিও পত্রের সহিত কিঞ্চিৎ উপহার পাঠাই গ্রহণ করিবেন । এ লোক অতি বিশ্বাসী, এ জবানীও কিছু বলিবে ।” ভাণ্ডরায়ণ, এ কি রকম চিঠী হে ?

ভাণ্ড—ভদ্র সিদ্ধার্থক, এ কার পত্র ?

সিদ্ধা—আর্ঘ্য, জানি না ।

ভাণ্ড—ওহে ধূর্ক, পত্র লইয়া যাইতেছ, কার জানি না । যাক্ ও সব কথা । জবানী তোমার কাছ থেকে কে শুনেবে ?

সিদ্ধা—( ভয়ের অভিনয় করিতে করিতে ) আপনারা—

ভাণ্ড — কি ! আমরা

সিদ্ধা—আপনারা আমাকে ধরিয়াছেন, ভয়ে কি বলিতেছি জানি না ।

ভাণ্ড—( সরোষে ) এই এখনই জানিবে । ভাস্করক, বাহিরে নিয়ে যাও যতক্ষণ না বলে ততক্ষণ মার ।

পুরুষ—অমাত্যের ধৈর্য আদেশ ( তাকে নিয়ে বাহিরে গিয়া আবার আসিয়া ) আর্ঘ্য, তাকে যখন মারি, তখন তার বগল থেকে এই মোহরকরা পুঁটলিটি পড়িয়া গেল ।

ভাণ্ড—( দেখিয়া ) কুমার এও রাগসের নামে ছাপ দেওয়া ।

মলয়—সখে, এই বোধ করি সেই পত্রের সঙ্গে উপহার হইবে । এটাও মোহর বাঁচাইয়া খুলিয়া দেখাও । ( ভগুরায়ণ তাই করিয়া দেখাইল ) ।

মলয়—( দেখিয়া )—এষে সেই নিজের গা হইতে খুলিয়া যে অলঙ্কার গুলি রাগসকে পাঠাইয়াছিলাম তাই ! চিঠি চন্দ্রগুপ্তের, স্পষ্টই বুঝা যাই-তেছে ।

ভাণ্ড—কুমার, এই এখনি সন্দেহ পাকা হইতেছে । ভদ্র, ফের্ মার ।

পুরুষ—আচ্ছা । ( বাহিরে যাইয়া সিদ্ধার্থকের সহিত আবার আঁসিয়া ) এ মার খাইয়া বলিতেছে “কুমারের কাছেই বলিব” ।

মলয়—তাই হউক ।

সিদ্ধা—( পায়ের পড়িয়া ) কুমার, প্রসন্ন হইয়া অভয় দিন ।

মলয়—ভদ্র, পবানীনের অভয় তো আছেই, যেমন যেমন ঘটিয়াছে বল ।

সিদ্ধা—কুমার শুনুন । অমাত্য রাগস এই পত্র দিয়া আমাকে চন্দ্রগুপ্তের কাছে পাঠাইয়াছেন ।

মলয়—এবারে জবানীগুলি শুনিতে চাই ।

সিদ্ধা—কুমার, অমাত্য এই বলিয়া দিলেন—আমার এই পাঁচটা মিত্র আপনাব প্রতি অল্পরক্ত । তাঁরা এই কুলুতের—রজে চিত্রবর্মা, মলয় নগরের রাজা সিংহনাদ, কাশ্মীরদেশের রাজা পুষ্কবাজ, সিদ্ধুরাজ সিদ্ধুষণ, পারসীক মেঘনাদ । এঁদের প্রথম তিন রাজা মলয় কেতুর রাজ্য চান, অপর দুইজন তাঁহাব বিত্তসম্পত্তি ও হস্তিসৈন্য । অতএব চাণক্যকে ছাড়াইয়া দিয়া আমার যেমন প্রীতি জন্মাইয়াছেন এদেব ও তেমন উপ-রোক্ত পূর্বপ্রতিশ্রুত কাজ করিতে আজ্ঞা হউক” । এইটুকু জবানী ।

মলয়—( স্বগত ) এ কি ! চিত্রবর্মা প্রভৃতি ও আমার অহিতকারী ! অথবা, তাই বলিয়াই রাগসের উপর এদের এত মেহ । ( প্রকাশে ) বিজয়া, রাগসকে দেখিতে চাই ।

প্রতী—কুমারের যে আদেশ । ( নিষ্ক্রান্ত ) ।

( তার পর নিজবাটীতে আসনে বসিয়া চিন্তায় মগ্ন রাগসের প্রবেশ, সঙ্গে পুরুষ ) ।



রাগস—( স্বগত ) আমাদের সৈন্ত চন্দ্রগুপ্তের সৈন্তে ছাইয়া গিয়াছে ।  
আমার মন বস্তুতঃই শুদ্ধ হইতেছে না । কেন বলিব ?

নৈয়ায়িকেরা বলেন বাদী প্রতিজ্ঞা প্রমাণের জন্ত যে 'হেতু' উপস্থিত করেন, তাহা যদি পক্ষে অসন্দিগ্ধরূপে বর্তমান থাকে, আর সপক্ষে সর্বদা বর্তমান থাকিয়া অল্পবিশিষ্ট হয়, অথচ বিপক্ষে অবর্তমান থাকিয়া ব্যতিরেক-যুক্তও হয়, তবেই সেই 'হেতু' হইতে প্রতিজ্ঞাসিদ্ধি হইতে পারে । কিন্তু যে 'হেতু' নিজেই প্রমাণসাপেক্ষ, বা যাহা সপক্ষে ও বিপক্ষে সমান, কিংবা যাহা পক্ষের বিরোধী, তাহা'র গ্রহণে বাদীর নিগ্রহ হয় । এইরূপ রাজা যে সৈন্তকে কাৰ্য্যসিদ্ধির জন্ত স্থিব করেন, তাহা যদি কুলক্রমাগত হইয়া, নিজে'ব পক্ষে সর্বদা থাকিয়া শত্রুপক্ষে হইতে সর্বদা দূরে থাকে, তবেই তাহা হইতে কাৰ্য্যসিদ্ধি হইতে পাবে । কিন্তু যে সৈন্ত এখনও সম্পূর্ণ হাত করিতে বাকী আছে, বা যাহা সপক্ষে ও বিপক্ষে তুল্যাদর, কিংবা যাহা সপক্ষের বিরোধী, তাহাকে গ্রহণ করিলে রাজার নিগ্রহ হয় । ১০ ।

অথবা এ'বা কেন চন্দ্রগুপ্তের প্রতি বিরক্ত তাহা জানা গিয়াছে, আর এ'রা আগেই আমাদের প্রলোভন বাক্য শুনিয়াছে । অতএব ইহাদের দ্বারা আমাদের সৈন্তপূর্ণ হইয়াছে বলিয়া সন্দেহ করা উচিত নয় । ( প্রকাশে ভদ্র প্রিয়ংবদক, কুমারের অল্পগামী রাজাদিগকে আমার কথায় বল—এখন দিনে দিনে কুস্থমপুর কাছে আসিতেছে অতএব আপনারা সৈন্তের অগ্র পশ্চাৎ প্রভৃতি চারিটা বিভাগ যথোচিত সজ্জিত করিয়া চলিতে থাকুন । কেমন করিয়া বলিব ?—

সৈন্তের বৃহৎ বচনা করিয়া সকলের অগ্রে খস ও মগধ বীরেরা আমার পশ্চাতে চলুক ; মধ্যভাগে গান্ধার বীরেরা যখন রাজগণের সহিত সাবধানে থাকুক ; পশ্চাতে বীর শকরাজেরা চীন ও হুণ সৈন্তে পরিপুষ্ট হইয়া যাউক ; থাকুক । কৌলুত প্রভৃতি বাকী রাজারা পথে কুমারকে বেষ্টন করিয়া চলুক । ১১ ।

প্রিয়ংবদক—সমাত্যের যে আদেশ । ( নিষ্ক্রান্ত ) ।

প্রতীহারী—( প্রবেশ করিয়া ) অমাত্যের জয় হউক । অমাত্য,  
কুমার আপনাকে দেখিতে চান ।

রাক্ষস—ভদ্র, একটু দাঁড়াও । কে হে, এখানে কে আহ ?

পুরুষ—( প্রবেশ করিয়া ) অমাত্য, আজ্ঞা করুন ।

রাক্ষস—শকটদাসকে বল যে কুমার আমাকে অলঙ্কার ধরাইয়াছেন,  
তাই অলঙ্কার ছাড়িয়া কুমারের দর্শনে যাওয়া উচিত নয় । অতএব সেই  
যে তিন খানি অলঙ্কার খরিদ করা হইল, তা থেকে একখানি দাও ।

পুরুষ—অমাত্যের যে আদেশ । ( বাহিরে গিয়া আবার আসিয়া )  
অমাত্য, এই অলঙ্কার ।

রাক্ষস—( অলঙ্কার ধারণ অভিনয় করিয়া ও উঠিয়া ) ভদ্রে, রাজার  
কাছে যাইবার পথ দেখাইয়া চল ।

প্রতী—অমাত্য আসুন ।

রাক্ষস—( স্বগত ) নিয়োগরূপ বস্ত্র নির্দোষ লোকের পক্ষেও বড়ই  
আশঙ্কার বিষয় । কেন, বলিব ?

প্রথমটা, ষাঁর সেবা করা যায় তাঁকে অবশ্য ভয় করিয়া চলিতে হয় ।  
তারপর যারা তাঁর কাছে থাকে তাদের দারুণ ভয় অন্তরে লাগিয়াই থাকে ।  
অধিকন্তু, যারা উচ্চ পদে আছে, তাদের পদ খলের অন্তরে হিংসা  
জন্মায় । বস্তুতঃ উচ্চ কর্মচারীর উর্দ্ধে আরোহণ ঠিক তদনুরূপ পতন  
ঘটাইয়া থাকে । ১২ ।

প্রতীহারী—( খানিকটা চলিয়া ) অমাত্য, এই কুমার । আপনি  
অগ্রসর হউন ।

রাক্ষস—( দেখিয়া ) এই যে, কুমার বসিয়া অছেন ।

ইনি পায়ের আঙ্গুলের প্রতি দৃষ্টি নিশ্চল ভাবে স্থাপিত করিয়া অছেন ।  
মন সেখানে নাই । দৃষ্টি শূন্য, তাই আঙ্গুলগুলি পৃথক করিয়া গ্রহণ করিতে  
পারিতেছেন না । মুখচন্দ্র নত করিয়া হাতের উপর বহন করিতেছেন  
যেন উহা উপস্থিত গুরুতর কার্য্যাবলির ভারেই নম্র হইয়া গিয়াছে । ১৩ ।

( নিকটে যাইয়া ) কুমারের জয় হউক ।

মলয়—আর্ঘ্য, প্রণাম করি । এই আসন, বহন । (রাক্ষসের তথাকরণ) আর্ঘ্য, অনেকক্ষণের পর আপনাকে দেখিলাম, তাই উদ্বিগ্ন হইয়াছি ।

রাক্ষস—কুমার, যাত্রার বিঘ্নের প্রতিবিধান করিতেছিলাম, তাই বিলম্ব হইল ও কুমারের অহুযোগের ভাগী হইলাম ।

মলয়—আর্ঘ্য, যাত্রায় কি রকম প্রতিবিধান করিলেন শুনিতে চাই ।

রাক্ষস—কুমার, অমুগামী রাজাদিগকে এই আদেশ দিলাম ( সৈন্যের ব্যূহ রচনা করিয়া ” ইত্যাদি পূর্বোক্তের আবৃত্তি ) ।

মলয়—( স্বগত ) এ কি ! যারা আমাকে মারিয়া চন্দ্রগুপ্তের সেবা করিতে উদ্বৃত্ত, তারাই যে আমাকে ঘিরিয়া আছে । ( প্রকাশ্যে ) আর্ঘ্য, কুহুমপূর্বে যায়, বা সেখান থেকে আসে, এমন কেউ আছে ?

রাক্ষস—এখন যাওয়া আসার কাজ ফুরাইয়াছে । অল্প দিনের মধ্যে আমরাই সেখানে যাইব ।

মলয়—( স্বগত ) বুঝিলাম । ( প্রকাশ্যে ) যদি তাই, তবে কেন আর্ঘ্য এই লোকটাকে পত্র দিয়া পাঠাইলেন ?

রাক্ষস—( দেখিয়া ) কি ! সিদ্ধার্থক ! ভদ্র, একি ?

সিদ্ধা—( লজ্জার অভিনয় করিয়া সজল নেত্রে ) অমাত্য মাপ করুন, মার খেয়ে—( অর্দ্ধোক্তে ভয়ে অধোমুখে অবস্থান ) ।

মলয়—ভাগুরায়ণ, মনিবের সাক্ষাতে ভয়ে বা লজ্জায় এ কিছু বলিবে না, তুমিই নিজে আর্ঘ্যকে বল ।

ভাগু—কুমারের যে আদেশ । অমাত্য, এ বলিতেছে যে অমাত্য আমাকে এই পত্র দিয়া ও জবানী বলিয়া দিয়া চন্দ্রগুপ্তের নিকটে পাঠাইয়াছেন ।

রাক্ষস—তদ সিদ্ধার্থক, সত্য কি ?

সিদ্ধা—(লজ্জার অভিনয় করিয়া) মার খেয়ে আমি এই কথা বলিয়াছি ।

রাক্ষস—এ মিথ্যা কথা। মার খেয়ে লোকে কি না বলে ?

মলয়—সখে ভাগুরায়ণ, পত্র খানি দেখাও, জবানীটা এই চাকর বলিবে।

ভাগু—অমাত্য, এই চিঠি।

রাক্ষস—( পড়িয়া ) কুমার, এটা শত্রুর চাল।

মলয়—পত্রের সঙ্গী উপহারস্বরূপ আর্ঘ্য এই অলঙ্কারও পাঠাইয়াছেন।  
সুবে এ শত্রুর চাল কিসে ?

রাক্ষস—( আভরণ দেখিয়া ) কুমার এগুলি আমাকে দিয়াছিলেন, আমিও কোনও কার্যে তুষ্ট হইয়া সিদ্ধার্থকে দিয়াছিলাম।

ভাগু—এমন জিনিসের, বিশেষতঃ যে জিনিস কুমার প্রসন্ন হইয়া নিজের গা হইতে খুলিয়া দান করিয়াছেন তেমন জিনিসের, দানের পাত্র কি এই ?

মলয়—আর্ঘ্য লিখিয়াছেন“জবানী যা, তা সিদ্ধার্থক হইতে শুনিবেন”।

রাক্ষস—কার কাছ থেকে জবানী ? কার কাছে. জবানী ? চিঠিই তো আমার নয়।

মলয়—এ ছাপ তবে কার ?

রাক্ষস—ধূর্তেরা জাল ছাপ প্রস্তুত করিতে পারে।

ভাগু—কুমার, অমাত্য ঠিক কথাই বলিয়াছেন। ভদ্র সিদ্ধার্থক, এ পত্র কার লেখা ?

সিদ্ধা—( রাক্ষসের দিকে চাহিয়া মৌনে অধোমুখে অবস্থান )।

ভাগু—ভদ্র, আর মার খেয়ে কাজ নাই। বল।

সিদ্ধা—আর্ঘ্য শকটদাসের।

রাক্ষস—কুমার, যদি শকটদাস লিখিয়া থাকে তবে ধরুন আমিই লিখিয়াছি।

মলয়—বিজয়া, শকটদাসকে দেখিতে চাই।

প্রতী—কুমারের ঘে আদেশ।

ভাণ্ড—( স্বগত ) কথা ঠিক না হইলে আৰ্য্য চাণক্যের চরেরা তাহা বলে না। শকটদাস আসিয়া যদি এ সেই লেখা বলিয়া চিনিয়া ফেলে, তবে আগেকার কথা প্রকাশ করিয়া ফেলিতে পারে। তাহা হইলে মলয়কেতুর সন্দেহ হইতে পারে, ও তাবৎ চালুটির উপরেই তাহার অশ্রদ্ধা জন্মিতে পারে। ভাল, এই রকম বলা যাউক। ( প্রকাশ্যে ) কুমার, শকটদাস কখনও অমাত্য রাক্ষসের সাক্ষাতে বলিবে না যে, সে লিখিয়াছে। অতএব উহার আর একটা লেখা আনা হউক। অক্ষরের মিল হইতেই এটা বুঝা যাইবে।

মলয়—বিজয়া, তাই কর।

প্রতী—কুমার মুদ্রাও ?

মলয়—দুইই আন।

প্রতী—কুমারের যে আদেশ। ( বাহিরে যাইয়া আবার আসিয়া ) কুমার, এই একখানি শকটদাসের নিজ হাতে লেখা পত্র, আর এই মুদ্রা।

মলয়—( দুইই দেখার অভিনয় করিয়া ) আৰ্য্য, অক্ষরের মিল আছে।

রাক্ষস—( স্বগত ) অক্ষরের মিল আছে ! শকটদাস যে মিত্র তাই অক্ষরের মিল নাই।

তবে কি শকটদাস অস্থায়ি অর্থের দিকে লোভ করিল, স্থায়ি ধনের দিকে চাহিল না ? স্ত্রী ও পুত্রের কথা ভাবিল, স্বামিভক্তি ভুলিয়া গেল ? ১৪।

অথবা তাতে আর সন্দেহ কি ?

এই মুদ্রাটা সব সময় তারই হাতে থাকে ; চালের গোড়া এই পত্রখানি তাবট হাতের লেখা, একখা তার অগ্র লেখা হইতে বুঝা যাইতেছে, সিদ্ধার্থক তার গুহুং। শক্ররা বিচ্ছেদ ঘটাতে মজবুত ; স্পষ্টই বুঝা যায়, প্রাণের দায়ে শকট তাদেব সঙ্গে জুটিয়া প্রভুব মেহ ভুলিয়া গিয়াছে ও এই জঘন্য ব্যাপারের গুহুষ্ঠান করিয়াছে। ১৫।

মলয়—( দেখিয়া ) আৰ্য্য লিখিয়াছেন,—“মহাশয় যে তিনখানি

অলঙ্কার পাঠাইয়াছেন তা পাওয়া গেল” এ কি তারই একখানি ? ( লক্ষ্য করিয়া স্বগত ) এ কি ! এ অলঙ্কার যে পূর্বে বাবার গায়ে ছিল ! ( প্রকাশ্যে ) আর্ঘ্য, এ অলঙ্কার কোথায় পাইলেন ?

রাক্ষস—সওদাগরের কাছ থেকে খরিদ করা হইয়াছে।

মলয়—বিজয়া, এ অলঙ্কার খানি চিনিতে পার কি ?

প্রতী—( দেখিয়া সজলনেত্রে ) কুমার, কেন চিনিব না ? এখানি পর্বতেশ্বর, ষাঁব নাম নিলে পুণ্য হয়, পরিতেন।

মলয়—( সজলনেত্রে ) হা পিতঃ, আপনি আমাদের কুলের ভূষণ ছিলেন, ভূষণ আপনি ভালবাসিতেন। এ সব আপনারই গায়ের যোগ্য ও সবদা পারিহিত অলঙ্কার। এ গুলি ধারণ করিলে আনন্দে আপনার মুখখানি উজ্জ্বল হইত, তখন আপনাকে নক্ষত্রে ভূষিত শরৎকালের প্রদোষের গ্রায় দেখাইত। ১৬।

রাক্ষস—( স্বগত ) একি ! পূর্বে পর্বতেশ্বর ধারণ করিয়াছেন বলুছে যে ! সত্য সত্য, এ তাঁরই অলঙ্কার। এগুলিও চাণক্যের পাঠানো সওদাদারেরাই আমার কাছে বেচিয়া গিয়াছে !!

মলয়—আর্ঘ্য, যে অলঙ্কার পূর্বে বাবার গায়ে ছিল, বিশেষতঃ যে গুলি পরে চন্দ্রগুপ্তের হাতে পড়িল, সে গুলি সওদাগরেরা বেচিল এ কথা খাটে না। অথবা ঠিক খাটে ! কিসে, বলিব ?

চন্দ্রগুপ্তই বেচিয়াছে, তার খুব বেশী লাভ করার ইচ্ছা হইয়াছে। আপনি ক্রুর, আমাকেই আপনি এগুলির মূল্যরূপে স্থির করিয়াছেন। ১৭।

রাক্ষস—আহা হা ! শক্রর চাল কি সুন্দর মিশ খাইয়াছে ! কিসে, বলিব ?

“পত্র আমার নয়” এ জবাব এ ক্ষেত্রে হয় না, কারণ মুদ্রা আমার ! “শকট আমার সহিত মিত্রতা ভাঙ্গিয়া এ কাজ করিয়ছে” এ কথা লোকে কিসে বিশ্বাস করিবে ? মৌর্য রাজা, তিনি অলঙ্কার বিক্রয় করিয়াছেন ইহাই বা সম্ভব বলিয়া কে মনে করিবে ? অতএব এ ব্যাপারে বরং স্বীকারই ভাল, ইতর লোকের মত উত্তর দেওয়া ঠিক নয়। ১৮।

মলয়—আর্য্যকে এই কথাটা জিজ্ঞাসা করি—

রাক্ষস—( অশ্রুপূর্ণনেত্রে ) কুমার, যিনি আর্য্য তাঁকে জিজ্ঞাসা করুন, আমি এখন অনার্য্য হইয়া পড়িয়াছি ।

মলয়—সেখানকার রাজা মোর্ধ্য আপনার প্রভুর পুত্র, প্রভুর গ্রায় সেব্য ; আর এখানে আমি আপনার মিত্রপুত্র ও আপনার পরিচর্য্যায় নিরত । সেখানে যে অর্থ পাইবেন তাহা সে আপনাকে দিবে তবে পাইবেন ; আর এখানে আপনার নিজের মতে যখন যাহা ইচ্ছা আপনি আমাকে দিতেছেন । সেখানে আদর করিয়া লইয়া গেলেও পদটী দাসত্ব সন্দেহ নাই, আর এখানে আপনারই প্রভুত্ব । এর পর আর বেশী সার্থটা কি আপনি চান যে আজ অনার্য্য হইলেন ? ১২ ।

রাক্ষস—কুমার, এমন উদার কথাগুলি বলিয়া আপনিই আমাকে উত্তরটা দিয়া দিলেন । কিসে, বলিব ?

( যুগ্মদের জায়গায় অস্মদ ও অস্মদের স্থানে যুগ্মদ বসাইয়া “সেখানকার রাজা মোর্ধ্য ইত্যাদির আবৃত্তি ) \*

মলয়—( পত্র ও অলঙ্কারের পুঁটলি দেখাইয়া ) তবে এগুলি কি ?

রাক্ষস—( সবাপ্পে ) বিধাতার খেলা ! কিসে, বলিব ?

প্রভু আমার সাধু ছিলেন তাঁহার বুদ্ধি মার্জিত ছিল ; তিনি কাজের আদর করিতেন ও তাহা ভুলিতেন না । তিনি লোক চিনিতে পারিতেন । আমি চাকর ছিলাম—অপমানের পাত্র ছিলাম—তথাপি স্নেহে তিনি আমাকে পুত্রদের অপেক্ষা হীন মনে করিতেন না । যে পাপ বিধাতা সেই মহারাজকে,

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\* তাতে এই হয়—“সেখানকার রাজা মোর্ধ্য আমার প্রভুর পুত্র, প্রভুর গ্রায় সেব্য ; আর এখানে আপনি আমার মিত্র পুত্র ও আমার পরিচর্য্যায় নিরত । সেখানে যে অর্থ পাইব তাহা সে আমাকে দিবে তবে পাইব ; আর এখানে আমার নিজের মতে যখন যাহা ইচ্ছা আমি আপনাকে দিতেছি । সেখানে আদর করিয়া লইয়া গেলেও পদটী দাসত্ব সন্দেহ নাই ; আর এখানে আমারই প্রভুত্ব । এর পর আর বেশী সার্থটা কি আমি চাই যে আজ অনার্য্য হইলাম” ? ১২ ।

আমার সেই প্রভুকে মারিয়াছে সেই বিধাতাই মাল্লুষের চেষ্ঠার উচ্ছেদ করিবে বলিয়া, আমার পুঙ্খকার বিফল করিবে বলিয়া, এই বিপুল খেলা খেলিয়াছে । ২০ ।

মলয়—( সরোষে ) কি ! এখনও লুকাইতেছ ? এ বিধির খেলা লোভের খেলা নয় ? অনার্য্য—

এর আগে তীব্র বিষ • প্রয়োগ করিয়া একটা দারুণ কন্যা তুমি করিয়া রাখিয়াছিলে । পিতা সরলহৃদয়, সহজে লোককে বিশ্বাস করিতেন, তুমি কৃতঘ্ন সেই কন্যা দ্বারা পিতার নাম মাত্র অবশিষ্ট রাখিলে আর এখন আমি আদর করিয়া মন্ত্রণার ভার তোমার উপর দিচ্ছি, কি আশ্চর্য্য ! তুমি কি না আমার এই শরীর একবারে উড়াইয়া দেওয়ার জন্ত একখানি মাংসের টুকরার মত শক্রর কাছে বেচিতে বসিয়াছ !! ২১ ।

রাক্ষস—( স্বগত ) এ আবার এক গোদের উপর বিষফোড়া !! ( প্রকাশ্যে—কাণ চাপাদিয়া ) পাপ কথা বলিবেন না । পাপ কথা বলিবেন না ! আমি পর্বতেশ্বরের উপর বিষকন্ডা লাগাই নাই ।

মলয়—বাবাকে তবে কে মারিল ?

রাক্ষস—এবিষয়ে দৈবকে জিজ্ঞাসা করিতে হয় ।

মলয়—( সক্রোধে ) দৈবকে জিজ্ঞাসা করিতে হয় ! সন্ন্যাসী জীব-সিদ্ধিকে নয় !!

রাক্ষস—( স্বগত ) কি ! জীবসিদ্ধিও চাণক্যের চর ! হায় ! রিপুра আমার হৃদয়টা পর্যন্ত অধিকার করিয়া রাখিয়াছে !!

মলয়—( সক্রোধে ) ভাস্করক, সেনাপতি শিখরসেনকে বল—“কুলুতের বাণ । চিত্রবর্মী, মলয়রাজ সিংহনাদ, কাশ্মীররাজ পুঙ্করাক্ষ, সিদ্ধুরাজ সুষেণ, পারসীকরাজ মেঘনাদ, এই পাঁচজন রাক্ষসের সহিত মিত্রতা করিয়া আমার শরীরে আঘাত করিয়া চন্দ্রগুপ্তের সেবা করিবে স্থির করিয়াছে । এদের প্রথম তিনটা আমার রাজ্য চায়, তাদের গভীর গর্ভে ফেলিয়া উপরে ধূলিচাপা দাও । আর দুইটা আমার হস্তী সৈন্য চায়, তাদের হাতী দিয়াই মার ” ।



পুরুষ—কুমারের যে আদেশ । ( নিষ্ক্রান্ত ) ।

মলয়—(সক্ৰোধে) রাক্ষস, রাক্ষস । আমি বিশ্বাসঘাতক রাক্ষস নই, আমি মলয়কে তু বটি । অতএব যাও সৰ্ব্বপ্রাণে যাইয়া চন্দ্রগুপ্তের আশ্রয় লও । দেখ—

কুনীতি যেমন ধন্থ, অর্থ, কাম এই তিনের একসঙ্গে উচ্ছেদ করিতে পারে, তেমন আমি, বিষ্ণুগুপ্ত ও মৌর্য্য তোমাকে সঙ্গে করিয়া আসিলেও নাশ করিতে পারি । ২২ ।

ভাণ্ড—কুমার, আর সময় নষ্ট করিয়া কাজ নাই । এখন কুহুমপুরের অবরোধের জন্তু সৈন্য দিগকে আদেশ দিন্ ।

সৈন্যের অশ্বের খুরপুটের আঘাতে ভূমি হইতে মহাপ্রমাণ পূলিব স্তম্ভ উঠিতে থাকুক ! হস্তীর মদজলে সেগুলি ভূমি হইতে বিচ্ছিন্ন হইয়া বায়ুবশে উড়িয়া গিয়া শক্রগণের মাথায় পড়ুক, ও তাহাতে গৌড়স্বীদিগের লোভপরাগে স্তবাসিত গণ্ডস্থল ধূসর বর্ণ হইয়া যাউক, রাশীকৃত ভ্রমরের হাথ কৃষ্ণবর্ণ ও কুক্ষিত কেশরাশির কৃষ্ণতা কিয়ৎ পরিমাণে কম হউক । ২৩ ।

( পরিজন সহ মলয়কে তুর নিষ্ক্রান্ত )

রাক্ষস—( আবেগের সহিত ) হা দিক্ ! কি কষ্ট ! চিত্রবর্ণা প্রভৃতি বেচারীরাও মারা পড়িল ! তবে কি স্ত্রীদের নাশের জন্যই রাক্ষসের এত সব চেষ্টা, শক্রনাশে জন্তু নয় ? তা হলে আমি হতভাগা এখন কি কবি ?

সব ছাড়িয়া দিয়া তপোবনে যাইব কি ? মনে প্রতিহিংসা প্রবল রহিয়াছে, তপস্যায় তাহা থামিবে না । শত্রু বাঁচিয়া থাকিতেই প্রভুর অঙ্গগামী হইয়া আত্মত্যাগ করিব কি ? এ তো স্ত্রীলোকের কাজ. আমার মত বীরের সাজে না । তবে কি এই অসি হাতে শত্রু সৈন্যের উপর গিয়া পড়িব ? না এইটাই ঠিক হইত যদি আমার গায় অকৃতজ্ঞকে চন্দনদাসকে মোচন করিবার উৎকট ইচ্ছা বাধা না দিত । ২৪ ।

( সকলের নিষ্ক্রান্ত )

পঞ্চম অঙ্ক

## ষষ্ঠ অঙ্ক

### ( চন্দ্রগুপ্তের রাজধানী )

( তার পব অলঙ্কার পবিয়া সিদ্ধার্থকেব প্রবেশ )

সিদ্ধা—নবজলধবশ্যাম কেশিহস্তা কেশবের জয় হউক । লোক-  
লোচনেব চন্দ্রশ্বকপ চন্দ্রগুপ্তেব জয় হউক । আখ্য চাণক্যেব নীতি শত্রু-  
বর্গেব দমন কবিয়াছে, বিজয়েব তাবং কার্য্য সিদ্ধি করিয়াছে, তাহার জয়  
হউক । ১ ।

এখন অনেক দিনেব পব প্রিয় বয়স্য সমিদ্ধার্থকে যাইয়া দেখি ।  
( পবিক্রমণ কবিয়া ও দেখিয়া ) এই যে আমাব প্রিয় বয়স্য সমিদ্ধার্থক এই  
দিকেই আসিতোছ । যাই, এব কাছে যাই ।

( তার পর সমিদ্ধার্থকেব প্রবেশ )

সমিদ্ধা—

যে মিত্রেব কথা সর্বদা মনে হয়, যে দুঃখেব সময়ে চন্দ্রের মত  
আহ্লাদকর ও বাড়ীতে উৎসব হইলে নিজেও আনন্দে উৎফুল্ল হয়, তাব  
বিবাহে ঐশ্বর্য্য হইতে আনন্দ না হইয়া দুঃখই হয় । ২ ।

শুনিলাম মলয়কেতুর শিবির হইতে প্রিয় বয়স্য সিদ্ধার্থক ফিরিয়া  
আসিয়াছে । তাকে খুঁজি । ( চলিয়া ও দেখিয়া ) এই যে সিদ্ধার্থক ।

সিদ্ধা—( নিকটে গিয়া ) এ কি ! সমিদ্ধার্থক যে ! প্রিয় বয়স্য, স্মখে  
আছ তো ? ( পবম্পর আলিঙ্গন ) ।

সমিদ্ধা—স্মখ কিমে ? তুমি যে এত দিনের প্রবাসেব পর আসিয়াও  
আজ আমার বাড়ী গেলে না ।

সিদ্ধা—বয়স্য রাগ করিও না । দেখিবামাত্র আখ্য চাণক্য আদেশ

করিলেন—“সিদ্ধার্থক, যাও, এই স্নেহের সংবাদ চন্দ্রশ্রীকে বলিয়া আইস” ।  
তার পর তাঁহাকে বলিয়া, রাজপ্রসাদ ভোগ করিয়া প্রিয় বয়স্যকে  
দেখিতে তোমারই বাড়ী চলিয়াছি ।

সমিদ্ধা—বয়স্য, যদি আমার শুনিবার মত হয়, তবে বল দেখি কি  
সে স্নেহের সংবাদ যা তুমি প্রিয়দর্শন চন্দ্রশ্রীকে বলিলে ।

সিদ্ধা—বয়স্য, তোমার কাছেও কি না বলিবার কিছু আছে ? তবে  
শুন—ব্যাপারটা এই যে হতভাগা মলয়কেতু চাণক্যের নীতিতে হতবুদ্ধি  
হইয়া রাক্ষসকে তাড়াইয়া দিল ও চিত্রবর্মা প্রভৃতি প্রধান পাঁচটা রাজাকে  
মারিয়া ফেলিল । তার পর নিত্ররাজেরা বুঝিল, এ ছুরাচার অগ্র পশ্চাৎ  
না দেখিয়া কাজ করে ; তখন ভয় পাইয়া মলয়কেতুর রাজ্য ছাড়িয়া  
নিজের রাজ্যে চলিয়া গেল । সামন্ত রাজাদের সকলের হৃদয় অবসন্ন  
হইয়া পড়িল । মলয়কেতুর অবশিষ্ট সৈনিক পরিবার ভয়ে আকুল হইয়া  
গেল । এই অবসরে ভদ্রভট, পুরুষদত্ত, ডিম্বরাত, বলগুপ্ত, রাজসেন,  
ভাগুরায়ণ, রোহিতাক্ষ, বিজয়বর্মা, ইত্যাদি সকলে কৌশলে মলয়কেতুকে  
ধরিয়া বাঁদিয়া ফেলিল ।

সমিদ্ধা—বয়স্য, সকলে বলে ভদ্রভট প্রভৃতি দেব চন্দ্রগুপ্তের প্রতি  
বিরক্ত হইয়া মলয়কেতুর আশ্রয় লইয়াছে । তবে, কুকবির করা নাটকের  
মত আরম্ভে এক, শেষে আর, এ কেন ?

সিদ্ধা—বয়স্য, দৈবের গতির গ্রায় চাণক্যনীতির গতি অশ্রুতপূর্ব ।  
তাকে নমস্কার ।

সমিদ্ধা—তার পর, তার পর ।

সিদ্ধা—তার পর আৰ্য চাণক্য বিস্তর বাছা বাছা সৈনিক লইয়া নগর  
হইতে বাহির হইয়া সকল রাজবর্গ সমেত তাবৎ স্নেহ সৈন্য বন্দী করিয়া  
লইলেন ।

সমিদ্ধা—বয়স্য, সে কোথায় ?

সিদ্ধা—ঐ যেখানে—

বিজয়ের সাজে সজ্জিত হস্তীগুলি মদের অতি প্রবল দর্পে সজল মেঘের অলু করণ করিয়া গর্জন করিতেছে, আর অশ্বগুলি কশাঘাতের ভয়ে কাঁপিতে কাঁপিতে ত্বরিত গতিতে আসিয়া একত্র হইতেছে । ৩ ।

সমিদ্ধা—বয়স্য, সে কথা যাউক । আৰ্য্য চাণক্য ও রকম করিয়া সকল লোকের সাক্ষাতে কাজ ছাড়িয়া দিয়া বসিয়া রহিলেন, আর এখন সেই মন্ত্রীপদেই আবার গিয়া বসিলেন কেন ?

সিদ্ধা—তুমি দেখিতেছি অতি ছেলে মানুষ । যে আৰ্য্যচাণক্যচরিত্র অমাত্য রাক্ষসও বুঝিতে পারেন নাই, তাই তুমি বুঝিতে চাহিতেছ !

সমিদ্ধা—বয়স্য, অমাত্য রাক্ষস এখন কোথায় ?

সিদ্ধা—মলয়কেতুর শিবির যখন ভয়ে আকুল হইয়া পড়িল, তখন সেখান হইতে বাহির হইয়া পাটলিপুত্রে আসিয়াছেন । উদ্ব্বর নামে চর তাঁহার পশ্চাৎ পশ্চাৎ ছিল, সে আসিয়া আৰ্য্য চাণক্যকে বলিল ।

সমিদ্ধা—বয়স্য, অমাত্য রাক্ষস নগর ছাড়িয়া গিয়া নন্দরাজ্য ফিরাইয়া আনিবার জন্ত তেমন ভাবে চেষ্টা করিয়া অকৃতকার্য্য হইলেন আর এখন সেই পাটলিপুত্রেই ফিরিয়া আসিলেন ?

সিদ্ধা—বয়স্য, মনে হয় চন্দনদাসের স্নেহে আসিলেন ।

সমিদ্ধা—বয়স্য, দেখিতেছি চন্দনদাসের যেন মুক্তি হইবে ।

সিদ্ধা—সে হতভাগার মুক্তি কিসে ? তাকে এখনই আৰ্য্য চাণক্যের আজ্ঞায় বধ্যভূমিতে লইয়া গিয়া আমরা হুজনে মারিব !

সমিদ্ধা—( সক্রোধে ) আৰ্য্য চাণক্যের কি আর কোনও ঘটকজন নাই যে এমন একটা নৃশংস কাজে আমাদিগকে নিযুক্ত করিলেন ?

সিদ্ধা—বয়স্য, সংসারে এমন কে আছে যে প্রাণ লইয়া বাঁচিয়া থাকিতে চাহিয়া আৰ্য্য চাণক্যের আজ্ঞার বিরোধী হইবে ? তবে এস, চণ্ডালের বেষ্ ধরিয়া চন্দনদাসকে বধ্যস্থানে লইয়া যাই ।

( উভয়ে নিষ্ক্রান্ত ) ।

প্রবেশক

( তার পর রজ্জু হাতে করিয়া পুরুষের প্রবেশ )

পুরুষ—চাণক্যের নীতি যেন একগাছা ফাঁসির দড়ি । এ ছয় গুণের সংযোগে দৃঢ় হইয়াছে । চারি উপায় ক্রমে খাটাইয়া উহার এক মাথায় ফাঁস করা হইয়াছে । ঐ ফাঁসে শত্রু পড়িলে পরে দড়ী ঋজু হইয়া যায় । সেই নীতির জয় হউক । ৪ ।

( চলিয়া ও দেখিয়া ) আৰ্য্য চাণক্যের কাছে উচুস্বর যে জায়গার কথা বলিয়াছিল এ সেই জায়গা । আৰ্য্য চাণক্যের আদেশ, এইখানে আসিয়া অমাত্য রাক্ষসকে খুঁজিয়া লইতে হইবে । ( দেখিয়া ) এই যে মাথায় কাপড় মুড়িদিয়া অমাত্য রাক্ষস এই দিকেই আসিতেছেন । বাগানের এই গাছ-গুলির আড়ালে লুকাইয়া দেখি ইনি কোথায় বসেন । ( চলিয়া দাঁড়াইল ) ।

( তার পর যথানির্দিষ্ট সশস্ত্র রাক্ষসের প্রবেশ )

রাক্ষস—( অশ্রুপূর্ণনেত্রে ) কি কষ্ট ! ওগো কি কষ্ট ।

কুলটা স্ত্রী যেমন আশ্রিতব্যক্তির মৃত্যুতে কাতব হইয়া পড়ে, সেইরূপ নন্দের মৃত্যুতে কাতব হইয়া শ্রী অণু গোত্রে চলিয়া গেল ! প্রজারা পবের পশ্চাতে চলিতেই জানে, তারাও নন্দে ভক্তি ত্যাগ করিয়া সেই শ্রীরই অনুসরণ করিল ! যারা নিতান্ত বিশ্বাসী, তাবা যথাসাধ্য চেষ্টা করিয়াও ফল পাইল না, কাজের ভার ছাড়িয়া দিল ! অথবা তাদের দোষ নাই, প্রভুব অভাবে তারা মস্তকহীন হস্ত পদাদির মত হইয়া পড়িয়াছে, তারা আর কি করিতে পারে ? ৫ ।

আবার দেখ—

ছিদ্র পাইয়া জগতের অধীশ্বর মহাকুলীন পতি দেব নন্দকে ছাড়িয়া শ্রী দুশ্চরিত্রা বৃষলীর মত বৃষলের সঙ্গে যাইয়া জুটিল, আর সেখানে পাকা হইয়া রহিয়া গেল । এ ব্যাপারে আমবা কি করিব ? দৈব শত্রু হইয়া আমাদের চেষ্টা বিফল করিতেছে ৬ ।

প্রভু তাঁর পক্ষে নিতান্ত অযোগ্য রকমে স্বর্গে গেলেন, তার পর আমি পর্বর্তেশ্বকে হাত করিয়া বিশেষ চেষ্টা করিলাম । পর্বর্তেশ্বরও মারা পড়ি-

লেন । কিন্তু আমার চেষ্ঠা খামিল না, তাঁর পুত্রকে আশ্রয় করিয়া খাটলাম, তথাপি ফল হইল না ! বস্তুতঃ দৈবই নন্দকুলের শত্রু, সে ব্রাহ্মণ উপলক্ষ্য মাত্র, প্রকৃতপক্ষে শত্রু নয় । ৭ ।

অহো ! সে স্নেহের কি একটুও বিবেচনা নাই ! কিসে বলিব ?

বীজ যেমন নষ্ট হইয়া গেলে আর গজায় না, সেই রূপে প্রভু আমার মাঝে গেলেন, আমি তথাপি তাঁহাবই সেবা করিতেছি ! সেই রাক্ষস অক্ষতদেহ থাকিয়া শত্রুর সঙ্গে কি সন্ধি কবিতে পাবে ? সেই স্নেহের মনে বিবেচনা শক্তির সম্পূর্ণ অভাব, সে এই মোটা কথাটা একবার ভাবিয়া দেখিল না ! অথবা বেচাৰীকে দৈবে মারিয়াছে অকারণ তাহার দোষ দিই দৈবে আহত ব্যক্তির বুদ্ধি সব ওলটপালট হইয়া যায় । ৮ ।

তা এখনও শত্রুর হাতে না হয় প্রাণ দিবে, কিন্তু বাক্ষস চন্দ্রগুপ্তের সহিত সন্ধি করিবে না । অথবা কথার মত কাজ করি নাই এ অখ্যাতিই বৎ হউক, কিন্তু শত্রুর চালে ঠকিয়া গিয়াছি এ অখ্যাতি ভাল নয় । ( চারিদিক্ দেখিয়া অশ্রুজলের সহিত ) এগুলি কুসুমপুরের সহরতলীর সেই সব জায়গা যে গুলি প্রভু পদসঞ্চাবে পবিত্র হইয়া গিয়াছে ।

এখন এখানে প্রভুকে ছাড়া কুসুমপুরের জায়গাগুলি দেখিয়া—ঠিক এই খানটায় প্রভু ঘোড়ায় চড়িয়া চললক্ষ্য বাণ মারিবেন বলিয়া ধনু টানিলেন, লাগাম আলগা হইয়া পড়িল, ঘোড়া প্রবল বেগে ছুটিল, তথাপি লক্ষ্য ভেদ কবিলেন । এই বাগানগুলিতে তিনি বাস করিয়াছিলেন । এ জায়গায় রাজাদের সঙ্গে আলাপ করিয়াছিলেন । এই সকল কথা মনে হয় ও প্রবল দঃখের উদয় হয় । ৯ ।

দেবে আমি হতভাগা কোথায় বা যাই ? ( দেখিয়া ) আচ্ছা ! ঐ একটা ভাঙ্গা বাগান দেখা যাইতেছে । ঐটাতে ঢুকিয়া কোনও স্থান হইতে চন্দনদাসের সংবাদ লইব । পুরুষেব যে ভালমন্দ দশা পবিবর্তন হয়, আগে থাকিতে তা'ব কিছুই বুঝা যায় না । কেন বলছি, বলবো ?

আগে যখন নগরের বাহিরে যাইতাম, রাজার মত যাইতাম, হাজার

রাজা আমায় ঘিরিয়া চলিত, প্রতিপদের চক্ষুকে যেমন লোকে দেখায় সেইরূপ পৌরেরা এ ওকে আজুল দিয়া আমায় দেখাইয়া দিত, আমিও ধীরে ধীরে চলিতাম। আর এখন আবার সেই আমিই সেই নগরেই বিফলপ্রযত্ন চোরের মত ভয়ে দৌড়িয়া এই ভাঙ্গা বাগানে প্রবেশ করিতেছি। ১০।

অথবা আশ্চর্য্য কি ? যার প্রসাদে আমার এসব সম্মান হইত, তিনি তো আর বাঁচিয়া নাই। (প্রবেশের অভিনয় করিয়া এ দেখিয়া) হা ! এ ভাঙ্গা বাগানের চেহারা কি বিশী হইয়াছে ! এখানে—

পরমযত্নে নির্মিত বাড়ীখানি মহাপ্রমে প্রতিষ্ঠিত বংশের ন্যায় ভাঙ্গিয়া পড়িয়াছে। পুষ্করিণীটা স্নহদের নাশে সাধুর হৃদয়ের ন্যায় শুকাইয়া গিয়াছে। গাছগুলি গুণহীন রাজার সংশ্রবে নীতির মত ফলশূন্য। জমী কুপরামর্শে মূর্খের মন যেমন হয় তেমনই ঘাসে আচ্ছাদিত হইয়া গিয়াছে। ১১।

আবার দেখ—

গাছের ডালগুলি কুঠারের আঘাতে ক্ষত বিক্ষত হইয়া আছে, যেন তাতে তাদের বড়ই কষ্ট হইয়াছে। ডালে পায়রার দল বসিয়া সর্বদা কুজন করিতেছে, যেন ডালই ক্ষতের বেদনায় কাঁদিতেছে। আবার সাপগুলি ডালে জড়াইয়া ধরিয়া ফোস ফোস করিতেছে, তাদের খোলস ডালের স্থানে স্থানে জড়াই আছে, যেন তারা চিরপরিচিত শাখার চুঃখে চুঃখিত হইয়া দীর্ঘনিশ্বাস ফেলিতে ফেলিতে নিজের খোলস ছিঁড়িয়া লইয়া ঘা গুলি বাঁধিয়া দিতেছে। ১২।

আবার এই বেচারী গাছগুলি বিপদে পড়িয়া যেন শ্মশান যাত্রা করিতে বসিয়াছে—ডাল কাটাতে ছায়া গিয়াছে, রৌদ্রে গাছগুলি মলিন হইয়া পড়িয়াছে। জায়গায় জায়গায় পোকায ছিদ্র করিয়াছে, তাহা দিয়া রস গড়াইতেছে, যেন গাছ রক্ত বমন করিতেছে ও তাহাতে তাহাদের ভিতরের শুষ্কতা আরও বাড়িয়া যাইতেছে। ১৩।

এ বাড়ীর ঘেরূপ বিষম দশা পরিবর্তন, তাতে পাথরের পাট যেখানে সেখানে পাওয়া যায়; এই তারই একখানিতে মুহূর্তকাল বসিয়া বিশ্রাম করি। (বসিয়া ও শুনিয়া) এ কি! এ সময়ে ঢাক ও শঙ্খের প্রবল শব্দে মিশ্রিত আনন্দের বাজনা কিসের?

এ যে—

বড় বড় বাড়ীগুলিতে ঢুকিল ও তখনই প্রতিধ্বনি রূপে বাহির হইয়া আসিল যেন বাড়ীগুলি উহা পান কবিয়া পরিমাণে অনেক বেশী বলিয়া বমি করিয়া ফেলিল। তার পর যেন এই ঢাক ও শঙ্খের প্রবল শব্দে মিশ্রিত আনন্দ বাত্মধ্বনি দিগ্বাণ্ডলেব অন্ত দেখিবার জন্মই শ্রোতাদের দুর্বল কাণ বিদীর্ণ করিয়াই চারিদিকে চলিয়াছে। ১৪।

আঃ! বুঝা গিয়াছে। এটা মলয়কেতু ধরা পড়িয়াছে বলিয়া। এতে বুঝা যাইতেছে রাজবাড়ীতে—(অর্দ্ধোক্তে অস্থ্যাব সহিত) মোর্ঘ্যেব বাড়ীতে আজ মহা আনন্দ। (সবাস্পে) কি কষ্ট! ওগো কি কষ্ট।

বিধাতা শক্রর শ্রীর কথা আমাকে শুনাইয়াছেন; তার পর এখানে আনিয়া দেখাইলেন। মনে হয় যেন এখন আমাকে উহা অল্পভব করাইবার চেষ্টা করিতেছেন। ১৫।

পুরুষ—ইনি বসিয়াছেন। এই বারে আর্ঘ্য চাণক্যের আদেশ পালন করি। (যেন রাক্ষসকে দেখে নাই এমন ভাবে তাঁহার সম্মুখে দড়ীব ফাঁস গলায় জড়াইতে লাগিল)।

রাক্ষস—(দেখিয়া) আ! কি! এযে নিজেকে ঝুলাইতেছে। বেচারী আমারই মত দুঃখী। আচ্ছা, একে জিজ্ঞাসা করি। (নিকটে গিয়া প্রকাশে) ভদ্র, এ কি করিতেছ?

পুরুষ—(সজলনেত্রে) আর্ঘ্য, প্রিয় বয়স্যেব বিনাশের দুঃখে আমার মত মন্দভাগ্য খা করিয়া থাকে।

রাক্ষস—(স্বগত) আগেই আমি বুঝিয়াছি এ বেচারী আমারই মত দুঃখী। (প্রকাশ্যে) ওহে ভাই, দেখিতেছি তোমারও আমার



সমান বিপদ। অতএব যদি গোপনীয় বা অতি কষ্টকর না হয় তবে শুনিতে চাই।

পুরুষ—আর্ধ্য, গোপনীয় ও নয়, অতি কষ্টকরও নয়। কিন্তু আমার হৃদয় প্রিয় বয়স্কের বিনাশের আশঙ্কায় ভীত, মরিবার সময়ের এতটুকুও নষ্ট করিতে পারি না।

রাক্ষস—কি কষ্ট! আমি স্নহৃদের বিপদে সম্পূর্ণ উদাসীন, এ লোক আমাকে লজ্জা দিতেছে। (প্রকাশ্যে) ভদ্র, যদি গোপনীয় বা অতিকষ্টকর না হয় তবে শুনিতে চাই।

পুরুষ—অহো! আর্ধ্যের কি আগ্রহ! কি করি! বলি। এ নগরে বিষ্ণুদাস নামে এক মণিকার মহাজন আছেন।

রাক্ষস—(স্বগত) আছে, চন্দনদাসের স্নহৃৎ বিষ্ণুদাস। (প্রকাশ্যে) তার কি?

পুরুষ—তিনি আমার প্রিয় বয়স্ক।

রাক্ষস—(সর্হ্ষে স্বগত) আ। প্রিয়বয়স্ক বলিতেছে। সন্ধ্যক অতি ঘনিষ্ঠ। হা হা! এ চন্দনদাসের সংবাদ নিশ্চয় জানে। (প্রকাশ্যে) ভদ্র, তার কি?

পুরুষ—তিনি এই মাত্র অলঙ্কার প্রভৃতি সম্পত্তি বিলাইয়া দিয়া আগুনে প্রবেশ করিবেন বলিয়া নগর হইতে বাহির হইয়া গেলেন। আমিও তাঁর সম্বন্ধে শুনিবার অযোগ্য কথা শুনার আগে উদ্বন্ধনে প্রাণত্যাগ করিব মনে করিয়া এই ভাঙ্গা বাগানে প্রবেশ করিয়াছি।

রাক্ষস—ভদ্র, তোমার মিত্র কি কারণে অগ্নিপ্রবেশ কবিতেন? তাঁহার কি ঔষদের সাধ্যাতিত কোনও গুরুতর পীড়া হইয়াছে?

পুরুষ—না, না।

রাক্ষস—তবে কি তিনি রাজ্যের অগ্নি তুল্য ও বিষতুল্য ক্রোধে উৎখাত হইতেছেন?

পুরুষ—আর্য্যাপাপ কথা বলিবেন না, পাপ কথা বলিবেন না। চন্দ্র-গুপ্তের রাজ্যে নিষ্ঠুরতার প্রয়োগ নাই।

## ষষ্ঠ অঙ্ক

রাক্ষস—বল দেখি, তিনি অলভ্য কোনও নারীতে অল্পরক্ত হইয়াছেন কি ?

পুরুষ—( কাণ চাপাদিয়া ) পাপ কথা বলিবেন না । ইনি অবিদ্যের পাত্র নহেন ।

রাক্ষস—তবে কি তোমার মত তাঁরও স্ত্রীদের অনিবার্য মৃত্যু উপস্থিত ?

পুরুষ—আর্ঘ্য, তা বৈকি ?

রাক্ষস—( আবেগের সহিত স্বগত ) স্নেহের পক্ষপাতে আমার হৃদয় কম্পিত হইতেছে । এ অযুক্ত নয়, কারণ এর স্ত্রী চন্দনদাস, অতএব চন্দনদাসের মৃত্যুই এর অগ্নিপ্রবেশের কারণ । ( প্রকাশ্যে ) সেই স্ত্রীদের মৃত্যুর কথা ও প্রিয়স্ত্রীদের স্নেহে মরিতে উদ্যত বিষ্ণুদাসের স্মরণিত কথা সবিস্তর শুনিতে চাই ।

পুরুষ—আমি হতভাগা, এর পর মৃত্যুর আবার এক নূতন বিধ জন্মাইতে চাই না ।

রাক্ষস—ভদ্র, বল ; এ শুনিবার যোগ্য কথা ।

পুরুষ—কি করি ? এই বলিতেছি, আর্ঘ্য শুমন ।

রাক্ষস—ভদ্র, আমি মনোযোগ দিলাম ।

পুরুষ—এই নগরে চন্দনদাস নামে এক মণিকার মহাজন আছেন ।

রাক্ষস—( সবিস্ময়ে স্বগত ) এই যে ! অদৃষ্ট আমার শোকের দীক্ষাগৃহের দ্বার খুলিল ! হৃদয় স্থির হও, কোনও দারুণ সংবাদ তোমাকে শুনিতে হইবে । ( প্রকাশ্যে ) ভদ্র, শুনিয়াছি তিনি নাকি মিত্রবৎসল সাধু পুরুষ । তাঁর কি ?

পুরুষ—তিনি এই বিষ্ণুদাসের প্রিয় স্ত্রী ।

রাক্ষস—( স্বগত ) এই যে ! হৃদয়ের উপর শোকের বজ্র পড়িল আর কি !

পুরুষ—তাঁর পর, আজ বিষ্ণুদাস বাইয়া মিত্রস্নেহের বোগ্য কথাটা চন্দ্রশুভকে বলিল ।

রাক্ষস—বল দেখি কি বলিল।

পুরুষ—মহারাজ, আমার গৃহে যে অর্থ আছে, তাহাতে আপনাব কুটুম্বগণের ভরণ পোষণ চলে। এই অর্থ গ্রহণ করিয়া তাহার বদলে প্রিয়বয়স্চ চন্দনদাসকে ছাড়িয়া দিন।

রাক্ষস—( স্বগত ) সাধু! হে বিষ্ণুদাস, সাধু! অহো! যথার্থই তুমি মিত্রস্নেহ দেখাইলে। কিসে, বলিব ?

অর্থ সকলের পবম প্রিয় পদার্থ। ইহার জন্ম শত্রু হইয়া পুত্র পিতাকে, পিতা পুত্রকে মারিতেছে; স্নহুৎ স্নহুদের প্রতি স্নেহ ভুলিয়া যাইতেছে। লোকে যেমন বিপদকে তৎক্ষণাৎ পরিত্যাগ করে তেমন তুমি সেই অর্থকে পরিত্যাগ করিতে বসিয়াছ। তুমি বণিক্ বট, তথাপি বণিকের ভাব সত্বেও তোমার সেই অর্থ কৃতার্থ হইল। ১৭।

( প্রকাশ্যে ) ভদ্র, এই বলিলে পর মোঘ্য কি বলিল ?

পুরুষ—আখ্য, তার পর এই কথাই উত্তরে চন্দ্রগুপ্ত শ্রেষ্ঠী বিষ্ণুদাসকে বলিল—“আমি টাকার জন্ম চন্দনদাসকে কারায় দিই নাই। কিন্তু নানাপ্রকারে জানিয়াছি এ অমাত্য রাক্ষসের গৃহজনকে লুকাইয়া রাখিয়াছে, আর বার বার বলাতেও তাহাকে উপস্থিত করিতেছে না, এই জন্ম। অতএব যদি তাকে আনিয়া দেয় তবে মুক্তি হইবে, নচেৎ প্রাণদণ্ড”। এই বলিয়া চন্দনদাসকে বধ্যস্থানে পাঠাইল। তার পর “বয়স্চ চন্দনদাস সস্বন্ধে শুনিবার উপযুক্ত নয় এমন কথা যতক্ষণ না শুনি ততক্ষণ আগুনে প্রবেশ করিব” এই ভাবিয়া শ্রেষ্ঠী বিষ্ণুদাস নগর হইতে বাহির হইয়াছেন। আমিও বিষ্ণুদাস সস্বন্ধে শুনিবার অযোগ্য কথা না শুনা পর্য্যন্ত উদ্বন্ধনে আত্মহত্যা করিব এই মনে করিয়া এই জীর্ণ উঠানে আসিলাম।

রাক্ষস—ভদ্র, চন্দনদাসকে মাঝিয়া ফেলে নাই তো ?

পুরুষ—আজই নিশ্চয় মারিবে। এখন তাকে বার বার অমাত্য রাক্ষসের গৃহজনকে হাজির করিতে বলা হইতেছে, সে স্নহুৎকে ভালবাসে বলিয়া তাহা করিতেছে না, এই কারণে তাহার মৃত্যুর বিলম্ব হইতেছে।

রাক্ষস—( সহর্ষে স্বগত ) সাধু! বয়স্চ চন্দনদাস, সাধু!

হে সাধু! শিবি যেমন করিয়াছিলেন, তেমন তুমিও শরণাগত ব্যক্তির রক্ষা হইতে জাত যশ চয়ন করিতেছ। প্রভেদ এই, তোমার পক্ষে আমি তোমার স্নহৃৎই কপোত। ১৮।

( প্রকাশ্যে ) ভদ্র যাও, শীঘ্র যাও, বিষ্ণুদাসকে অগ্নি প্রবেশ করিতে বারণ কর। আমি যাই চন্দনদাসকে মৃত্যু হইতে বাঁচাই।

পুরুষ—ভাল, আপনি কিরূপে চন্দনদাসকে মৃত্যু হইতে বাঁচাইবেন?

রাক্ষস—( অসি নিক্ষেপ করিয়া ) কেন, পুরুষকারের সহায় এই অসি দ্বারা। দেখ—

মিত্র স্নেহে আকুল হইয়াছি, কাণ্ডাকাণ্ড জ্ঞান নাই, এই অসি এখন আমাকে দুঃসাহসের কাজে নিযুক্ত করিতেছে; এই অসি, যার মূর্ত্তি মেঘহীন আকাশের গ্রায় নীল; এই অসি, যার সার যুদ্ধের কষ্টিপাথরে আমার শত্রুরা ব্ৰহ্মিয়াছে; এই অসি, যে সামর্থ্যের পরিপূর্ণতা হেতু যুদ্ধের শ্রদ্ধায় যেন পুলকিত হইয়া আমার দক্ষিণ হস্তে সহিত আসিয়া মিলিয়াছে।

পুরুষ—আর্ঘ্য, আপনি এইভাবে শ্রেষ্ঠী চন্দনদাসে প্রাণরক্ষার কথা বলিতেছেন বলিয়া অল্পমান হইতেছে, কিন্তু দশার বিপরীত পরিণামে পড়িয়াছেন বলিয়া ঠিক ঠাহর করিয়া উঠিতে পারিতেছি না। আপনি কি ভক্তিভাজন অমাত্য রাক্ষস, যার নাম নিলে পুণ্য হয়? অদৃষ্টের প্রসাদে তাঁকেই কি আজ সম্মুখে দেখিতেছি? ( চরণে পতন )।

রাক্ষস—উঠ, উঠ, সময় নষ্ট করিয়া কাজ নাই। - বিষ্ণুদাসকে বল, এখনি রাক্ষস চন্দনদাসকে মৃত্যু হইতে রক্ষা করিতেছে। ( নিক্ষেপ অসি হাতে "মিত্রস্নেহে আকুল" ইত্যাদি আবৃত্তি করিতে করিতে পরিত্রমণ )।

পুরুষ—তবে প্রসন্ন হইয়া আমার সন্দেহ দূর করুন।

রাক্ষস—আমি সেই, যথার্থ রাক্ষস, যে প্রভুর মৃত্যু প্রত্যক্ষ করিয়াছি, যে স্নহৃদগনের মৃত্যুর কারণ, যে অনার্যের নাম নিলে পাপ হয়।

পুরুষ—(সহর্ষে পুনরায় পায়ে পড়িয়া) কি আশ্চর্য! কি আশ্চর্য! ভাগ্যবলে আপনাকে দেখিলাম। ভক্তিবাজন অমাত্য মাপ করিবেন—কথাটা কি, এইখানে আগে হতভাগা চন্দ্রগুপ্ত আর্ঘ্য শকটদাসের বধের আজ্ঞা দিয়াছিল। তাঁকে কে এক ব্যক্তি সরাইয়া লইয়া দেশান্তরে চলিয়া গেল। তাইতে হতভাগা চন্দ্রগুপ্ত যে কোপের আগুন আর্ঘ্য শকটদাসে জ্বলিয়াছিল তাহা ঘাতকদিগকে মারিয়া নিবাইল। তাদের অপরাধ তারা কেন এত অসাবধান হইল। তখন হইতে ঘাতকেরা নিজেদের প্রাণ বাঁচাইবার জন্য সম্মুখে বা পশ্চাতে অস্ত্রধারী পুরুষ দেখিলেই তৎক্ষণাৎ সাবধানে বধ্যকে মারিয়া ফেলে। এ অবস্থায় ভক্তিবাজন অমাত্য যদি শস্ত্র হাতে বধ্যস্থানে যান তবে চন্দনদাসের মৃত্যু অবিলম্বে হইয়া যাইবে। (নিজ্জাস্ত)।

রাক্স—অহো! ব্যাটা চাপকোর নীতির গতি বুঝা কঠিন! কেন, বলিব?

আমি ভাবিয়া আসিয়াছি শত্রুর পরামর্শে শকটকে আমার কাছে উপস্থিত করা হইয়াছে। যদি তাই হইবে তবে সে শত্রুই আবার ঘাতকদের মারিল কেন? আর যদি তা না হয়, যথার্থই শকট নিজেই মতে আমার কাছে গিয়াছিল, তবে এমন বিষম একটা কাজ তাহার মনেই বা কি করিয়া আসিল? আমার মন এইরূপে বিচার করিতে বসিয়া সিদ্ধান্তে উপস্থিত হইতে পারিতেছে না। ২০।

(চিন্তা করিয়া)

আগে যখন এই প্রকার ব্যাপারে ঘাতকদের বধ হইয়াছে, তখন এ আসির সময় নয়। নীতি ফল দেখাইতে সময় নিবে, এক্ষেত্রে তাহা দ্বারা কি কাজ হইবে? তবে কি উদাসীন থাকিব? না, উদাসীন মুক্ত নহ্ন, আমারই জন্ত প্রিয় স্বহৃদের এই ঘোর দুর্গতি হইয়াছে। বুঝিয়াছি—তাহার শরীরের মূল্য স্বরূপ আমার নিজের এই শরীর উপস্থিত করিব। ২১।

(সকলে নিজ্জাস্ত)

কর্ম জ্ঞান।

## সপ্তম অঙ্ক

কুসুমপুর, শ্রামশানের নিকট রাস্তা

( তারপর চণ্ডালের প্রবেশ )

চণ্ডাল—সর, সর । ভাগ, ভাগ ।

স্ত্রী, ধন, প্রাণ, কুল বাঁচাইতে হইবে যদি মনে কর, তবে দূর হইতে রাজার অপ্সর করা পরিত্যাগ কর । ১ ।

আরও দেখ,

কুপথ্য করিলে লোকের পীড়া হয়, মৃত্যুও হইতে পারে । কিন্তু রাজার অহিত করিলে তাবৎ কুল মরিয়া যায় । ২ ।

তা যদি বিশ্বাস না কর, দেখ রাজার অনিষ্টকারী এই চন্দনদাসকে স্ত্রীপুত্র সমেত বধ্যস্থানে লইয়া যাইতেছি । ( অপ্রবিষ্ট পাত্রে প্রতি আকাশে ) আর্থেরা কি জিজ্ঞাসা করিতেছেন—“এঁর মুক্তির কোনও উপায় হয় কি” ? হয়, যদি অমাত্য রাক্ষসের পরিজনকে হাজির করে । ( পুনরায় আকাশে ) কি বলছেন—“ইনি শরণাগতের প্রতি দয়াশীল, তুচ্ছ প্রাণের জন্ত এমন অহুচিত কাজ করিবেন না, ? আর্থেরা তবে জানিবেন এ স্থখে সদগতি পাইবে ! মুক্তির উপায় চিন্তা করিয়া আপনাদের কি হইবে ?

( তার পর শূল ঝঞ্জে করিয়া বধ্যবেশে চন্দনদাসের প্রবেশ, সঙ্গে স্ত্রী, পুত্র, পশ্চাতে দ্বিতীয় চণ্ডাল ) ।

চন্দন—( সজলনেত্র ) হা ধিক্ ! হা ধিক্ ! হে যম তোমাকে নমস্কার । আমাদের মত লোক যারা সর্বদা চরিত্র ভেদের ভয়ে ভীত, তাদেরও তুমি

চোরের মত মৃত্যু ষটাইতেছে ! অথবা যারা স্বভাবতঃ নিষ্ঠুর তাদের কাছে দোষী ও নির্দোষের প্রভেদ নাই । দেখ,

সরল হরিণ প্রাণিহত্যা হইবে এই ভয়ে মাংস ছাড়িয়া তুণে প্রাণ ধারণ করে । তাকে মারিবার জন্ত ব্যাধের কতই আগ্রহ ! ৩ ।

( চারিদিক্ দেখিয়া ) ও বয়স্ক বিষ্ণুদাস ! কি ! উত্তরটাও দিলে না ? অথবা এ দুঃসময়ে যে চক্ষের সামনে থাকে তেমন মানুষ দুর্লভ । ( সজল নেত্রে ) এই যে আমার প্রিয় বয়স্ক শোকে মলিন মুখে অশ্রুজলে আকুল দৃষ্টিতে আমার অহুগমন করিতেছেন, চেহারা দেখিলে মনে হয় যেন অশ্রুজলমাত্র দিয়া প্রেতের জলাঞ্জলি কার্য্য করিয়া অতি কষ্টে ক্ষিরিয়া আসিতেছেন ! ( পরিক্রমণ ) ।

চণ্ডালেরা—আর্য্য চন্দনদাস, বধ্যস্থানে আসিয়াছেন, এখন পরিজনকে বিদায় দিন ।

চন্দন—গৃহিণি, এখন পুত্রকে লইয়া ফির । এর পর আর অহুগমন উচিত নয় ।

কুটুম্বিনী—( সজলনেত্রে ) আর্য্য যে পরলোকে চলিয়াছেন, দেশান্তরে নয় ।

চন্দন—আর্য্যে, শোক কেন ? আমি মিত্রের কার্য্যে মরিতেছি, মানুষ-হুলভ কোনও দোষে নয় ।

কুটুম্বিনী—আর্য্য, যদি আপনার বিনাশই হইতেছে, তবে গৃহিণীর পক্ষে ক্ষিরিয়া যাওয়ার এ সময় নয় ।

চন্দন—তবে গৃহিণি, কি করিতে চাও ?

কুটুম্বিনী—ইচ্ছা স্বামীর পদের অহুসরণ করি, আমার মঙ্গল হউক ।

চন্দন—আর্য্যে, এ তোমার অহুচিত উদ্যম । এ ছেলে বেচারী বালক সংসারের ব্যবহার শিখেনাই । তোমার উচিত এর সহায় হওয়া ।

কুটুম্বিনী—দেবতারা প্রসন্ন হইয়া এর সহায় হইবেন । পুত্র, বাহু আমার,

পুত্র—( পায়ে পড়িয়া ) বাবা তুমি ছাড়িয়া গেলে আমি কি করিব ?

চন্দন—পুত্র, যেখানে চাণক্য নাই সেইখানে যাইয়া বাস করিবে ।

চণ্ডাল—আর্য্য চন্দনদাস, শূল গাড়িয়াছি, প্রস্তুত হউন ।

কুটু—রক্ষা করুন, মহাশয়েরা গো রক্ষা করুন ।

চন্দন—আর্য্যে এ বিষয়ে কেন শোক করিতেছ ? নিজের জন্ম শোক নাই, কারণ যারা স্বর্গে যায় তাদের দুঃখিত পরিজনের প্রতি দেবতা সদয় হন । আবার আমার জন্য ও শোক হইতে পারে না, কারণ মিত্রের কার্য্যে আমার মৃত্যু হইতেছে, কোনও কুকার্য্যে নয় । তবে হর্ষের বিষয়েও রোদন কেন ?

প্রথম চণ্ডাল—ওরে বিশ্বপত্র, চন্দনদাসকে ধর, পরিজন আপনিই সরিয়া যাইবে ।

দ্বিতীয় চণ্ডাল—ওরে বজ্রলোমা, এই ধরিলাম ।

চন্দন—ভদ্র, মুহূর্ত্তকাল থাম, ছেলেকে ঠাণ্ডা করি । ( পুত্রের মস্তক আত্মাণ ) যাদু, মৃত্যু তো অবশ্যই হইবে, তবে মিত্রের কাজ করিয়া মরিতেছি ।

পুত্র—বাবা, এওকি আমাকে বলিয়া দিতে হইবে ? এযে আমাদের বংশের ধর্ম্ম । ( পায়ে পড়া ) ।

প্রথম চণ্ডাল—ওরে ধর না একে ।

কুটু—( বৃকে করাঘাত করিয়া ) রক্ষাকরুন, মহাশয়েরা গো রক্ষা করুন ।

রাক্ষস—( হঠাৎ পরদা সরাইয়া প্রবেশ করিয়া ) হুশীলে, ভয় পাইবেন না । ওহে শূলওয়ালারা, চন্দনদাসকে মারিতে হইবে না ।

যে অগ্নানমুখে স্বামী বংশ উচ্ছন্ন হইতে দেখিল, যেন তার শক্ররই বংশ মরিতেছে—যে মিত্রগণের মৃত্যুতে অবিচলিত রহিল, যেন মহোৎসবের উপভোগ হইতেছে—যার কাছে নিজ দেহ শত্রুর অপমানের স্থল হইয়াও প্রিয়, কারণ তাহা থাকিলে তোমাদিগকে মারিতে পারিবে—সেই আমি এই । যমের বাড়ীর পথের মত এই বধ্যমালা আমাকেই পরাইয়া দাও । ৪ ।



চন্দন—( দেখিয়া সবাংশে ) অমাত্য, এ কি ?

রাক্ষস—এ তোমারই স্মৃচরিতের এক অংশের অহুকরণ মাত্র ।

চন্দন—অমাত্য, আমাদের তাবৎ প্রয়াস নিফল করিয়া আপনি এ কি করিলেন ?

রাক্ষস—সখে, নিজেরই কাজ করিলাম, তিরস্কার কেন ? ভক্তমুখ, যাও দুরাশ্রা চাণক্যকে বল—

বজ্রলোমা—কি বলিব ?

রাক্ষস—এ ঘোর কলিকালে যখন লোকের রুচি দূষিত হইয়া গিয়াছে, তখন ও যে যশস্বিপুরুষ নিজের প্রাণে, পরের প্রাণ রক্ষা করিয়া শিবির যশকে লঘু করিয়া ফেলিয়াছেন, যে বিশুদ্ধাত্মা পুরুষ স্মৃচরিতে বৌদ্ধ-দিগের কার্যাবলীকেও মলিন করিয়া দিয়াছেন, সেই পূজার পাত্র ব্যক্তি তুমি যার জন্য শত্রু হইয়াছ, এই সেই আমি আসিয়াছি । ৫ ।

প্রথম চণ্ডাল—ওরে বিশ্বপত্র, তুই চন্দনদাসকে লইয়া এই শ্মশানের গাছের নীচে খানিকটা দাঁড়া, আমি ততক্ষণ যাইয়া আর্ঘ্য চাণক্যকে বলিয়া আইসি যে অমাত্য রাক্ষস ধরা পড়িয়াছেন ।

দ্বিতীয় চণ্ডাল—ওরে বজ্রলোমা, যা ।

প্রথম—অমাত্য আসুন । ( রাক্ষসের সহিত চলিয়া ) এখানে কেউ আছে ? নন্দকুলরূপপর্বতের পক্ষে বজ্রস্বরূপ আর মৌর্য্যকুলের প্রতিষ্ঠাতা আর্ঘ্য চাণক্যকে বল—

রাক্ষস—( স্বগত ) হায় ! এমন কথাও শুনিতে হইল !

প্রথম—যে আর্ঘ্যের নীতিতে হতবুদ্ধি হইয়া অমাত্য রাক্ষস ধরা পড়িয়াছেন ।

( তার পর কাপড়ে গা ঢাকা দিয়া মুখমাত্র দেখাইয়া চাণক্যের প্রবেশ )

চাণক্য—ভদ্র বল, বল—

উচ্চশিখাসমূহে কপিলবর্ণ আঙুনকে কে কাপড়ের আঁচলে বাধিয়া রাখিল ? দড়ি দিয়া ২ দাগতি বায়ুকে কে গতিহীন করিয়া ফেলিল ? হাতীর

মদের গঞ্জে যার কেসর আমোদিত এমন সিংহকে কে খাঁচায় পুরিল ? হাঙ্গর ও কুস্তীরে আকুল ভয়ানক সমুদ্র কে দোহাত্তা মারিয়া পার হইয়া গেল ? । ৬ ।

চণ্ডাল—নীতিতে পটুবুদ্ধি আখ্যই করিলেন ।

চাণক্য—না, তা বলিও না । বল নন্দ কুলের শত্রু দৈবে করিল ।

রাক্ষস—( স্বগত ) এই সেই ছুরায়া অথবা মহায়া কোটিল্য—

যে, সাগর যেমন সর্বরত্নের আকর, তেমন স্বয়ং সর্বশাস্ত্রের আকর ; হিংসার বশে যার গুণে আমাদের সন্তোষ নাই ; ৭ ।

চাণক্য—( দেখিয়া সহর্ষে স্বগত ) আ ! এই সেই অমাত্য রাক্ষস, যে মহায়া—

আমার বুদ্ধিকে আর বুঝলের সেনাকে নানাবিধ গুরুতর কল্পনার ক্লেশ দিয়া বহুকাল খাটাইয়াছেন ও হৃদীর্ঘ রাত্রি জাগরণ করাইয়াছেন । ৮ ।

( আবরণ ফেলিয়া দিয়া ও নিকটে গিয়া )

অমাত্য রাক্ষস, আমি বিষ্ণুগুপ্ত, প্রণাম করি ।

রাক্ষস—( স্বগত ) এখন অমাত্য বলিলে লজ্জা হয় । ( প্রকাশ্যে ) বিষ্ণুগুপ্ত, আমি চণ্ডালের স্পর্শে অপবিত্র হইরাছি, আমাকে ছুঁইও না ।

চাণক্য—অমাত্য রাক্ষস, এরা চণ্ডাল নয় । একে তো আপনি দেখিয়াছেন, এ সিদ্ধার্থক নামে রাজপুরুষ । আর ঐ দ্বিতীয়টিও রাজপুরুষ, নাম সমিদ্ধার্থক । বেচারী শকটদাসও সেই লেখাটির কথা জানিতে পারে নাই, আমি তাহাকে দিয়া কপট লেখা লেখাষ্টয়াছি ।

রাক্ষস—( স্বগত ) অহো আনন্দ ! শকটদাসের প্রতি যে সন্দেহ ছিল তাহা দূর হইল ।

চাণক্য—বেশী কথায় কাজ কি ? সংক্ষেপে বলিতেছি—

ঐ যে ভদ্রভট প্রভৃতি, সেই লেখা, সেই সিদ্ধার্থক, আর সেই তিন ধানি অলঙ্কার, সেই আপনার কৃত্রিম মিত্র সন্ন্যাসী, আর ভাঙ্গা বাগানে

সেই যে লোকটি গিয়াছিল, আর শ্রেষ্ঠী চন্দ্রনদাসের এই ক্রেশ, এ সবই আমার—( অন্ধোক্তে লজ্জাব অভিনয় ) নীতি—আমি আপনার সহিত বুধলের সংযোগ হউক, এই চাই । ৯ ।

তবে আমন, এই যে বুধল আপনাকে দেখিতে চায় ।

রাক্ষস—( স্বগত ) আর গতি কি ! ( প্রকাশ্যে ) চলুন, দেখি গিয়া ।

( তার পর পূর্ব পরিজনে রাজার প্রবেশ )

রাজা—( স্বগত ) যুদ্ধ না করিয়াই আর্ঘ্য দুর্জয় শক্রসৈন্য জয় করিয়াছেন এতে যথার্থই আমার লজ্জা হইতেছে ।

আর্ঘ্যের বিধিব্যবস্থার প্রয়োগে আমার বাণগুলির যেন পাখা খুলিয়া লওয়া হইল ; তাদের মুখে ফলা লাগান হইয়াছে তথাপি যেন দুঃখে এখন নিজের তুণীতে অধোমুখে পড়িয়া থাকাই উহাদের ব্রত হইয়াছে । এতে আমার বড় একটা সন্তোষ নাই । ১০ ।

অথবা—যেমন আমি ঘুমাইতেছি আর গুরু আমার কাষে জাগিয়া বসিয়া আছেন, তেমন যার কার্যে গুরু জাগরুক, তার ধনুর গুণ খুলিয়া দিলেও সে জগতে যাহা কিছু জয় করিবার আছে সব জয় করিতে পারে । ১১ ।

( চাণক্যের কাছে গিয়া ) আর্ঘ্য, চন্দ্রগুপ্ত প্রণাম করিতেছে ।

চাণক্য—বুধল, তোমার সঙ্কে যাহা কিছু চাহিয়াছিলাগ সে সকলই সিদ্ধ হইয়াছে । অতএব মহামাণ্ড অমাত্যবরকে প্রণাম কর ।

রাক্ষস—( স্বগত ) এতো সঙ্কে জুটাইয়া দিল !

রাজা—( রাক্ষসের কাছে গিয়া ) আর্ঘ্য, চন্দ্রগুপ্ত প্রণাম করিতেছে ।

রাক্ষস—( দেখিয়া স্বগত ) আ ! চন্দ্রগুপ্ত ।

যার এ সংসারে ভবিষ্যত উন্নতি বুঝাই গিয়াছিল, ও যে বালক হইলেও, হাতী যেমন যুথপতি হইয়া উঠে, তেমনই ক্রমে রাজ্যে আরুঢ় হইয়াছে ১২ ।

( প্রকাশ্যে ) রাজন, আপনার জয় হইক ।

রাক্ষস—আর্ঘ্য, আমার নীতির চিন্তায় গুরু এই ইনি, আর গুরু এই

আপনি যখন জাগরুক রহিয়াছেন তখন সংসারে কোনটী আমার জয় হইল না ভাবুন দেখি । ১৩ ।

রাক্ষস—কৌটিল্যের শিষ্য আমাকে চাকর বলিয়া ধরিয়া লইতেছে । অথবা, এ চন্দ্রগুপ্তের বিনয় মাত্র, হিংসা আমাকে উল্টা বুঝাইতেছে । চাণক্য যশস্বী হইল, এ ঠিকই হইল । কেন, শুনিবে ?

স্বপাত্র যদি নিজের বুদ্ধি চায়, তাকে লইয়া মন্দবুদ্ধি মন্ত্রী ও যশস্বীর পদে প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয় সন্দেহ নাই । আর অপাত্রকে হাতে করিয়া নির্দোষ নীতি প্রয়োগ করিয়াও নদীর তীরের বৃক্ষের মত মন্ত্রী আশ্রয়ের নাশে ধরাশায়ী হয় । ১৪ ।

চাণক্য—অমাত্য রাক্ষস, চন্দনদাসের প্রাণদান চান কি ?

রাক্ষস—ওহে বিষ্ণুগুপ্ত সন্দেহ কিসে ?

চাণক্য—অমাত্য রাক্ষস, আপনি বুধলকে অল্পগ্রহ করিয়াছেন বটে, কিন্তু শক্ত গ্রহণ না করিয়া । তাই সন্দেহ । অতএব যথার্থই যদি চন্দনদাসের প্রাণদান প্রার্থনীয় হয়, তবে এই শক্ত গ্রহণ করুন ।

রাক্ষস—ওহে বিষ্ণুগুপ্ত, না, ও কথা বলিও না, আমি এর যোগ্য নই, বিশেষতঃ যখন তুমি ইহা ধারণ করিছ ।

চাণক্য—অমাত্য রাক্ষস, আমি যোগ্য, আপনি অযোগ্য এ কিসে বুঝালেন ? দেখুন—

আপনি মহামতি ও গর্ভিত শত্রুর গর্ভহারী । চাহিয়া দেখুন আপনার পৌরুষের মাহাত্ম্যে এই অশ্ব গুলির পৃষ্ঠের আসন আর শূণ্য হয় না, মুখে লাগাম সর্বদা লাগানই আছে ; এ গুলি শীর্ণ হইয়া গিয়াছে । আর এই হাতী গুলির পৃষ্ঠে গদী লাগিয়াই আছে, গদীর ঘসায় মেরুদণ্ড ফুলিয়া উঠিয়াছে । বস্তুতঃ যেমন হাতী তেমন ঘোড়া, কোনটারই ইচ্ছামত মনের স্বখে স্নান, আহার, বিহার, পান বা শয়ন হয় না । দেখিয়া বলুন কে যোগ্য কে অযোগ্য । ১৫ ।

অথবা এ সব কথা অনাবশ্যক । আপনি শক্তগ্রহণ না করিলে কিছুতেই চন্দনদাসের প্রাণ রক্ষা হয় না ।

রাক্ষস—( স্বগত ) নন্দের স্নেহগুণ মনে করিয়া হৃদয় গলিয়া ঘাইতেছে অথচ তাঁর শক্রর চাকর হইতে হইল ! হায় ! হায় ! যে গাছগুলির স্বহস্তে জলসেক করিয়াছি সেইগুলিই আজ স্বহস্তেই কাটিলাম ! মিত্রের প্রাণরক্ষার জন্য আমাকে শত্রুধারণ করিতেই হইতেছে । কি আশ্চর্য্য ! কৰ্ম্মের গতি বুঝি স্বয়ং বিধাতাও পূর্বে জানিতে পারেন না !! ১৬ ।

( প্রকাশ্যে ) বিষ্ণুগুপ্ত, মিত্রস্নেহকে নমস্কার । উহা সকল কাজই করাইতে পারে । আর উপায় কি ! এস, রাজী আছি ।

চাণক্য—( সহর্ষে ) বৃষল, বৃষল, এইবারে অমাত্য রাক্ষস যথার্থই তোমাকে অন্তর্গ্রহ করিলেন । তোমার অদৃষ্ট প্রসন্ন ।

রাজা—এ আর্ঘ্যেরই প্রসাদ চন্দ্রগুপ্ত ভোগ করিতেছে ।

পুরুষ—( প্রবেশ করিয়া ) আর্ঘ্যের জয় হউক । ভদ্রভট, ভাণ্ডারায়ণ প্রভৃতি হাত পা বাঁধিয়া আনিয়া এইমাত্র মলয়কেতুকে ফটকে উপস্থিত করিয়াছে । শুনিয়া আর্ঘ্যের যা অভিরুচি ।

চাণক্য—ভদ্র অমাত্য রাক্ষসকে বল । তিনিই এখন জানেন ।

রাক্ষস—( স্বগত ) কোটীল্য আমাকে দাস করিয়া দিয়াছে, এখন প্রার্থনা শিখাইতেছে ! আর উপায় কি ? ( প্রকাশ্যে ) রাজন্ চন্দ্রগুপ্ত, আপনার জানাই আছে আমি কিছুকাল মলয়কেতুর আশ্রয়ে ছিলাম, অতএব ইহার প্রাণ রক্ষা করুন ।

রাজা—(চাণক্যের মুখের দিকে তাকান )

চাণক্য—অমাত্য রাক্ষসের প্রথম অনুরোধের সম্মান করিতে হয় । ( পুরুষের প্রতি ) ভদ্র, আমার কথায় ভদ্রভট প্রভৃতিকে বল—“ অমাত্য রাক্ষসের অনুরোধে দেব চন্দ্রগুপ্ত মলয়কেতুকে তাহার পৈতৃক সম্পত্তি সবই দিলেন । অতএব তোমরা এর সঙ্গে যাও । এ রাজ্যে পাকা হইলে পর আসিবে” ।

পুরুষ—আর্ঘ্যের যে আদেশ । ( পরিক্রমণ ) ।

চাণক্য—দাঁড়াও, ভদ্র, দাঁড়াও । আর দুর্গরক্ষককে বল—“দেব

চন্দ্রগুপ্ত অমাত্য রাক্ষসকে পাইয়া পরম প্রীত হইয়া আদেশ করিলেন, এই যে মহাজন চন্দননাস; ইহাকে পৃথিবীর সকল নগরের মহাজনের পদে বসাও । আর বাহন ও হস্তী ছাড়া সকলের বন্ধন মোচন হউক" ।

পক্ষান্তরে অমাত্য রাক্ষসকে যখন মন্ত্রী পাওয়া গেল তখন আমার কাজ আমি করিলাম, আর আমার করিবার কিছু নাই ।

তোমরা বাহন ও হস্তী ছাড়া সকলের বন্ধন খুলিয়া দাও । কেবল আমিই শিখায় বন্ধন আঁটিতেছি, আমার প্রতিজ্ঞা পূর্ণ হইয়াছে । ১৭ ।

পুরুষ—আর্ঘ্যের যে আদেশ । ( নিষ্ক্রান্ত ) ।

চাপক্য—হে রাজন্ চন্দ্রগুপ্ত, হে অমাত্য রাক্ষস, বলুন আর আপনাদের কি প্রিয় কাজ করিব ।

রাজা—এর চাইতে আর প্রিয় কি হইবে ?

নন্দগনের উচ্ছেদ হইল, আমি রাজ্যে স্থাপিত হইলাম, রাক্ষসের সহিত মিত্রতা হইল । এর পর আর কি আছে ? ১৮ ।

রাক্ষস—তথাপি এইটা হউক—

( নটের উক্তি )

পুরাকালে ভূতধাত্রী প্রলয়ে অভিবৃত্ত হইয়া জলমগ্ন হইলে ভগবান্ স্বয়ম্ভু সেই অবস্থায় পৃথিবীর রক্ষার উপযোগী শূকরদেহ ধারণ করিলেন । পৃথিবী তাঁহার এক দস্তের অগ্রভাগে অবলম্বন করিয়া রক্ষা পাইলেন । সম্প্রতি আবার স্নেহগণের প্রবল অত্যাচারে পৃথিবী অভিবৃত্ত হইয়া পড়িয়াছিলেন । ভগবান্ স্বয়ম্ভু এবারে রাজার মুষ্টি ধারণ করিয়াছেন, উষেগ দূর হইয়াছে, ধরণী ঐ রাজমুষ্টির বাহুগুলের আশ্রয়ে এখন সুখে আছেন । ভগবান্ স্বয়ম্ভুর সেই রাজমুষ্টি দেব চন্দ্রগুপ্ত চিরকাল পৃথিবীর পালন করণ, তাঁহার বন্ধুবর্গের ও ভৃত্যবর্গের শ্রীবৃদ্ধি হউক । ১৮ ।

( সকলে নিষ্ক্রান্ত )

সপ্তম অঙ্ক .

( এইখানে শ্রীকিশাখবত বিরচিত মুদ্রারাক্ষস নাটক সম্পূর্ণ হইল )











